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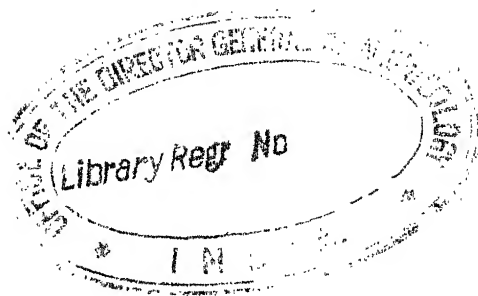
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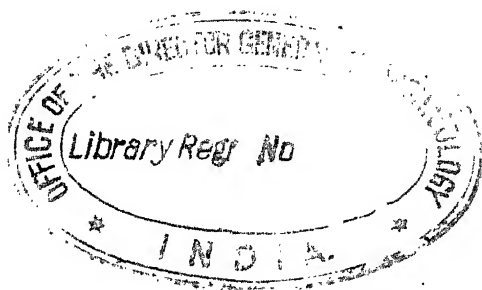
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THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.



THE
 NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
 AND
 JOURNAL
 OF THE
 NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY

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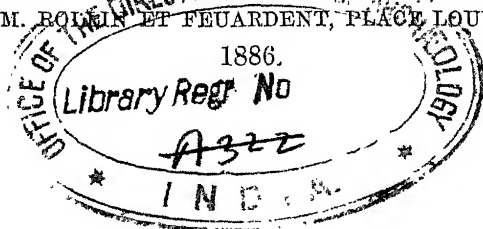
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NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

COINS DISCOVERED ON THE SITE OF NAUKRATIS.

THE good work which is being done in the Delta of Egypt by the Egypt Exploration Fund has resulted during the past year in the identification by its excavator, Mr. Flinders Petrie, of the much-disputed site of the famous Greek settlement of Naukratis. As a full account of this remarkable discovery will shortly be published, under the auspices of the Fund, by Mr. Petrie himself, it would be premature on the present occasion to enter into the details of the story of Mr. Petrie's brilliant find, or to describe the objects which he has unearthed. Suffice it, therefore, to say that it is now proved beyond all manner of doubt that Naukratis was an older Greek site than Herodotus supposed it to have been, or, at any rate, than has been usually inferred from the words of the father of history, which are as follows (ii. 178):—"Amasis was partial to the Greeks, and, among other favours which he granted them, gave to such as liked to settle in Egypt the city of Naukratis for their residence. To those who only wished to trade upon the coast, and did not want to fix their abode in the country, he granted certain lands, where they might set up altars and erect temples to the gods. Of these temples the grandest and most famous, which is also the most frequented, is that called the 'Hellenion.' It

was built conjointly by the Ionians, Dorians, and Aeolians, the following cities taking part in the work :—the Ionian states of Chios, Teos, Phocaea, and Clazomenae; Rhodes, Cnidus, Halicarnassus, and Phaselis of the Dorians, and Mytilene of the Aeolians. These are the states to whom the temple belongs, and they have the right of appointing the governors of the factory; the other cities which claim a share in the building claim what in no sense belongs to them. Three nations, however, consecrated for themselves separate temples: the Aeginetans, one to Zeus; the Samians, to Hera; and the Milesians, to Apollo.”

Now the date of Amasis is B.C. 572—527, but Mr. Petrie's lowest stratum has yielded fragments of Greek pottery which, from their style, must be at least a century earlier than Amasis. The Scarabaei, also, which have been found at Naukratis are all previous to the reign of Amasis. Nevertheless there can be no doubt that Amasis conferred new privileges upon the Greek settlement, and that the most flourishing period of the history of Naukratis dates from his time. The city continued to prosper and to increase in wealth and size almost down to the age of Alexander the Great, when the foundation of Alexandria cannot fail to have drawn away the greater part of its trade. Henceforth, though Naukratis maintained its position as a centre of Greek civilisation, it began gradually to decline until about the end of the second century A.D., when, if not altogether ruined and deserted, it certainly ceased to have any corporate existence, a few scattered houses being, perhaps, all that remained of this once-famous emporium of trade.

This, in a few words, is the bare outline sketch of the history of Naukratis; and it embraces a period, from first to last, of nearly nine hundred years.

Of every one of these nine centuries Mr. Petrie has discovered remains of more or less interest to archæologists, which will be described in detail in his forthcoming work, and among them the coins must not be overlooked, for they contribute their full share of light upon the obscure history of the town, not so much by reason of their absolute novelty (although there are among them at least two unpublished coins), as because they reflect to some extent the material prosperity of the place, indicating with what regions the merchants of Naukratis carried on their business transactions, and, by the comparative frequency of their occurrence in successive centuries, the space of time over which the commercial activity of Naukratis extended.

Roughly speaking, the series of coins which have been found at Naukratis fall into seven chronological periods somewhat as follows:—

B.C. 520—350. Greek Autonomous silver,	about 97 coins.
B.C. 350—300. Greek Autonomous bronze,	„ 90 „
B.C. 300—30. Ptolemaic bronze,	„ 150 „
B.C. 30—A.D. 190. Imperial bronze of Alexandria,	„ 530 „
A.D. 190—300. Imperial potin of Alexandria,	„ 12 „
A.D. 300—340. Constantine family small bronze,	„ 12 „
After A.D. 340. Byzantine, Arabic, and Turkish bronze,	„ 18 „

These numbers are not in all cases exact, as the condition of many of the bronze coins does not admit of a precise classification. In fact, until they had been soaked for some days in a solution of hydrochloric acid and water, and then carefully washed and brushed coin by coin, it was impossible to classify them at all, however roughly.

The process of cleaning to which they have been subjected is, however, quite sufficient to show that Naukratis

ceased to exist as a centre of commercial life about A.D. 190 ; the few coins which are subsequent to that date serve only to prove the poverty and insignificance of the village, which continued, perhaps, for some time longer to bear the ancient and illustrious name of Naukratis.

I will now proceed to describe in greater detail all such coins of the above classes as I have been able to identify.

I. THE SILVERSMITH'S HOARD.

On the east side of the town, Mr. Petrie discovered a hoard of fifteen archaic Greek silver coins, together with 42 oz. of roughly cast and cut up lumps of silver. This he supposes to have been a portion of a silversmith's stock-in-trade. The coins are from various parts of the Greek world, ranging from Cilicia in the east to Sicily in the west, but in point of time they all probably belong to the first half of the fifth century B.C. They are as follows :—

MALLUS CILICIAE.

Circ. B.C. 520—485.

Obv.—Four-winged female figure clad in chiton, in running or kneeling attitude, l., with arms extended, and with an object (stone or fish) in her left hand.

Rev.—Incuse square, within which is a conical stone.

R. Stater, 185·7 grs. (Pl. I. 5.)

This coin differs from the specimens hitherto published by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer (*Annuaire de Numismatique*, 1883, Pl. V. 1—4), in that the figure seems to have had four wings, of which three are visible, and that she holds something in her hand resembling a fish. The date assigned by Dr. Imhoof to the earliest coins of Mallus, of the class to which this specimen belongs, is B.C. 520—485.



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LYCIA.

Circ. B.C. 450.

Obv.—Foreparts of two bulls, back to back, and joined by their necks ; in field above them a triskelis?

Rev.—**ΚΟΠ** between the three limbs of a triskelis, the whole in circle of dots enclosed in an incuse circle.

Æ. Stater, 181·8 grs. (Pl. I. 7.)

(Fellows' *Lycian Coins*, Pl. IX. 9.)

Whether the legend on this coin, which often occurs at full length as **ΚΟΠΡΑΛΕ**, is the name of a town or of a dynast is still a matter of dispute. It is remarkable that all the coins reading **ΚΟΠΡΑΛΕ** are of about the same date, none being much later than the middle of the fifth century.

CHIOS.

Circ. B.C. 500.

Obv.—Sphinx seated l., with amphora before her.

Rev.—Quadripartite incuse square, the four quarters roughly and deeply indented.

Æ. 119 grs.

This coin was in all probability struck before the Persian conquest of Chios in B.C. 490, for some time after which it is hardly conceivable that Chios would have been in a position to issue money.

SAMOS.

Circ. B.C. 494—489.

Obv.—Lion's scalp facing.

Rev.—**ΣΑ**. Head and neck of bull, r.

Æ. Staters, 198·2 grs., 188·5 grs.

(Gardner, *Samos*, Pl. I. 14.)

Of this type there are two specimens ; the date above given is that which Prof. Gardner (*Samos and Samian Coins*, p. 42) assigns to this class of Samian money.

Circ. B.C. 439—430.

Obv.—Lion's scalp, of later style than the preceding.

Rev.—ΣΑ Fore-part of bull, r., with ornament round neck; behind, olive-spray; the whole in incuse square.

Æ. Stater, 198·7 grs. (Pl. I. 8.)

This is the latest coin in the silversmith's hoard. It belongs, according to Mr. Gardner, to the period when Samos was in close relations with Athens, as is indicated by the presence of the olive branch, the badge of Athenian rule in the island.

ÆGINA.

Circ. B.C. 480—456.

Obv.—Tortoise, the structure of the shell indicated as in nature.

Rev.—Incuse square, divided by bands into five parts.

Æ. Stater, 173·5 grs.

There can be no doubt about the period to which this coin belongs, as all the archaic staters of Ægina, viz., those struck before B.C. 480, bear a tortoise with a plain shell, and as Ægina was made tributary to Athens in B.C. 456, and ceased at that time to strike silver staters.

ATHENS.

Circ. B.C. 500—430.

Of this period the silversmith's hoard contained six tetradrachms of the best archaic style, similar to those described below (p. 8). (Pl. I. 2, 3.)

CYRENE.

Circ. B.C. 500—450.

Of this city the hoard contained a broken portion (consisting of about one half) of an archaic tetradrachm of

the same type as a more perfect specimen described below (p. 9), the portions visible being on the *obverse* the silphium and the knees of the nymph, and on the *reverse* the fore-legs and lower part of the winged horse.

The occurrence of two early coins of Cyrene among the silver coins discovered at Naukratis is especially interesting, as it confirms, to some extent, the account which Herodotus gives of the intimate relations between Egypt and Cyrene in the time of Amasis. His words are as follows (ii. 181):—"A league was concluded by Amasis with the Cyrenæans, by which Cyrene and Egypt became close friends and allies. He likewise took a wife from that city, either as a sign of his friendly feeling or because he had a fancy to marry a Greek woman. However this may be, certain it is that he espoused a lady of Cyrene, by name Ladice, daughter, some say, of Battus or Arcesilaus the king; others, of Critobulus, one of the chief citizens."

SYRACUSE.

Circ. B.C. 500—480.

Obv.—ΣVRAKOΞION (retrograde). Head of goddess of archaic style surrounded by dolphins. (Cf. B. V. Head, *Coinage of Syracuse*, Pl. I. 6.)

Rev.—Quadriga, horses walking, driven by charioteer holding goad and reins: above, Nike flying, crowning the horses.

Æ. Tetradr., 266·8 grs.

My reasons for assigning this coin to the period before B.C. 480 are stated in the work above referred to.

It is evident that these fifteen coins are a portion of a very much larger number which the silversmith (a part of whose stock-in-trade they represent) was actually in process of melting down when the event occurred which

occasioned the burial of the treasure. Of course, we have no means of deciding the exact date when this happened, but judging from the date of the latest specimen in the hoard, it cannot have been earlier than B.C. 439.

II. ATHENIAN TETRADRACHMS.

In addition to the silversmith's treasure, but not forming part of it, Mr. Petrie acquired on the site of Naukratis the following varieties of Athenian tetradrachms.

Class I. Before B.C. 500.

Obv.—Head of Athena, of very archaic style, in close-fitting helmet with plain crest and simple volute ornament behind; the goddess wears a circular earring, and her hair is arranged in a fringe over the forehead.

Rev.—Well-defined incuse square, within which **AOE** and owl r., head facing, and wings closed. In the left upper corner of the incuse square a spray of olive.

R. Tetradrachm.

(Pl. I. 1. Cf. B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VI. 27, 28.)

Class II. *Circ.* B.C. 500—430.

Obv.—Head of Athena, of refined archaic style, her helmet with feathered crest, adorned in front with three olive-leaves erect, and at the back with a floral scroll. She wears a circular earring, and her hair is arranged in wavy bands across her temples.

Rev.—Incuse square, within which **AOE** and owl r., head facing, and wings closed; behind, crescent and olive spray.

R. Tetradrachm.

(Pl. I. 2, 3.)

Class III. *Circ.* B.C. 480—350.

Obv.—Similar type, but without any traces of archaism. The eye of the goddess is seen in profile. The helmet is decorated as on the coins of Class II. The execution of the coins of this class is generally rougher and more careless than that of the more archaic coins.

Rev.—Incuse square, within which **AOE**. Owl, &c., as on the coins of the previous class, but of rougher work.

Æ. Tetradrachm.

(Pl. I. 4.)

Of the above described three classes of Athenian tetradrachms, there have been found altogether 80 specimens on the site of Naukratis.

Of Class I. a single specimen found separately, of Class II. 67, and of Class III. 12.

The coins of the last two classes were discovered in two separate hoards, of which the first consisted mainly of coins ranging in date from B.C. 500—430, and the second and smaller hoard chiefly of coins of the later and rougher class, ranging in date from B.C. 430—350.

III. VARIOUS GREEK COINS.

The following coins were not found together, but were brought to Mr. Petrie separately, or a few at a time, by the Arabs residing in the neighbourhood.

CYRENE.

Circ. B.C. 500—450.

Obv.—Nymph Cyrene seated l., clad in close-fitting chiton and wearing stephanos. She extends her r. hand towards a silphium which stands before her. In field behind her a large silphium seed. (Pl. I. 6.)

Rev.—Forepart of Pegasus l. in dotted square.

Æ. Attic tetradr., 238 grs.

As this coin is much injured on the reverse, and has lost considerably in weight, it is quite certain that it must belong to the Attic standard. No other specimen of this type has hitherto come to light, except the fragment in the silversmith's hoard; but it may be compared with a somewhat similar coin also showing a seated nymph, but with a head of Ammon on the reverse, lately published by M. Babelon in the *Revue Numismatique*, 1885, Pl. XV., 5.

SIDE IN PAMPHYLIA.

Circ. B.C. 400 to time of *Alexander*.

Obv.—Pallas, clad in long chiton with diplois, standing l., extending her r. hand towards a flying Nike, who is about to crown her; beside her is her spear and shield, upon which her left hand rests. In front, pomegranate, the badge of the town.

Rev.—Apollo naked but for chlamys over his shoulders, standing l., resting on long branch of laurel and sacrificing at a flaming altar; at his feet a raven? Behind, an uncertain inscription, apparently in characters resembling the Aramaic.

Æ. Stater (plated) broken.

This coin belongs to the class attributed by De Luynes (*Num. des Satrapies*, p. 22) to the Persian Satraps, Dernes and Syennesis.

NAUKRATIS.

Circ. B.C. 323—305.

Obv.—Female head r., perhaps the city of Naukratis: beneath AÆ.

Rev.—Head of Aphrodite? r., wearing earring, necklace, and wreath, hair rolled, and with four loose locks escaping down back of neck; beneath, NAY.

Æ. Size '65. (Pl. I. 9.)

Of this interesting and hitherto unknown little coin, two specimens have been brought home by Mr. Petrie.

The inscription **NAY** leaves no reasonable doubt that their place of mintage was Naukratis; neither are they difficult to date, for both style and fabric point clearly to the closing years of the fourth century B.C. The presence of the legend **AAE** shows also that they were struck in the name of Alexander. The same three letters occur on certain other small bronze coins struck by Ptolemy before he assumed the title *Βασιλεύς*. Of these, some are attributed conjecturally by Mr. Poole (*B. M. Cat. Ptol.*, pp. 3 and 5) to Paphos and Citium in Cyprus; others cannot be assigned to a particular mint with any approach to certainty. The discovery of the coins reading **NAY** and **AAE** on the site of Naukratis will, however, strengthen the inference that other varieties reading **AAE**, such as those described in the *B. M. Cat. Ptol.*, p. 6, were also struck at Egyptian mints.

CNIDUS IN CARIA.

Circ. B.C. 330—300.

Obv.—Head of Apollo laur. r.

Rev.—**KNI**. Prow of galley.

Æ. .45. 3 specimens.

RHODES.

Circ. B.C. 330—300.

Obv.—Head of nymph Rhodes wearing stephane.

Rev.—**P—O**. Rose.

Æ. .45. 2 specimens.

PHASELIS IN LYCIA.

Circ. B.C. 330—300.

Obv.—Prow of galley.

Rev.—**[ΦΑΞ]**. Stern of galley.

Æ. .45. 1 specimen.

ERYTHRAE IN IONIA.

Circ. B.C. 380—300.*Obv.*—Head of bearded Herakles in lion's skin.*Rev.*—**ΕΡΥ**. Club and bow in case; between them a magistrate's name, **ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΑΣ**?

Æ. .5. 1 specimen.

CYPRUS.

Evagoras II., *King of Salamis*, B.C. 368—351.*Obv.*—Head of Pallas.*Rev.*—**ΕΥΑ**. Lion walking r., above, star.

Æ. .55. 1 specimen.

(Rev. Num., 1883, Pl. VII. 5.)

CYPRUS UNCERTAIN.

Circ. B.C. 350—312.*Obv.*—Lion walking l.; above, a ram's head.*Rev.*—Horse walking l.; above, star, in front, crux ansata.

Æ. .55. 4 specimens.

(Rev. Num., 1883, p. 311.)

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

B.C. 336—323.

Obv.—Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.*Rev.*—**ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ**. Club and bow in case.

Æ. .65. 6 specimens.

Id.

Æ. .45. 3 specimens.

Out of about 90 small bronze coins, all in very poor condition, the above described 21 pieces are all that I have succeeded in identifying. Among those which remain, there are probably many which belong to the same classes

as those which I have been able to decipher. The only interest of these little coins is that they give us some idea of the regions with which Naukratis chiefly traded before the foundation of Alexandria.

IV. COINS OF THE PTOLEMIES.

Next in order of time follows a large number of bronze coins of the Ptolemies, ranging in date from about B.C. 315—B.C. 30.

These were not found together, but were brought in to Mr. Petrie for the most part separately, or in batches of a few at a time.

It is obviously unnecessary to describe these coins in detail, nor indeed would it be possible in most cases to do so, as there are very few among them sufficiently well preserved. It may, however, be useful to note the numbers which I have identified in each reign.

	No. of Specimens.
Ptolemy I., Soter. B.C. 323—284.	
A tetradrachm (once plated) of the so-called Alexander "Aegus" class. B. M. <i>Cat. Ptol.</i> , p. 4, 35	1
Æ. .75. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. II. 1.	5
Æ. 1.15—.95. Pl. I. 10. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. III. 3; 4.	10
Ptolemy II., Philadelphus. B.C. 284—247.	
Æ. 1.1. B. M. <i>Cat. Ptol.</i> , Pl. IV. 3	4
Æ. 1.65. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. V. 7	2
Ptolemy III., Euergetes. B.C. 247—222.	
Æ. Tetrad. 2nd Coinage struck at Ptolemais. B. M. <i>Cat. Ptol.</i> , p. 50, No. 37	1
Æ. .75. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 47, No. 11.	1
Æ. .75. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. X. 8	1
Æ. .65. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 56, No. 96	1
Æ. 1.3—1.2. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. XII. 1	7
Æ. 1.6. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. XII. 6	1

	No. of Specimens.
Ptolemy IV., Philopator. B.C. 222—204.	
Æ. 1·5. B. M. <i>Cat. Ptol.</i> , Pl. XV. 3	4
Æ. 1. <i>Ibid.</i> Pl. XV. 4	2
Æ. 1·45. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. XV. 5	1
Ptolemy V., Epiphanes. B.C. 204—181.	
Æ. 1·2. B. M. <i>Cat. Ptol.</i> , p. 69, No. 8	1
Æ. ·95. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 69, No. 9. (Cf. Pl. XVI. 3)	3
Æ. ·6. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 69, No. 12.	1
Æ. ·9. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. XVI. 10	3
Æ. 1·45. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. XVIII. 1	5
Ptolemy VI., Philometor. B.C. 181—146.	
Æ. ·7 B. M. <i>Cat. Ptol.</i> , p. 78, No. 2	2
Æ. ·9. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. XVIII. 9	1
Ptolemy VIII., Euergetes II., Physcon. B.C. 170—117.	
Æ. 1·05. B. M. <i>Cat. Ptol.</i> , Pl. XXI. 3	2
Æ. ·8. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 89, No. 12	1
Æ. 1·3—1·2. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. XXII. 5	4
Æ. 1·15. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. XXIII. 8	5
Æ. ·85. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. XXIII. 10	3
Æ. ·95. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 98, No. 130	2
Ptolemy VIII. and Cleopatra II. and III. B.C. 127—117.	
Æ. ·95. B. M. <i>Cat. Ptol.</i> , Pl. XXIII. 3	1
Ptolemy X., Soter II., Lathyrus. B.C. 117—81.	
Æ. Tetradr. Struck at Alexandria in B.C. 108. B. M. <i>Cat. Ptol.</i> , cf. Pl. XXVII. 2	1
Æ. 1·2—1·15. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. XXVI. 7, 8	6
Æ. ·8. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 106, No. 92	16
Cleopatra VII., Philopator. B.C. 52—30.	
Æ. 1·05. B. M. <i>Cat. Ptol.</i> , Pl. XXX. 7	11
Æ. ·8. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. XXX. 8	1
Uncertain Ptolemies, Æ	about 39

The total number of the Ptolemaic coins found at Naukratis is, therefore, about 150. The exact number cannot be ascertained, as many specimens are in such bad condition that it is impossible to distinguish whether they belong to the Ptolemaic or to the Alexandrian class.

V. IMPERIAL OF ALEXANDRIA.

I now pass to the Imperial series of the city of Alexandria, of which there are about 450 specimens more or less legible, and apparently about 80 illegible, though some of these may be coins of the later Ptolemies.

It will be seen from the following list, that as many as 85 coins belong to the reign of Claudius, and 304 to that of Vespasian. The latter, Mr. Petrie informs me, came from a single find, but all the rest were brought to him separately.

Augustus, B.C. 80—A.D. 14. No. of
Specimens.

<i>Rev.</i> Canopic vase	Æ. 1·0	1
Nike standing, L M [A]	Æ. ·9	1
Shrine containing thymiaterion	Æ. ·9	2
Oak-wreath	Æ. ·95	1
Double cornucopias	Æ. 1·0	1
Altar of Augustus	Æ. ·65	1
Crescent and star	Æ. ·55	1
Livia? Oak-wreath, L M	Æ. ·75	1

Tiberius, A.D. 14—37.

Hippopotamus, L E	Æ. ·75	3
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Claudius, A.D. 41—54.

Eagle on fulmen, L I Γ	Æ. 1·0	8
<i>Id.</i> , with head turned back, L I Γ	Æ. 1·0	46
Caduceus between four ears of corn, L I	Æ. 1·0	15
Sheaf of six ears of corn, L B	Æ. ·9	8
Bust of Nilus	Æ. ·95	4
Bust of Isis, L A	Æ. 1·0	1
Nike, L B	Æ. 1·0	3
Bull butting, L B and L I Γ	Æ. ·95—·8	7
Hippopotamus, L B	Æ. ·95	3

Agrippina, wife of Claudius.

Bust of Euthenia, EYΘH—NIA, L IB and I Γ	Æ. ·95	8
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		No. of Specimens.	
Nero. A.D. 54—68.			
One-handed vase, L IA	Æ. 1·0	1
Roma standing, L H	Æ. ·8	5
Galba. A.D. 68—69.			
Bust of Nilus, L B	. . . . .	Æ. 1·15	2
Bust of Nike, L B	. . . . .	Æ. 1·5	1
Bust of Serapis, L B	. . . . .	Æ. 1·0	7
Bust of Isis, L B	. . . . .	Æ. ·95	4
Otho. A.D. 69.			
Canopus, L A	. . . . .	Æ. ·8	6
Vespasian. A.D. 69—79.			
Bust of Nike, L A, B, Γ	. . . . .	Æ. 1·4	59
Bust of Serapis, L A, Γ, Δ, E, S, Z	. . . . .	Æ. 1·0	49
Zeus Serapis seated, ΖΕΥΣ ΣΑΡΑΠΙΣ, L.H (Pl. I. 11) L.ENAT	. . . . .	Æ. 1·1	5
<i>Id.</i> , standing, ΖΕΥΣ ΣΑΡΑΠΙΣ, L.H, L.ENAT	. . . . .	Æ. 1·1	4
Bust of Nilus, L B, Γ	. . . . .	Æ. 1·15	7
Bust of Isis, L Γ, Δ, E, S, Z	. . . . .	Æ. 1·0	73
Bust of Alexandria, L.ENAT	. . . . .	Æ. ·9	35
Hawk of Horus, L Δ, E, S	. . . . .	Æ. ·75	41
Canopus, L Δ	. . . . .	Æ. ·8	8
Dikaiousune, L.H, L.ENAT	. . . . .	Æ. ·8	23
Vespasian or Titus.			
Bust of Nilus	. . . . .	Æ. 1·2	1
Bust of Isis	. . . . .	Æ. 1·2	1
Vespasian and Titus Caesar.			
Busts of Vespasian and Titus, L.ENAT	. . . . .	Æ. 1·35	2
Domitian. A.D. 81—96.			
Griffin with wheel	. . . . .	Æ. ·75	1
Sphinx, L IA	. . . . .	Æ. ·8	1
Uraeus, L IA	. . . . .	Æ. ·7	1
Hadrian. A.D. 117—138.			
Canopus	. . . . .	Æ. 1·35	1
Two canopi	. . . . .	Æ. 1·3	1
Eusebeia sacrificing, L IE	. . . . .	Æ. 1·15	1
Emperor in temple of Sarapis, L IZ	. . . . .	
	Pl. I. 12.	Æ. 1·35	1
Demeter standing, L KA	. . . . .	Æ. 1·1	1

		No. of Specimens.
Antoninus Pius. A.D. 138—161.		
Emperor in quadriga.	Æ. 1·25	1
Dikaiosune seated	Æ. 1·35	1
Commodus. A.D. 180—192.		
Roma seated	Æ. 1·0	1
Uncertain. Chiefly of the early empire, all in very poor condition		
	Æ. about 80	
Gallienus. A.D. 253—268.		
Eagle holding wreath, L I Δ, L I E	Pot. ·9	3
Aurelian. A.D. 270—275.		
Eagle between military standards?	Pot. ·8	1
Carinus. A.D. 283—285.		
Elpis standing, L B	Pot. ·7	1
Diocletian. A.D. 284—305.		
Dikaiosune, L B	Pot. ·8	1
Eagle between standards, L Δ	Pot. ·8	1
Uncertain late Alexandrian	Pot. ·8	5

VI. NON-ALEXANDRIAN (IMPERIAL TIMES).

The coins of Imperial times, other than Alexandrian, are very few indeed. The only specimens which I have been able to identify are the following:—

JUDAEA. First Revolt of the Jews, A.D. 67—70.

Obv.—Vessel with two handles.

Rev.—Vine-leaf.

Æ. ·65. 4 specimens.

From the few letters still legible on these little coins it would seem that they belong to the 2nd or 3rd year of the Revolt (cf. Madden, *Coins of the Jews*, p. 206).

LAODICEA IN SYRIA.

M. Aurelius. A.D. 161—180.*Obv.*—Bust of M. Aurelius.

Rev.—**ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ** ///. Dionysos standing facing, holding grapes and thyrsos, at his feet panther; in the field **ΠΟ—ΜΑΡ**.
Æ. 95.

The condition of this coin does not warrant us in assuming that the full legend was **ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ**.

What words the letters **ΠΟ** and **ΜΑΡ** may stand for is quite doubtful. Abbreviated words, probably names, are frequently met with on the coins of Laodicea. "Quarum explicationem," as Eckhel cautiously remarks, "nemo hactenus tentavit."

VII. CONSTANTINE FAMILY, BYZANTINE, AND MODERN.

			No. of Specimens.
Constantine I.	A.D. 306—337	Æ. 6	5
Constantine II.	A.D. 337—340	Æ. 8	1
Constantine family, uncertain	Æ. 65	6	
Byzantine, various, in poor condition	Æ.	7	
Arabic, Turkish, &c., various	Æ.	11	

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

II.

ATHENS ? OR CHALCIS ?

THE coin upon which I beg leave to offer a few remarks to the editors of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, is the well-known, but excessively rare, didrachm, commonly assigned to Athens (as by Mionnet, who rates it R. 8, Beulé, &c.), and thus described in Mr. Head's admirable manual, the *Guide to the Coins of the Ancients* (Pl. VI. 26).

ATHENS (?).

Obv.—Owl to l.

Rev.—Incuse square, diagonally divided.

Æ. Wt. 124 grs.

The parenthetical query of course signifies that the learned author feels uncertain whether the coin is really to be classed as one of Athens. I am not aware whether his doubt is strong or otherwise. My own doubt (subject to the opinions of the many numismatists far more competent than I am), is now very strong; and I regret it; for the coin would be most interesting and important as the earliest coin of the greatest (in the best sense) of all cities on earth, the "Hellas of Hellas" (Ἑλλάδος Ἑλλάς, Ἀθῆναι); not to mention that, having the good fortune to possess one of the very few extant, and having regarded it as the initial point, or primal type, though by no means the

gem, of an Attic series extending over at least six centuries, I am, naturally, unwilling to displace it from Athens, and to relegate it to Chalcis.

I believe that Mr. Head and his learned colleagues fully agree with Ernst Curtius in relegating to Chalcis the coins of the wheel type, and those (also well-known, but extremely rare)—*Æ. obv.* Gorgon-head; *rev.* Bull's head, facing; *rev.* Panther's (?) head, facing—formerly classed as early coins of Athens; and I apprehend that we cannot be allowed to fancy that the sentinel in the *Agamemnon* meant the Gorgon-and-Bull coin, when he admitted (only to himself) the corrupt influence of the *Βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώσση μέγας* (*Agam.* 36); though the Gorgon was an attribute of Athena, and though we know all about *pecus*, *pecunia*, &c., and the LXX rendering of קשיטא (*vide* Bochart, *Hieroz.* I. iii. c. 43; and the commentators on *Gen.* xxxiii. 19, and *Acts* vii. 16, &c.). None of the Greek scholia on *Agam.* 36, in any edition of *Æschylus* which I possess, contain any explanation by referring to *money*.

I am so ignorant as not to know whether Dr. Curtius, or any other scholar, has conjectured that the coin in question, this didrachm, is probably a coin of Chalcis. If he has, I will not say, "Pereant illi qui ante nos," &c., but will venture to proceed to mention some reasons which have occurred to me independently.

I suggest that the owl (Χαλκίς) is a *type parlant* of Chalcis, like the phoca of Phocæa, the pomegranate of Side, the lyre of Calymma, the rose (Ρόδον) of Rhodes (the person who described it as a "Balaustion" must have been idiotic enough to admire Mr. Robert Browning's *Balaustion* as Euripidean, or even his translation of the *Agamemnon*, in which he actually worked the miracle of rendering *Æschylus* himself vulgar), the Pan of Panti-

capæum, the spread sail of Histiaæa, the crab of Acragas, the cock ("the bird of dawning") of Himera (ἡμέρα), the parsley of Selinus, the lion of Leontium (Λεόντιον: why "Leontini"? Cf. Ptolem. III. iv. § 13).

But the learned reader will remark, Γλαῦξ is owl, not Χαλκίς.

I turn to Suidas, s. v. (iii. p. 651, ed. Kuster). Χαλκίς. ὄνομα πόλεως Εὐβοίας, καὶ εἶδος ὀρνέου. Χαλκίς. εἶδος ὀρνέου. ἡ γλαῦξ, and I recall the passage in the *Iliad*, xiv. 290.

Ὀρνιθὶ λιγυρῇ ἐναλίγκιος, ἦν τ' ἐν ὄρεσσι

Χαλκίδα κυκλήσκουσι θεοὶ, ἄνδρες δὲ κύμινδιν.

I will only remark that Didymus, the scholiast, gives ὀξεία as a gloss on λιγυρῇ; and we should have no small difficulty in recognising our familiar owl either in the text (as λιγυρή, or ἐν ὄρεσσι), or in the amusing scholium, in which Aristotle is quoted, on v. 291. Eustathius (p. 296; my edition is the Princeps, Rom. 1542), explains the name Χαλκίς—μέλας ἐστὶ, χαλκίζων τὴν χροιάν, ὅθεν καὶ χαλκὶς λέγεται; and the worthy prelate (he was archbishop of Thessalonica) rakes up the old scandal about Harpalyce.

I should hardly describe the reverse of my coin as an "incuse square, diagonally divided." It might be described as quartered diagonally; but I suspect that the diagonals may be derived from the four spokes of the well-known *wheel* of Chalcis (whether the wheel is a solar symbol or not, we will not stop to inquire; it seems that there are few things which are *not* solar symbols).

I suppose that Chalcis, having issued *electrum* coins, on the "Babylonic" gold standard, early in the seventh century, B.C., began to coin silver, on the same standard (which became the "Euboic"), about the middle of that century; and this very archaic coin is not, I conceive, of much later date than the latter epoch: if a Chalcidian

didrachm, the weight must be called Euboic, not "Solonian."

It is of such extreme rarity, that, though of such peculiar interest and importance, there was none in the Thomas, Pembroke, Devonshire, Northwick, or any other great cabinets of which I have examined the catalogues; and I believe that there was not a single specimen in the British Museum until 1873, when one, pierced, and in inferior condition, was acquired, among the Woodhouse coins. I am not aware whether any better or other specimen has recently been added to our magnificent national collection.

I am also unaware whether any has ever occurred in any public sale in England, except in that of Subhi Pasha's Greek coins, by Sotheby, Feb. 1878; and I inquired in vain, during many years, at all the dealers' in Europe whom I have ever visited; and I believe that not one of those gentlemen had ever had the coin. In the sale catalogue of the Pasha's, one thus described, "*Æ. 4*, owl standing to left; *rev. quad. incus*," was included in lot 688, with seven other Attic silver coins (all, I think, tetradrachms); and, in consequence, probably, of its being so "lumped" in a "ruck," seemed to have attracted no attention; as my agent, a very able and experienced dealer, who would gladly have given a very high price himself, obtained it for me upon very easy terms indeed—I think about half what the other seven coins in the lot (all common) were worth.

I may add, "*pour encourager les autres*," that this is by no means the only instance, even at Messrs. Sotheby's, in which, in the course of twenty years, I have acquired a coin of the utmost rarity with unmerited (and I trust equally unenvied) good fortune.

T. JONES.

III.

FIND OF ANCIENT BRITISH GOLD COINS IN SUFFOLK.

It is my good fortune to have been able to ascertain, as far as is possible, the facts connected with a recent find of Ancient British gold coins in the Eastern Counties; and I have now much pleasure in giving some account of the circumstances connected therewith, together with a detailed list of the several types and varieties represented in the hoard. The exact particulars may be somewhat departed from in this account, as, owing to the operation of the laws relating to Treasure Trove in this country, discoveries of this kind do not render such aid to archaeological research as might fairly be expected.

The one fact, however, is clear, that in or near to Freckenham, which is a small parish in Suffolk, in the immediate vicinity of Mildenhall, and not far from the Cambridgeshire border, a hoard of at least ninety gold coins has been brought to light; and the interest in the matter is increased by the further fact that three out of the four well-defined types represented in the find are amongst the rarest of our described British pieces, and that the remaining type is absolutely undescribed.

It appears that the hoard was unearthed by a labourer who was working in company with another man in his own garden. The coins were contained in a common pot of

coarse sun-dried or very slightly baked clay, apparently ornamented by scratchings of a stick. As this pot was not large enough to hold more than twice the number found in it, it is clear that in any event the hoard could not have consisted of very many more coins than the number mentioned by me, corroborated as this is by the following facts.

It was in the first instance stated that the pieces originally found were 84 in number, and that of these each man took 42. Of the moiety belonging to the one man, a broker bought 14, and these came into my possession; the remaining 28 were directly or indirectly purchased by Mr. J. J. Nunn, of Downham Market, a member of the Numismatic Society, who has most kindly lent them to me to include in the present description. As to the 42 belonging to the other man, 12 were retained for himself and his friends, and 30 were purchased by the before-mentioned broker, and also passed into my possession, through the intervention of those zealous numismatists, Messrs. Spink and Son, of Gracechurch Street.

I need scarcely say that some pieces had either previously or subsequently found their way into the rich cabinet of Mr. Evans, to whom, as *facile princeps* in all that pertains to the subject of Ancient British coins, some apology on my part is due for what may seem to be an unwarrantable trespass upon his special domain.

I may, however, put forward in justification a plea of leave and licence, inasmuch as on my application to him on the subject, he gave me, in the most kind manner, the fullest information in his power, and insisted on my completing the task that I had begun.

Mr. Evans had in his possession 12 of the pieces constituting the hoard, and confided them to my care for the purposes of this paper. Apparently, therefore, the whole

of the 84 coins originally stated to have been found have thus been accounted for ; but I am of opinion that, notwithstanding the coincidence in the figures, the 12 coins in the hands of Mr. Evans¹ do not represent, wholly at all events, the pieces retained by one of the original discoverers and his friends, but that some few were subsequently found in or near the place of discovery, and that therefore the total number found was probably 90 or thereabouts. This assumption on my part is borne out by the representations made to Mr. Evans, to the effect that three of his lot were found by sifting the soil, and that probably three others were washed out of the soil by the rain.

Having so far detailed the circumstances connected with the discovery of the hoard, and dealt with the probable number of the pieces contained in it, I will only add that this is numerically, and I venture to think also in point of archæological interest, the most important find of Ancient British gold coins that has occurred since the famous Whaddon Chase find in 1848.

This statement I, however, make with the qualification that the apparent exception in favour of the Bognor coins so ably described by Mr. Ernest H. Willett (*Num. Chron.*, New Series, vol. xvii., p. 309) cannot be said to apply, owing to the fact that the coins so found at Bognor, and numbering about 280 in all, were discovered from time to time, under a variety of circumstances, over a series of years.

In giving the estimated number of coins included in the Whaddon Chase find at certainly over 1,000, and perhaps considerably more, I enable my readers now to form

¹ Since the above was written a further specimen has been secured by Mr. Evans, making 13 in all.—H. M.

some opinion concerning the relative importance to be attached to the various *trouvailles* in question.

It will be convenient to divide the pieces included in the present hoard into four distinct types, three of which are those described in "Evans's Ancient British Coins," Pl. XIV., Nos. 12, 13, and 14. Most of the pieces vary more or less in minor details, and it would hardly be possible to distinguish any two of them as having proceeded from the same die. This I believe to be not an unusual feature in connection with Ancient British coins, and the fact raises a moot question as to whether every coin was not specially the creature of a separate die, or whether incidentally copies were made of the original die, and were retouched and altered in their details by the graver, as suggested by Mr. Evans. It is possible, however, that the minor differences may have been caused by the fact that the dies altered considerably in depth and size of their devices during the course of use.

A further question for discussion is as to the period to which these pieces should be attributed; and consequent upon any determination of this point arises the further question as to the probable circumstances under which the hoard was deposited. The solution of both these questions is a matter of pure speculation. Having regard to the limited information which we at present possess on the subject of the history of the country, and of the uninscribed coins in general, any suggestion must be purely hypothetical; and I heartily concur with the remarks made by the late Mr. J. Yonge Akerman, so far back as 1849, in a paper written (*Num. Chron.*, xii. p. 5) on the subject of the Whaddon Chase find, to the effect that "these questions may amuse, but can elicit nothing of value to the antiquary."

It is clear, however, that the deposit of so many gold coins, representing what in those times amounted to a very considerable sum of money, must have been effected by some very important or wealthy personage, or may have formed the treasure-chest of some organized authority. Although in most cases it may be certain that coins constituting a hoard were originally consigned to the bowels of mother earth, yet it does not at all follow that in some cases they may not, accidentally or otherwise, have found their resting-place upon the surface of the soil, and have become buried by the natural forces at work in the shape, on the one hand, of drifts owing to prevalence of winds or other causes, and differences of levels upon which such forces operated; or, on the other hand, by the action of the common *lumbricus*, or earth-worm. With regard to the former suggestion, the flatness of the country in the Eastern Counties would rather form an argument in opposition; but with regard to the latter, I will terminate my reference to this branch of the subject by quoting that eminent authority, the late Mr. Charles Darwin, who, in his work "On the Formation of Vegetable Mould," chapter iv., thus deals with it:—"Archæologists are, probably, not aware how much they owe to worms for the preservation of ancient objects. Coins, gold ornaments, stone implements, &c., if dropped on the surface of the ground, will infallibly be buried by the castings of the worms in a few years, and will thus be safely preserved until the land at some future time is turned up."

Having in view the theory as to dates propounded by Mr. Evans, I see nothing against attributing these coins speculatively to the time of Prasutagus, the wealthy husband of the well-known Queen Boadicea; but on the other hand, there is no apparent reason why they may not have

been struck by some earlier prince. The later history of the Iceni is such as to fairly entitle us to decide, with some reasonable degree of certainty, that these pieces were not struck after the defeat of the widowed queen, whose tragic fate has created an unusual amount of interest in the history of her people at this period. The Iceni were, after her death, wholly subjugated by the Romans, and it does not appear that any independent prince subsequently reigned over them. It is unlikely that, if any local pieces were issued while they were under the direct rule and control of the Imperial Roman power, coins of such a rude and uninscribed character as those included in the present hoard would have been struck.

After the departure of the Romans, the Imperial coins remained in circulation for a considerable period; and subsequently sceattas were coined, and formed or probably only supplemented the currency of these districts. In course of time, however, the nature of the coinage of the neighbouring tribes had been altogether changed; and later on the East Anglian types circulated in those counties or portions of counties—viz., Norfolk, Suffolk, and parts of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—which we can now fairly admit to have constituted the ancient kingdom of the Iceni.

Mr. Evans has based some of his suggestions as to the date of coinage of the types under discussion upon the comparative weights of the coins examined by him; but he suffered, naturally, under the disadvantage of only seeing or being acquainted with very few specimens; and he refers to this (p. 375), and states that, “with regard to the date we have nothing to guide us, as all the coins appear to have been found singly.” I propose to give the average weights of the pieces comprised in the present



GOLD COINS OF THE ICENI.

hoard : and the result is apparent that no trustworthy argument can be deduced from their differences, which are but small and arbitrary. It should not be forgotten also that such weights vary in connection with the several types hereafter described, partly according to their freshness and condition, and partly according to the quality of the gold and the amount of the alloy with which it is intermixed.

The sole piece representing the type of Evans, Pl. XIV., No. 12, comprised in this hoard, weighs 85 grains ; and I concur in that author's remark, in connection with this type, that "the comparatively light weight would seem to show that these coins were struck at a late period of the British coinage ;" supplementing it, however, by the further remark that all the types represented in this hoard must have been struck at or about the same time. I have treated this type as the first in point of date ; and must here bear testimony to the wonderful accuracy displayed by Mr. Evans, who, with the before-stated disadvantage of there being only six coins altogether known to him, representing his types of Pl. XIV., Nos. 12, 13; and 14, has placed these three types side by side ; an attribution thoroughly borne out and corroborated by the circumstances of the present find.

I have introduced as my second type the piece depicted in Evans, Pl. XIV., No. 13, which has the ring in the centre of the obverse enclosing three crescents clustered round a ring ornament. I have used these words as they occur in the text of the description given by Mr. Evans, but *primâ facie*, the appearance of this ornamentation is that of a three-petalled rose, or, to be more accurate, that of a largely developed trefoil. The workmanship of the coin is rough, and wanting in neatness and precision ; and the

average weight of the 49 pieces of this type comprised in the hoard (excluding two coins which were fractured) is 84 grains, the heaviest being $87\frac{1}{4}$ grains and the lightest $81\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

The late Mr. J. Y. Akerman, in a paper on Ancient British Coins, *Num. Journal*, vol. i., p. 223, refers to this type, of which he gives an illustration, and states that he was well aware that (amongst others) it was sometimes discovered on the coast of France. As to this, I think the learned antiquary was mistaken, and it is difficult to know whence he obtained the materials for the assertion.

As my third type, I have described the neater pieces figured in Evans, Pl. XIV., No. 14, and which appear to have been struck with greater attention to detail, and upon which also the trefoil-shaped ornament is considerably smaller. The circular form of both the external and internal ring is also engraved with a greater degree of accuracy. On all the pieces of this type there is, more or less apparent, the waved zigzag line, divided into compartments with pellets in each, referred to by Mr. Evans; but, as will hereafter be seen, there are considerable variations in the shape and accompaniments of this ornamentation, the exact significance of which it is impossible even to guess.

The average weight of the 17 pieces of this type (again excluding two, for the same reason as before) is $84\frac{2}{3}$ grains, the heaviest being, again, $87\frac{1}{4}$ grains, and the lightest $81\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

Originally as a fourth type, but on reconsideration only as a variation of the third type, I have described those pieces on which the trefoil-shaped ornament differs only in having the external circle either wanting altogether, or so merged into the external lines of the crescents converg-

ing upon the inner ring as to be almost invisible. It is possible that this may have been the result of careless striking. In any event, the difference is of so uncertain a character that it will be found safer and more advisable to treat this as a variation, rather than as an independent type. The average weight of the nine coins of this variety is no less than $85\frac{1}{2}$ grains, the heaviest being $86\frac{3}{4}$ grains, and the lightest $84\frac{1}{4}$ grains. There is room, therefore, having regard to the style of workmanship and weight of the pieces included in these last three subdivisions, for considerable discussion as to whether my present arrangement shall stand, or whether the order in which they are placed should be reversed. I may add, however, that from the nature of the workmanship and the ascertained weights of these pieces, it may fairly be predicted that, as a whole, they form the type of the last coinage of the Iceni, subject only to the one further degenerate type to which I shall hereafter refer.

It is clear that, as a general rule, the debased types of Ancient British coins succeed those on which better workmanship is displayed; and the degeneration from the original imitation of the Macedonian stater is well defined, in a downward line, through many series of these most interesting pieces. It is clear, also, that their weight diminishes in almost similar, if not the same proportion, and that the original weight of the stater of Philip, viz., 133 grains or thereabouts, becomes in its British descendants or imitations reduced originally to 120 grains, and thence by slow degrees to little over 81 grains; this last being the lowest weight of any British coin of this series and denomination. I shall, therefore, willingly submit to any transposition in order of date of these three types.

Amongst the hoard were eight pieces of a new and unpub-

lished type, which, in my opinion, was the very last type issued by the Iceni as an independent people. These I shall describe more fully hereafter ; but in connection with the present argument I may mention that upon some of these the ring ornaments before mentioned have entirely disappeared, and the sole ornamentation of the obverse consists of two dotted lines across the field, bisecting each other at right angles. This appears to represent the last degree of degeneracy of the original obverse type, and beyond which nothing could be more degenerate except the absolutely plain surface which occurs on several of the *aurei* in the other series, and particularly in those of the Whaddon Chase type.

On two of the eight coins representing this type, the small inner circle with a pellet in the centre is still present, and shows, in a very marked form, the intermediate step from the trefoil-shaped ornament on the previously described pieces to the present dotted-line ornamentation, on which the rings and crescents, with the last-mentioned exceptions, have entirely disappeared. In addition to this, Mr. Evans has one of the firstly-described trefoil-type coins upon which the arched lines on the obverse are wanting (Plate II., No. 8), and only one row of pellets appears ; and this seems to form the first point of departure from that type to the new type, which I now describe for the first time.

This new type has the zigzag line above the horse that characterizes those pieces with the trefoil-shaped ornament which I have ascribed to the later coinage. This being so, I may fairly plead this in justification of the accuracy of my chronological attributions ; and will add, in conclusion, that in spite of the general rule that has been laid down in connection with the subject of priority of dates,

there may be exceptional cases founded upon special circumstances, causing some divergence from the strict application of that rule. In the present case, for instance, the later pieces of the trefoil-shaped type may have been struck by better artists who were at work for a limited period only, and whose work was so travestied by succeeding moneyers of less artistic or skilful habits, as to finally produce the dotted-line type lastly described.

I will conclude by stating that the horse on the reverse of all the pieces contained in the hoard, with the exception of the first type, has the Y-shaped forelegs so common on coins of this district; and I will now describe the types of the coins in detail, and will refer, when necessary, to the illustrations comprised in the plates, of such typical or exceptional pieces as have been thought worthy to be engraved.

Type. Evans, Pl. XIV. No. 12.

1. *Obv.*—As described and illustrated by Mr. Evans, but pellets both above and below the crescents.

Rev.—As also described, but five pellets instead of a ring and pellets above the horse, and trellis work in the shape of a ladder, horizontally placed, under the star beneath the horse (Plate II. No. 1).

Only one specimen of this type was found, and is in my collection.

Type. Evans, Pl. XIV. No. 13.

2. *Obv.*—As described and illustrated by Mr. Evans. The thin solid crescent on the reverse, described by the author, terminates at both ends in a pellet.

Of this variety only three specimens were found, all of which are in my possession. From the very large curved arch on the obverse of one of these (Plate II. No. 2), it is

clear that the die from which that coin was struck was at least twice as large as the flan.

- 2a. This variety differs in having a large wheel-shaped ornament over the horse on the reverse, instead of the crescent and pellets.

This is by far the most numerous represented type, and may therefore have been the normal one (Plate II. No. 3). This variety may be supplemented by two further varieties, on one of which, in addition to the wheel-shaped ornament on the reverse above the horse, there is a large crescent to the right of such wheel-shaped ornament, and on the other of which, the crescent is to the left. These crescents are sometimes simple, terminating in a pellet at each end (Plate II. No. 4), and sometimes they contain a single pellet (Plate II. No. 5).

Some of the pieces which may be classified under the general head of this variety show a prolongation of the legs of the horse, which rest upon a raised trellis-shaped platform (Plate II. No. 6); and this, in my opinion, proves that the die for the reverse of these coins was also considerably larger than the coins themselves, and that the raised platform referred to was, in all probability, common to the dies of all the coins of this type. There is considerable variation with regard to the number and position of the pellets on the reverse of the coins of this type, the full particulars and details of which are scarcely worth recording.

- 2b. As before, but beneath the horse is a rosette of dots instead of the usual small wheel-shaped ornament. (Plate II. No. 7.)

One is in my possession, and four others in that of Mr. Nunn. On one of the latter the crescent appears to the left of the wheel-shaped ornament above the horse,

and it is a question founded upon the fact before referred to as to the dies being so much larger than the coins, whether there was not on the original dies a crescent on both sides of the wheel-shaped ornament, and which on the coins appeared sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and sometimes not at all. This wheel-shaped ornament, it may be remarked, varies considerably in size on different pieces.

- 2c. On one variety (Plate II. No. 8) which is in the possession of Mr. Evans, the curved arch on the obverse appears to be totally wanting, and a single row of three pellets is seen on one side only of the trefoil-shaped ornament on the obverse, there being, however, indistinct traces of pellets on other sides.

This seems to explain, in some measure, the origin of the type hereafter described, on which dotted lines only appear, sometimes with a small ring ornament in the centre, but more often without.

Type. Evans, Pl. XIV. No. 14.

3. *Obv. and Rev.*—As described and illustrated by Mr. Evans, with a circle containing a pellet beneath the horse on the reverse.

Mr. Evans does not add the pellet in each angle of the crescents forming the trefoil-shaped ornament on the obverse, and which pellet occurs on most of these coins (Plate II. No. 9). On those pieces, however, on which the trefoil-shaped ornament becomes more contracted, and so that the outer edge of the crescents touch and sometimes become lost in the external ring, these pellets disappear (Plate II. No. 10). After the fullest consideration, I am not disposed to make a separate type of these, which must have been accidental varieties only.

There is on many of these coins the appearance of

another circular figure, containing a pellet to the right of the horse, and this is very fully developed on one of the specimens (Plate II. No. 11). I am disposed to believe that, on the die, this peculiarly-shaped figure occurred in all cases. It will be seen that the figure is not a complete circle, but is of a scroll-shaped form, and is of so novel a character as to render it very problematical as to what it was intended to represent. On another coin the trellis-shaped platform appears beneath the horse (Plate II. No. 12), and this again may have been, and most probably was, on the dies of all the pieces, though, owing to the comparatively small size of the coins, it appeared but on few of them.

3a. On the great majority of the pieces of this type, the ornament beneath the horse is not a circle containing a pellet, or, as it is called, a ring ornament, but a small wheel-shaped ornament similar to that on the pieces of the type No. 2. It differs, however, in containing several radii or spokes, instead of only four at right angles as on that type; and this must be considered to be the normal characteristic of the type now under description.

It should be mentioned that on one specimen, in the possession of Mr. Evans, the wheel-shaped ornament has only four radii, as on type No. 2, but this is the only specimen evidencing any return to the previous type in the whole hoard.

A fine specimen of this type, in the possession of Mr. Evans, is depicted (Plate II. No. 13), showing not only the wheel under the horse, but also the trellised platform and the circular figure before referred to, to the right of the horse. The star of pellets behind the horse is apparent in its entirety on only one or two of the pieces of this type. Sometimes one or two pellets only of those comprising

the star make their appearance, and sometimes none at all.

4. *Obv.*—Dotted lines, bisecting each other at right angles.

Rev.—Similar characteristics as on type No. 3, including the crescent-shaped figure, divided by a zigzag line into compartments above the horse.

On two or three of these pieces there is a ring ornament in the centre of the obverse of the coins, clearly showing the gradual descent of this degenerate type from those preceding it. The details on the reverse vary proportionately more than on either of the two last-mentioned types. The usual accompaniments seem to be three pellets above the horse, and a wheel-shaped ornament beneath (Plate II. No. 14). On one piece (Plate II. No. 15) there are no ornaments above the horse, and three pellets, but no wheel, below. On another (Plate II. No. 16), the wheel-shaped ornament, to the exclusion of pellets, appears both above and below the horse; and on a third (Plate II. No. 17) there are pellets above the horse and apparently a small cross beneath. This latter, however, may be the wheel-shaped ornament minus its ring, the result probably of imperfect striking or of a defective die. The wheel-ornament beneath the horse, on this type, has sometimes four radii only, and sometimes more.

H. MONTAGU.

IV.

UNPUBLISHED VARIETIES OF SCOTTISH COINS.

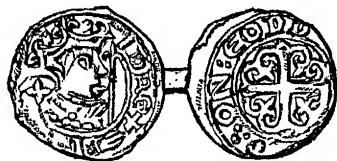
THE following unpublished, or very rare, varieties of Scottish coins have been recently added to my collection, though, from my time having been otherwise occupied during the last five years, I have not had the opportunities for paying that attention to my cabinets which I hope now to have.

The first to be noticed is a sterling of David I.

DAVID I.

Obv.—The king's head to right, crowned, with sceptre.
... ID REX.

Rev.—Cross moline, pierced at the ends, the terminations meeting and forming a tressure fleury internally.
.... D : ON : eOD



(Fig. 1.)

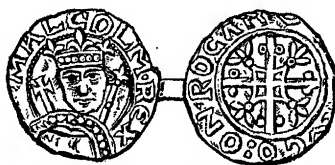
This rare variety of David's coinage is singular from the type of the reverse being almost the same as one of Stephen of England (Hawkins, 270). A very beautiful

specimen of Stephen's mint at Bristol (:BRIST:) was acquired at the same time, and was said to have been found with it. The whole question of the coinages of David and the particular place of this variety has been so completely dealt with by the late Mr. Edward Burns in a work on the coinage of Scotland, which it is known he was engaged on at the time of his death, that it will be unnecessary for me to enter further into the question of the chronological sequence of the various coinages of this reign; the more especially as I had been favoured by Mr. Burns with a sight of his remarks, and entirely agree with them.

MALCOLM IV.

Obv.—Full-faced crowned head of the king, with a sceptre at each side. MALCOLM . REX.

Rev.—A lozenge fleurie, on a cross fleurie. hV60 ; ON : ROCABV.



(Fig. 2.)

This very interesting coin is undoubtedly of Malcolm IV. Only one other specimen which can with any certainty be attributed to this reign is known, and is now in the Ferguslie Collection, formerly in that of the Rev. Mr. Martin, and afterwards in that of Lord Hastings. The whole subject of Malcolm's coinages, and the reasons for giving these pieces to Malcolm IV. rather than Malcolm III., will be exhaustively given in Mr. Burns's work; and in his views I concur.

ALEXANDER III.

The farthings of Alexander III. are very rare, and up to the present time only one variety has been noticed, bearing on the reverse four mullets of six points. The variety now to be recorded bears one star of seven points, and three mullets of six points. It very often happens that the open space in the centre of the mullet gets closed up accidentally ; but in the present case the coin is in perfect preservation, and the star is quite different in appearance and size from the mullets.

DAVID II.

A remarkable and up to the present time, so far as I know, unique variety of the farthing of this reign has come into my possession.

Obv.—The king's head, as usual. DAVID DEI GRACIA.
Mullets of five points.

Rev.— . +AVID SCOTTOR.

The legend on the reverse is the same as that on the famous MONETA REGIS farthing of the same king, and occurs also on a halfpenny in my own cabinet, formerly described in the *Chronicle*, N.S., XII., Pl. XI., Fig. 9.

R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK.

V.

THE MORPHOLOGY OF COINS.

PART II.¹—THE ROMAN FAMILY.

IN the first part of this article the Roman coinage was considered only as a single member of an immense family of coinages which could trace their descent straight back to a Greek origin. We have now to consider the Roman coinage as itself the parent of a new stock, scarcely less large in respect to the number of its members than the stock which was treated of in the first part. At the same time, we must remember that the whole family of coins derived from the Roman comes in a secondary degree within the circle of the Greek family. Before proceeding to speak of the different coinages which sprang out of the Roman, it may be as well to examine a little more closely than we were able to do in the first part the origin of the Roman money itself.

It must be remembered that the Roman coinage is not so homogeneous as the Greek. The former, after we get beyond the limits (in time and space) of the electrum staters, and before we reach those of the Macedonian stater, is essentially a currency in silver. The issues in gold or in copper are distinctly subsidiary to and dependent upon the silver coinages. But the early Roman copper coinage seems to stand apart. It is not the parent of the Roman

¹ Part I., see vol. v. 1885, p. 165, Plates VIII.—X.

As the author of this paper is at present abroad, and has had no opportunity of correcting its proofs, the Editors are alone responsible for any errors which may be found.

silver coinage; nor is it, in the same sense that the silver is, a direct issue of the Greek coinage. In passing rapidly over the Roman coinage in the first part, we could only speak of the origin of the silver money. It is necessary now to say something of the origin of the copper, which was by far the most characteristic and essentially Italian of the two.

The significance of the word *æs* as the name for money generally, and in this respect the exact equivalent of the Greek ἀργύριον, is enough to show that the copper coinage of Rome was its own coinage *par excellence*. The monetary standard over the whole of Italy and in Sicily was founded upon a weight in copper, of which the units were the Roman *libra* and the Sicilian λίτρα. The process by which the currency passed by mere weight of metal—*i.e.* by unmarked blocks of copper (*æs rude*)—through the marked or *signed* masses (*æs signatum*), down to the genuine currency of the libral *as* (*æs grave*), is preserved for us in the records of finds.² These first Roman coins have little resemblance to any coinage current in the world at the time they were first made. They are large pieces of copper *cast* in a lenticular shape, but of an accurately circular form. It becomes a question how far they can be considered as derived from any other series, and not rather a really original coinage. The answer is that the principle of coinage was taken from the Greeks; and unless the Romans had been long familiar with the use of coins among their neighbours (both north and south), these earliest Roman coins would never have been made. The types of the earliest Roman coins—the Janus-head, the heads of Jupiter, of Hercules, of Mercury, even of Roma, and the reverse type of the prow—are, if not

² Mommsen, *Histoire de la Monn. Rom.* (Blacas tr.), i. p. 173 *seq.*

directly copied from any other coins, very obviously suggested by the Greek and Græco-Italic coinage.

In the case of the silver money, which does not begin until nearly a century after the copper coinage, the debt to the neighbouring currencies of Magna Græcia and Sicily is, as has been pointed out, very much closer. The nearest approach to the head of Roma on the Roman denarii (vol. v., Pl. VIII. No. 16), is perhaps the helmeted head on the Campanian coin, given in Pl. VIII. No. 15. But other details of the head were derived from other places, as, for instance, the winged helmet from a like helmeted head of Pallas on the later coins of Metapontum and of Thurium. The descent of the type on the coinage of this last city is very curious and interesting; and perhaps, if we wanted to fix upon any one prototype of the head of Roma upon the coins of Rome, we ought to choose a very early head of Pallas on the coins of Thurium struck during the short period when the city still retained the name of its predecessor, Sybaris, *i.e.* very nearly the middle of the fifth century B.C. Pallas had in South Italy the by-name of Πόμνη (strength), and this of course would further identify her image on coins with the image of the city. The principal reverse types on the early Republican silver coins are—1. Castor and Pollux. This type, almost exactly identical with the Roman one, already existed on the silver coins of Bruttii. It is not, however, to be supposed that its adoption by the Romans was due merely to commercial considerations. The Dioscuri were specially honoured in Rome, and had been instrumental, only a few years before the introduction of a silver coinage, in gaining for them the victory of Lake Regillus, which secured them Latium.³

³ Babelon, *Monnaies de la Rép. Rom.*, p. xx.

2. The type of Victory in a biga, which gained for the denarii the name of *bigati*, is also found on the coinage of Bruttii; and 3. The type of Jupiter in a quadriga (the type of the *quadrigati*) is derived from the Campanian coins.

As time goes on the two streams of the copper and silver coinages mingle more and more. The *cast* coins of the libral series, and the earlier reductions, give place soon after the introduction of a silver coinage to *struck* coins throughout the whole copper series, from the *as* to the *uncia*. And now the copper and silver run side by side through the coinage of the Republic until we get to nearly the last half century of it, when the copper coinage temporarily ceases. This brings about a general resemblance between the two series, and also a resemblance between the Roman copper coins and those of the Greek cities. The types of the Roman silver and copper remained, however, distinct throughout.

Although a gap of over half a century occurs between the later Republican and the first Roman Imperial copper coins, the latter must, I think, be reckoned as the child of the former, for a mere cessation in the striking of coins (especially when these have sunk into the class of token money) does not put them out of circulation. It is equally certain that the Roman large brass coins (so-called) are the parents of the Græco-Imperial coins, which one is justified in classing rather with the Roman series than with the Greek; on the other hand, at a later date the small brass coins (so-called), having been washed with silver and designed to pass current as denarii, belong to the silver class. The large Byzantine copper coins are apparently the legitimate offspring of the Roman large brass coins; and they, in their turn, were the progenitors of some of the large copper coins struck by the Norman dukes in South

Italy and in Sicily, and likewise by some of the Crusaders; and from the same source probably are derived the large copper coins which characterize the currencies of some few among the Tatar Mohammedan dynasties, those which come into closest contact with the Byzantine Empire—the Ayyúbis, the Urtukís, and various branches of the Bení Zengí, and other Atábegs. So we can, if we choose, trace the two separate currents in the coinage of Rome from their very sources until the fall of the Empire, and even beyond the limits of the Roman coinage.

The first coinage which began to feel the influence of Rome in an important degree was that of Gaul, which, Greek in origin, gradually changed its character until it became wholly Roman, so that the later Gaulish coinage must be reckoned in the Roman family. The same process went on, though in a less degree, in Britain. The series of coins bearing the legends COM, COM . F, TIN-COM, &c., may be especially studied, in conjunction with some earlier anonymous coins from the same (south-east) district, for examples of the gradual change from a type derived originally from the Greek to a wholly Roman type.⁴

Two other series which, originally Greek, became in a large degree Romanised, were the Indo-Scythic and Gupta gold currencies, of which something has been already said. It is to Mr. Vincent Smith that we are indebted for pointing out the relationship between the weight of these pieces and that of the gold aureus; and it is to the large importation

⁴ Evans, *o. c.*, Pl. II., III., and Willett in *Num. Chron.*, N.S. xvii., p. 319, Pl. IX., X. (Notice especially the development of the horse from the Græco-British to the Romano-British type, Pl. IX., 1—9, 11, and Pl. IX. 10, Pl. X.)

of this latter coin that the sudden change in the character of the Indo-Scythic coinage is attributed. Previously the weight of the Indo-Scythic coins was supposed to follow, though in a degraded condition, the standard of the Macedonian gold stater.⁵ Some one or two among the types in these two series may be perhaps referred to the Roman aurei. Mr. Smith indicates such points of resemblance as he believes to exist in the Gupta series. But among all the eight-and-twenty types into which he divides his Gupta coins, these traces of Roman influence are insignificant.

The real outgrowth of the descendants of the Roman coinage only begins about the time of the fall of the Empire in the West, or with the great incursions of the barbarians which marked the close of the fourth century A.D.

Of the numerous Teutonic nations which broke down the limits of the Roman Empire in the West, the most important in the formation of new kingdoms and in the issue of new series of coins were the five following:—the Vandals, the Ostrogoths, the Franks (Merovingians), the Lombards, and the Visigoths. The order in which these names are placed is the order in which we propose to consider their coinages; and the reasons for arranging them in this order will appear more clearly after that examination. It is not, of course, their proper historical sequence. The first to break the peace of the Roman Empire were the Visigoths, who in 395 revolted in the settlements of Mœsia and invaded Greece. In 400 they began, under Alaric, their invasion of Italy. But throughout this earlier portion of their career they issued no

⁵ See von Sallet's papers in *Zeitschrift für Numis.*, 1879.

national coinage. It was not till they had finally settled in their homes in Spain that the Visigothic coinage began. Much the same was the case with four other barbarian nations, which, almost contemporarily with the Visigothic revolt, burst through the barriers of the Empire in the north. In 405—6 the united hordes of the Suevi, the Vandals, the Alani, and the Burgundians entered Gaul, destined never again to retreat beyond the Rhine. And this event may be reckoned the downfall of the Roman power beyond the Alps. The Burgundians alone remained in Gaul. The Suevi, Alani, and Vandals passed on into Spain, and the Vandals from Spain into Africa. The Suevi issued a short-lived coinage in the western parts of the Spanish peninsula, into which they were driven by the Visigoths. The Vandals issued an important national coinage in the African settlements in Carthago Nova for the seven provinces of Northern Africa (A.D. 484). About the same date the Franks first crossed the Rhine, and made sure their settlement in the Belgic province.

The final transfer of the power of the Western Empire to the kings of the East Goths did not take place till half a century later than the events just narrated. Romulus Augustulus was, we know, deposed by Odoacer (A.D. 476), who struck coins, interesting from their extreme rarity and for containing the first portrait upon a coin of one of the barbarian rulers who established their empire upon the fall of Rome (Pl. IV. 58). But this barbarian founded no dynasty. The definite enthronement of a race of Teutonic kings in Italy was the work of the Ostrogoths under Theodoric towards the close of the fifth century (A.D. 493). The issue of a regular Ostrogothic coinage begins with this king. The series ends with the defeat of Thila at the

battle of Mons Lactarius, A.D. 553.⁶ The Vandal coinage is almost contemporary with the Ostrogothic. It begins under Gunthamund, A.D. 484, and ends with the defeat of Gelimir (Geilamir) at the battle of Trikameron, A.D. 533.⁷

The coinages of the Vandals and of the Ostrogoths stand apart from all the other barbarian series as being most distinctly mere continuations of the currency of the Empire. It is only on coins of the lower denominations that we have the distinct names of the Teutonic kings. On the gold coins the monograms of the names sometimes appear in the field, but in all other respects the piece is simply a copy of the current Roman coinage. And the silver and copper are modelled almost as closely upon the Roman types.

Farther away from the ancient centre of government, more characteristic barbarian coinages began to appear. They began in every case with mere imitations of the current coins of the Empire, such as Pl. IV. No. 66, which is simply a Visigothic copy of a coin of Anastasius (cf. No. 65), or No. 59, which is a Frankish imitation of a coin of Mauricius (cf. No. 57). These early types become more and more barbarous, until we get No. 67, the earliest Visigothic coin with the name of the ruler, a coin of Leovigild (A.D. 573—586), obviously imitated from No. 66 or some similar coin. In the same way No. 59, by successive degradations, becomes something like No. 60, a

⁶ Friedländer, *Münzen der Ostgothen*, and *Num. Chron.*, N.S. xviii., xix., *Coinages of Western Europe from Honorius to Charlemagne* (the present writer).

⁷ Friedländer, *Münzen der Vandalen*. This writer makes the coinage begin with Huneric. But this is an error. See *Coinages of Western Europe*, l.c.



MORPHOLOGY.

PLATE IV.

Merovingian coin of the north of the Frankish kingdom.⁸ Gradually the coinage of each barbaric nation began to take a distinctive character, until it fell into the several classes enumerated above. It will generally be enough to examine the principal types of each class of coins to detect the Roman prototypes from which they have been derived.

The characteristic Merovingian types are as follows :—

Almost all have a bust upon the obverse imitated from the bust on the Roman coins (cf. Pl. IV., Nos. 56, 57, 59, 60, 61).

The reverses have :—

1. A plain cross, or a cross standing upon a ball, often enclosed in a wreath.

2. Another type of the cross is raised upon one or more steps, and has often letters at the sides. This type is known as the Marseilles type. It is copied from the coins of Tiberius and Mauricius, and was introduced into Gaul about A.D. 585.

3. Another form of the cross has a curious anchor-like top, and is hence known as the cross *ancrée* (No. 61). It is not represented on Roman coins. Sometimes it is so arranged as to have the appearance of a monogram, or of a very degraded head, facing. How far it is an original type I am not able to say.

4. The so-called *ampulla* type shows on the reverse a figure somewhat like a cup. I am disposed to consider it a *re-formed* degradation, either from a facing bust, or from the facing figure of Victory, so common on the Roman coinage of this period.

⁸ Dorsted, the great emporium for the northern trade. It was situate on the Waal mouth of the Rhine, near where Wijk Te Duerstede now stands.

5. Occasionally we have one or more standing figures on the reverse.

And 6. One remarkable type has on the obverse a facing bust with long hair, like the head of Christ on the later Byzantine coins.

The Lombard coins are divisible into two classes—(1) the Lombard kings of Pavia; and (2) the Dukes of Beneventum and Salerno. The coinages of the two dynasties are wholly distinct.

The characteristic types of the kings of Pavia are two, namely:—

1. *Obv.*—Profile bust of Roman type.

Rev.—An angel (St. Michael) standing to l., holding a staff on the top of which are three balls.⁹ (Pl. IV. No. 62 a coin of Cunipert, A.D. 688—700.)

This is undoubtedly derived from the common type, with a standing Victory on the reverse, holding a long cross. (Pl. IV. No. 56.)

2. The second type has on one side a flower, on the other side a cross potent.

It only arose after the influence of the Carling dynasty had become paramount in Western Europe, and is in a great degree an imitation of the Carlovingian coinage.

The coinage of the Lombards of the south—the Dukes of Beneventum, &c.—is of a totally different character from that of the kings of Pavia. It belongs, in fact, to the series of coinages derived from the Byzantine coinage, and as such will be spoken of in its proper place.

⁹ The three balls are always very distinct upon the top of the staff. This would of course lead a numismatist to identify them as the arms of Lombardy. But *arms* can scarcely be said to belong to this period, and whether these balls are any sort of badge or are there purely by accident I cannot say.

Before speaking of the Visigothic coinage we may briefly notice a small series of coins struck by the Suevi when, driven back by the Visigoths, they were hemmed in within the narrow borders of the Lusitanian province. Hence the coins are called Suevo-Lusitanian. The type of these coins, which have been exclusively found in Portugal, is uniform, and is a rather peculiar adaptation of one of the types of Honorius, having on the obverse a profile bust, and on the reverse a small cross enclosed in a wreath.¹⁰ No. 63 shows the prototype and No. 64 the imitation. There were but four different types in use among the Visigoths of Spain.

1. The type of No. 67 already given, whose origin there is no difficulty in tracing. (Heiss, *Monn. des Rois Wisigoths d'Espagne*, Pl. I. Nos. 1—4, 6.)

This type belongs only to the earlier years of the Visigothic coinage.

2. Type with similar *obverse*, and for *reverse* a cross haussée upon three steps, as on numerous Byzantine solidi from the time of Mauricius onwards. (Heiss, *o. c.*, Pl. I. Nos. 5, 7, &c.)

A sufficient number of illustrations would show the resemblance of the obverse of this type when first introduced to the preceding obverse type, and its gradual change as we proceed along the line of kings.

3. *Obv.*—Bust facing.

Rev.—Bust facing. (Heiss, *o. c.*, Pl. I. Nos. 8, &c.)

The obverse type here is clearly a rude imitation of the facing bust on the Byzantine coins, and the reverse is a repetition of the obverse.

¹⁰ *Rev. Num.*, 1865, p. 235 seq., Pl. IX.

These are the only three types of general use. The coins of Egica and Wittiza (696—700), however, introduce a new type.

4. *Obv.*—Long cross; at sides two busts counter gardant.

Rev.—Cruciform monogram. (Heiss, *o. c.*, Pl. XI. Nos. 2—9, &c.)

This is the only Visigothic coin which has no certain Byzantine prototype. Of the relationship between this type and some types on other contemporary coins of Western Europe we will speak presently.

It will be seen that besides this lateral (*i.e.* territorial) division between the coinages of different countries, there is also, in almost every series, a vertical line of cleavage, namely, between the coins imitated from the money of the Western Empire and that which is distinctly Byzantine in character. But the true parentage must in every case be assigned to the prototype of the earliest copies. This is why we have classed all the series above enumerated under the head of the descendants of the true Roman coinage. They all sprang up before the Byzantine varieties of coin type had been properly developed. The series of coins which were undoubtedly influenced solely by the Byzantine currency of a later period are classed apart, and will be treated of hereafter. We have now dealt with the most immediate offspring of the Roman coinage. But some of these descendants produced in their turn fresh species of coin, which became in the second degree related to the Roman Imperial coinage. We will next speak of this class, which, spreading out into many ramifications, must, I think, be counted the outgrowth originally of the Merovingian coinage.

First among these subsidiary coinages we come to a series whose origin has somewhat exercised the ingenuity

of numismatists, but as yet without any very definite results. I mean the series of earliest English coins, most of them anonymous, which preceded the introduction of the penny into England. The great majority of these pieces are of silver, and it is generally admitted that they are the pieces of which there is occasional mention in the early English laws and literature under the name of *sceattas*. There are some difficulties in the way of reconciling the information which we gather from the Anglo-Saxon laws with the relative weight of the *sceatta* and the *penny*. But still I think we may assume that these small thick pieces were *sceattas*, and may therefore (having in view the immense preponderance of silver) describe the whole class of coins to which they belong as the *sceatta* class. North of the Humber arose a class of coins similar in general shape and appearance to the *sceattas*, but with some marked differences of plan, distinguished from them, too, by being nearly always of copper. These pieces are the *stycas*.

The *sceattas*, though not so closely as the Continental coins connected with the Roman currencies, belong to the period of numismatic history which intervened between the fall of Rome and the complete reorganization of the Empire (wherewith went a complete reorganization of the coinage of the West) by Charlemagne. The reorganization of the coinage of Western Europe and the introduction of the new silver denarius on the Continent was almost immediately followed by the introduction of the penny into England. Complicated and difficult to trace as are all the new currencies of Western Europe at this time, our early English coinage is by far the most complicated and most difficult. We will take account of the various influences to which this last was subject, not in the order of their historical sequence but of their potency. As we have already

many times insisted, in tracing the descent of a coinage we have to take account of the general character of that coinage as a whole before we examine into the types of individual species. It is this general character which allows us to place all the early electrum staters in one class, and to trace the family likeness between the coinages of Alexander and his successors. Such a general family resemblance is found, not only in all the pennies struck in England after the introduction of the penny, but between these pennies and all the new denarii struck on the Continent from the time of Charlemagne onwards. Such a general family resemblance, despite differences of metal and of type, must be noticed between the later Merovingian coins and the English sceattas. The distance between the two coinages, of which the former is almost wholly in gold and the latter in silver, is bridged over by the discovery of a certain number of gold pieces closely resembling the Merovingian coins, but evidently struck in England. The most remarkable series of this kind was that of the well-known Crondale find, a hoard of 100 gold pieces discovered in the parish of Crondal or Crondale (on Bagshot Heath), Hants, in the year 1828.¹¹ Among these are some coins which bear the name of a French moneyer, Abbo; and on this account Vicomte Ponton d'Amécourt¹² argues that Abbo must have come

¹¹ *Num. Chron.* O. S. vol. vi., p. 171.—C. Lefroy and F. Y. Akerman. N. S. vol. x., p. 164.—Sir H. Lefroy. "He [Mr. Akerman] identified several of them as unquestionably belonging to the series of *tiers de sol* or *gold triens* of the French kings of the first race and their moneyers which are occasionally found in England, more especially in those counties which border on the sea-coast opposite France."—Sir H. Lefroy. It must be said, however, that Akerman's attempt at a minute identification of the types strays often very wide of the mark.

¹² *Annuaire de Numismatique*, T. iii., p. 299.

over to England and worked in this country between the years A.D. 593 and 604; and his argument is, to some degree, endorsed by Mr. Kenyon in his *Gold Coins of England*:—"Assuming as an indisputable fact that the greater part of the coins found at Crondale were struck in England, he [Vicomte P. d'Amécourt] concludes that Abbo was one of the Franks who accompanied St. Augustine to England. . . . If this be so—and the ascertained facts certainly seem to make it probable—then this coin, rude as it is, becomes of extreme interest. . . ." ¹³

I confess myself unable to follow the reasoning in either case. It is easier for coins to travel than individuals; and the same reasoning which proved that Abbo worked in England might go to show that Philip of Macedon travelled in Gaul and Augustus in Britain. Nor can one see why Abbo, in defiance of Horace, should so completely change his "mind" with his "sky," that the style of the coins made by him in England should be clearly distinguishable from the style of the coins he made while he was in France; and yet, what proof save that of style can there be that the coins were made in this country? If these Crondale coins with the name of Abbo are clearly of a different fabric from the Merovingian pieces,¹⁴ it is more reasonable to imagine that they are simply imitations of the Merovingian money, just as British coins with the name Φίλιππος are imitations of Gaulish coins bearing the same name.

¹³ *Gold Coins of England*, p. 5.

¹⁴ It is impossible to judge of such a matter from an engraving, and the Crondale coins have not even been photographed. It is many years since they were in my hands, and my attention was not at the time particularly directed to them. Mr. Kenyon had them I think in his hands at the time at which he wrote the passage quoted. His judgment then may be pronounced final.

I take the actual impulse towards a native English coinage to have come from the coasts of France, and the supposition is the more reasonable because the impulse towards a native British coinage came precisely in the same way ; and because, before the sceattas or native gold coins began to appear, there was a considerable intercourse between the opposite shores of the British Channel, resulting, as we know, in the marriage of more than one King of Kent with a Merovingian princess, and resulting, in a still more important way, in the introduction of Christianity into the Jutish kingdom. I think, then, we may take these Crondale coins as among the earliest native productions of the English in that way. Many of them have the name of London, which a certain number of the sceattas also bear. London was probably at this time still possessed of a municipal government similar to that which it had enjoyed in the days of the Roman occupation, and was still perhaps more of a British than a Saxon town. In speaking, therefore, of the Crondale coins as among the earliest *English* coins, I use the word English to signify the mixed population at this time under the rule of a variety of Anglian and Saxon kings.

M. Gariel¹⁵ says that before the rise to power of the Carling house, a coinage of Merovingian silver money had begun to replace the coinage in gold especially in the north of France. Very few, indeed, of these silver pieces have been published in French numismatic journals, and

¹⁵ *Monnaies royales de France sous la race Carlovingienne*, p. 9.
“ Plus on se rapproche de la fin de la première dynastie, plus la circulation de l'argent se substitue à celle de l'or. Plusieurs découvertes, faites dans le courant de ces dernières années, le prouvent surabondamment.”

I do not know the evidence which M. Gariel had before him when making this statement. Several remarkable finds of coins of the sceatta type in Frisia, made many years ago, are published by M. Dirks, in his pamphlet entitled *Les Anglo-Saxons et leurs petits deniers dits sceattas*.¹⁶ The great majority of the pieces composing the hoards consisted of what we ordinarily call sceattas, and which we believe to have been struck in this country. But a certain number of the coins were of types not found in this country. It is a noticeable fact, moreover, that many of these foreign types seem to have lingered on faintly in the earliest coins issued by the house of Heristal,¹⁷ whose associations, we remember, were all with the very country in which this find was made. The weight of the English silver coins and of the pieces which we may fairly call low Frankish is much the same, varying as much as from 14 to 20 grains in each class, and the pieces were evidently interchangeable.¹⁸ These facts, again, point to the close connection of the English sceattas with the coinage of the Merovingian Franks.

We have thus, I think, ascertained that the true origin of the sceattas as a class lies in the Merovingian money. But there were numerous other influences modifying this initial one, and determining the origin of special types of the sceattas. The first English coinage was not the first money which had been coined in this country; and it is hardly possible but that the sceattas, albeit the money of

¹⁶ Published also in the *Revue de la Num. Belge*, 5^{me} Série, T. ii., p. 81.

¹⁷ See *Annuaire de Numismatique*, T. iii., p. 306 seq., *Recherches sur l'origine et la filiation des types des premières monnaies carlovingiennes*. (Vte. P. d'Amécourt.)

¹⁸ A long list of weights is given by Dirks, o. c., p. 70.

a new race, would owe something to the other coinages which had preceded them in this country. These were the British and the Romano-British. The first may be left out of account, it had been so completely superseded by the Roman long before the coming of the Angles and the Saxons. But of the Roman coins—the copper coinage especially—large hoards are being constantly brought to light, showing what immense quantities must have been current in this country during the Roman occupation. Many of these pieces are of exceedingly small size for copper coins—the pieces known as *minimi*. They would be therefore very handy for the use of a people who had advanced far enough in civilisation to require small change. I mean by this a people who had completely laid aside the use of barter. And there can be no doubt that during the Roman rule, the Britons in many parts of the island had advanced to such a point. Now at this very day the Spaniards use small Roman and small Arabic copper coins for their small change. After 1,500 years since the retreat of the Roman legions, these memorials of their days still pass from hand to hand as current coins. And the same is the case with the coins of the Amawí Khalífeh, who have disappeared for 500 years. We have no difficulty, therefore, in believing that the small Roman copper coins remained in use among the more civilised Britons for centuries after the incoming of the Saxons. Roman gold, too, may have remained in use, for the Saxons coined almost exclusively in silver. We have indisputable evidence that many of the sceatta types were copied from one or other of these two classes of Roman coins. Pl. IV., No. 69 is a coin of Maximus struck in London. Readers of Gildas or Bæda will remember how these writers speak of Maximus as being the remote cause of the subjugation of Britain, by reason of his having withdrawn the flower of her youth to

fight his battles in Gaul. No. 70 is one of the few Saxon gold coins obviously copied from the Roman type. The same type is also found on the sceattas. There are examples not less certain of the imitation of copper coins. Nos. 71 and 72 are copper coins of Constantine II.; and No. 73 is a specimen of the imitation of the type upon a sceatta. There are numerous other examples not quite so patent of imitations of Roman types on the sceattas.

The variations which take place in the types of the sceattas are suggestive of the changes through which the Gaulish and British coinage passed, beginning first as mere imitations, and then gradually developing a new design out of this imitation—designs, too, of a fanciful rather than a truly artistic or imaginative character. One example is given in the plate of the development of a new design out of the profile taken from the Roman coins. At one time I (following M. Dirks) supposed that the type was developed out of another sceatta type (also of Roman origin), that of the wolf and twins. Now I am convinced that the series is as it is given in the plate.

The accompaniment of these different obverses (Nos. 74—78) by the same or a similar square compartment on the reverse (copied from No. 73), and certain incidental accompaniments of the obverse throughout, as the cross before the face (Nos. 74, 75, 77), the circle before the face, which appears first in No. 76, will, I trust, be enough to convince the reader of this stream of development into the bird-type of No. 78, although it has been necessary to omit a certain number of intermediate types which would have made the process of evolution more apparent. Such instances of the creation of fanciful or even fantastic new types out of old ones, which we find here and in the case of the Gaulish and British series, are on the whole rare in the history of numismatics. Judging from the coins

alone we might be inclined to think that it was peculiarly Celtic. But when we look at the history of ornament generally among savage or semi-barbarous nations, we find numerous instances of the same process in far distant quarters of the world. The same element is very markedly present in what is called Scandinavian art, though whether this be not properly speaking Celtic art may be open to question.

It is worth noticing that the coins of the sceatta-type struck with the legend LVNDONIA, and the coins of similar type without that legend, are many of them of almost unmixed copper; very few are of fine silver. These pieces were in use, we may suppose, among a section of the people who had not materially changed their habits since the days of Roman occupation, and who, more than their country neighbours, were still employing for small change the old Roman copper coinage. But the region where the impress of Roman customs might be supposed most strongly stamped was that of the Roman capital, York. Very large finds of Roman coins have been made north of the Humber, as far north as the Roman wall. We may probably account in this way for the prevalence of a copper or very base silver currency north of the Humber. We may take it for a sign of the permanency of Roman influence, at any rate in this matter of a currency. The very earliest Northumbrian *styca* which is known seems to be simply of copper. It is only in its metal that it has any connection with the preceding Roman coinage—its metal, and to some degree its size and shape. But in these latter characteristics it also approaches the sceattas. It has one remarkable element of originality, viz., in the smallness of the type and the importance of the legend. Some one or two of the succeeding Northumbrian kings

struck coins which were as often of silver as of copper, and which bear designs closely allied to the designs on the sceattas. Altogether, looking at the Northumbrian coinage from Ecgfrith to Elfwald (670—788), it seems scarcely possible to separate it by a strong line of demarcation from the coinage south of the Humber. But from the reign of Heardwulf (795) onwards, the *styca*s of the north have a character peculiar to themselves. They eschew types, and devote their whole space to the legends. Such a change is of the highest importance. It is analogous to the change which separates the earliest Arab coinage from the Sassanian coinage which preceded it. It is hardly likely that so important an innovation on previous custom should have originated independently within the narrow area of Northumbria; and if, abandoning this country, we turn once more to the coinage of the Continent, we can, I think, detect the cause of this change.

It has been already said that there is a small series of late Merovingian silver coins which form a sort of link between the currencies of the first two dynasties. By the introduction of what was at first known as the *new denarius*, the Austrasian dynasty completely revolutionised the coinages of Western Europe, and the effects of this revolution lasted for at least five centuries. The new denarius is that flat, thin silver piece so wholly different in shape and appearance from any Merovingian coin, so characteristic of the coinage of all the kings of the house of Charlemagne.

Figs. A 1, A 2, B 1, B 2, C 1, C 2, taken from the essay of Vicomte P. d'Amécourt already referred to,¹⁹ show one or two instances in which the earliest Carling pennies

¹⁹ *Recherches*, &c., in *Ann. de Num.* iii. 306.

are indebted to the silver currency which preceded them ; A 1, B 1, c 1, being the Merovingian silver coins ; A 2, B 2, c 2, the Carolingian. These new denarii begin in the reign of Pepin the Short. They are officially mentioned in a Capitulary of the year 781 ; and in A.D. 794 we find a decree of Charles the Great making them legally current throughout the Frankish kingdom. Even such



small remnants of a design or *type* as appear on the coins of Pepin and Charles given by Vicomte Ponton d'Amécourt as transition types are absent from the great majority of early Carling coins, which consist simply of a legend without any type (Pl. V. Nos. 79, 80). For a while, then, the use of designs seems to disappear almost as completely from the coinage of Northern Europe (one country being only a partial exception), as it disappears from the Arab

coinage when first introduced. These two examples of a people dispensing altogether with designs upon their coins are so striking that we are at once led to consider whether there can have been any connection between the two; whether the type of the Arab coinage can have had any influence in determining the type of the European. Now it is quite possible that such may have been the case. We know that Arab dirhems had by this time obtained a considerable currency in Western Europe. It so happened (though probably only as the result of an accident), that the Amawí, or Abbási *dirhem*, was as nearly as possible the double of the *denarius* or *penny* of Western Europe. The weights of both classes are, indeed, very irregular. But the first range from 40 to 50 grains, and the latter generally from 20 to 24 grains. Both gold and silver Arab coins (*dínárs* and *dirhems*) were occasionally imitated in Western Europe. We have, for instance, the celebrated copy of an Arab *dínár*, with a mere imitation of the Arabic legend, but with the name of Offa written across the field;²⁰ which is full of significance for the subject we are discussing. At the latter end of the period with which we are concerned we have a *denarius* bearing on one side the name and type of Henry II. of Germany, and on the other the type of Hishám II., Khalif of Cordova.²¹ The large number of dirhems found in some deposits in England,²² and a great many more deposits in the Scandinavian countries, are further evidence in point. It seems, then, a not wholly unreasonable supposition that the changes in the disappearance of all design from the

²⁰ Kenyon, *Gold Coins of England*. Frontispiece.

²¹ Dannenberg, *Die Deutschen Münzen der Sächs. u. Fränk. Kaiserzeit*, Pl. LIII. No. 1185.

²² *Coins found at Cuerdale*, by E. Hawkins.

Carling denarii was a change due to some extent to familiarity with the Arabic coinage. The latter pieces, I mean, may have been the first to suggest to Pepin and to Charles the possibility of dispensing with a design upon coins.²³

The introduction of the new denarius into the Frankish kingdom is, whatever the cause of it, and from whatever point of view we regard it, a change greater than the coinage of Western Europe has since undergone. It makes a complete or almost complete alteration in the metal of the currency, putting silver in the place of the old Merovingian gold currency. It seemed at once to efface all remembrance of the older Roman Empire, for no trace of the type of the Roman coins is to be found on the Carling denarii; and though it was, to a certain extent, modelled upon the Roman weight system in that the Roman pound was still the standard weight, it was adapted to no special modification of that system in use for the Roman monetary system, but was, on the contrary, adapted to tally likewise with a German metric system which had been developed long before. Lastly and not inappropriately, while it seemed to repudiate connection with the old Roman Empire, it reasserted, much more decisively than the Merovingian coinage had done, the authority of the Frankish ruler under whom it was issued. The Merovingian coinage during the latter years had been almost anarchic. A great majority of the pieces issued made no

²³ When this paper was read before the Numismatic Society the President, Mr. J. Evans, made a further suggestion relative to the use of Arab coins in the West, that the word sterling (esterling, easterling), for which so many origins have been suggested, may have been derived from the purity of the silver in use for the Arab coins, which were currently known as *easterlings*.

open reference to the king under whom they were struck. The bust which most of them bear may be considered to represent the king, but his name is nowhere inscribed; only the moneyer who struck the coin, and sometimes the mint where he struck it, being given on the coins. In the case of the Carling coinage we have once more the name of the monarch always present; sometimes nothing else but his name appears upon the coins.

This change in the Continental coinage was almost immediately followed by a similar change in England, where the small, thick *sceatta* was exchanged for the penny—a coin much thinner and broader than the *sceatta*, and in every respect of general appearance modelled upon the Carling denarius. There can be little doubt that Offa was the author of the change in England; and we should probably consider as the earliest of his coins those which most nearly resemble some type of Carlovingian coins.²⁴ The English never dispensed with designs upon their coins, and only partially dispensed with the use of busts modelled upon the bust on Roman coins. The pennies of most of the early reigns may be divided into two classes—those without the bust of the king, and those with it. Offa's coins are peculiar, original, and of great artistic excellence. But those of his successors fall back upon more conventional types, and in these—*i.e.* especially in the bust on the obverse—the influence of the Roman coinage once more becomes apparent.

Even on the coins of Charlemagne there are some exceptions to the general repudiation of Roman types; and in the reign of his successor there was a still further rever-

²⁴ Such as Nos. 82, 83 of the Plates. Compare the Carlovingian coins, Pl. V. No. 80, and B 2, C 2; also Gariel, *o. c.*, Pl. I. 32; V. 11; IX. 115.

sion towards the use of designs upon the coinage. The Emperor Louis le Débonnaire—Louis the Pious—struck a considerable number of pieces bearing his bust. He returned, moreover—we may note this in passing—in some degree to the use of gold coins, which had been completely abandoned by his predecessor. Neither of these changes was permanent. A gold coinage was not revived in Western Europe until another three or four centuries had passed.²⁵

The bust, again, which appears very sparsely on the coins of Charlemagne, and much more frequently on those of Louis, was once more practically abandoned. It was revived somewhat a century later by Louis IV. d'Outremer (936—954). As we shall see anon, this bust had a considerable influence on the formation of later coin-types.

Another type largely used upon the coins of Louis the Pious, though it seems to have been invented by Charlemagne,²⁶ was the *Temple* or *Christiana Religio* type. It consisted of the front of a temple or basilica, with the words 'Xristiana Religio' written round it.²⁷ It was

²⁵ The revival of a gold currency may be dated from the first issue of gold ducats, by princes of Apulia, in the middle of the twelfth century. But the beginning of an extensive gold coinage dates from the coinage of the gold florin, A.D. 1257.

²⁶ Gariel, Pt. II., Pl. XII. 169—170.

²⁷ There may possibly be two reverse types originally different which produced the series of imitations spoken of here as the *temple* type. (See Pl. V. 84, 85). They are taken to be so by Lelewel, *Num. du Moyen Age*, Atlas Pl. VIII. He speaks of the "portail" and the temple types. Cf. Gariel, *Découverte de Veuillin*, Pt. I. Pl. III., No. 5; *Découverte de la Haye*, Pl. VI. 15—16; Pt. II. Pl. V. 9; XV. 27—32; XVIII. 98, 119; XIX. 123, 128, 133—5, and Pt. I. Pl. VI. 7—14, 17; Pt. II. Pl. XII. 169—170; XVII. 81, 82; XX. 4, 6—8, 13. In Pl. XXI. the two types seem to approach nearer and nearer, and I doubt if after this time (*temp.* Charles the Bald) a distinction can be perceived between them.

originally an Italian type, and there seems no reason to doubt that the basilica represented is the basilica of St. Peter at Rome. For a long time the *temple* type was most in use on the Italian coinage of successive emperors, so that those emperors or kings of the Carling race who had the closest connection with Italy are they on whose coins this type is most frequent. Lothar, for instance, the successor of Louis the Pious, and his son, Lothar II., both used the type with great frequency, and it was probably through the latter that it became firmly established as a Lotharingian type. Hence it spread farther into Germany, and, as we shall see presently, it became the parent of a vast number of types of the cities and feudatories of the Empire. A specimen of this temple type is given in Pl. V. No. 84.

Another type of great future importance was that of the 'Karolus' monogram. It was introduced and not infrequently used by Charles the Great.²⁸ But it was Charlemagne's grandson, Charles the Bald, who gave it its widest circulation. It is specially ordained in one of his decrees, in the Edict of Pitres (864), where the exact description of the coinage which he established is given in the following words—"Ut in denariis novæ [monetae] nostræ ex unâ parte nomen nostrum habeatur in gyro, et in medio nostri nominis monogramma, ex altera vero parte nomen civitatis et in medio crux habeatur" (c. xi.) Or, in modern numismatic language:—

Obv.—In centre within a circle the monogram K-^Rϕ-S
(Karolus) and around outside circle CARLUS
REX.

Rev.—In centre within circle, cross pattée; around, name of city, &c. (Gariel, o. c., Pl. XII. 186, and comp. Pl. V. No. 86).

²⁸ Gariel, Pt. II., Charlemagne, Pl. XII., XIII., Nos. 181—216.

This type had a great influence upon the future of the coinages of Northern Europe. The use of monograms upon coins had always been a rather specially favourite device of the Teutonic nations. Small monograms appear upon the coins of the Ostrogoths and Vandals, and are not infrequent on those of the Merovingian kings. Pepin and Charlemagne first introduced much larger monograms, filling up frequently the whole face of the coin; and the influence of the Frankish coinage caused the imitations of these devices on, *e.g.*, the coins of the Visigoths of Spain and of the Dukes of Beneventum in South Italy. But this 'Karolus' monogram has a peculiar compactness and neatness of execution which was then new upon coins, but which from that time forward became common. Among the numerous devices formed upon the same pattern, one introduced by Odo or Eudes, the first king of the Capet house, deserves notice. It is not so much a monogram as a peculiar arrangement of the letters ODO, combined with a cross,²⁹ or sometimes into the monogram of RX (for Rex). The cross became so common—so nearly universal on the one side or other of the early French Baronial coinage, that it is only the Karolus monogram which affords us a distinctive type. We shall distinguish this type, therefore, as the *Karolus monogram* type. We shall speak of the *Odo monogram* when we refer to the special variety introduced by Odo. The three essentially distinct types—the *bust*, the *temple*, and the *monogram*, will be found to have produced the great majority of coin types on the later feudal coinage of France and Germany. We will first examine two of the most important modifications of the *bust* and *temple* types, and then proceed to a general

²⁹ Gariel, o. c., Pt. II., Pl. XLVII. 40.

classification of the later French currency (such of it as is certainly imitated) under the types from which it was derived.

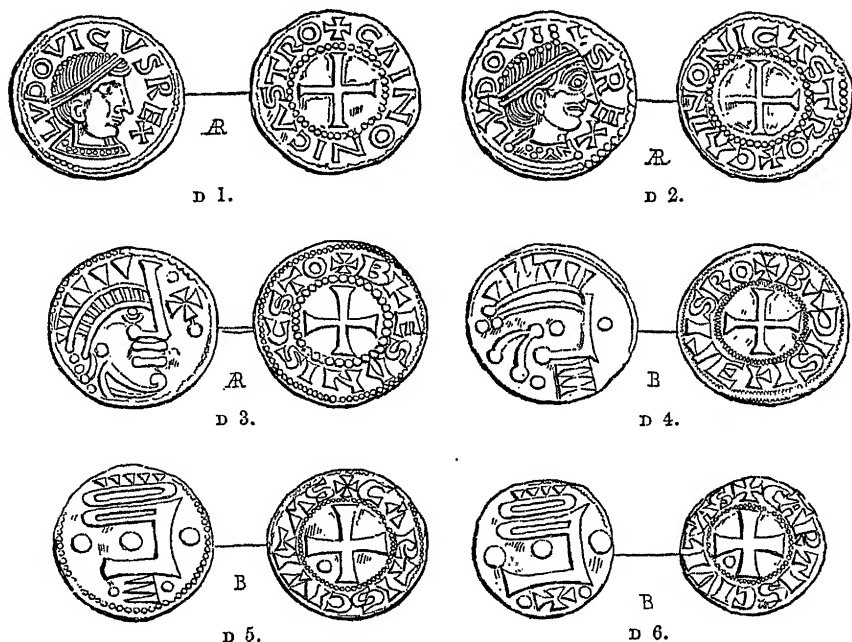


Fig. D 1 is a coin of Chinon, having on the obverse a bust of the same type as that of Louis d'Outremer. It was apparently struck about the middle of the tenth century. At this time Chinon had come into the possession of Thibault the Trickster, who was likewise Duke of Chartres. Through successive degradations, as given in Figs. D 2, D 3, D 4, D 5, D 6, the Chinon coin reaches the strange form known as the Chartres type; and this type, unintelligible as it is, became comparatively stereotyped, and had a very wide circulation and a wide influence. To see how wide, we must study the coinage of Chartres, Romorantin,

Château du Loir, Perche, &c., or the engravings of these coins in the works of the Baronial coins of France by Duby or Poey d'Avant. It is difficult to believe that such a sudden degradation of a type resulting in the stereotyping of one meaningless form of it was simply the result of the barbarism of the people who copied and used the coin. Besides, the degradation does not seem to me to be of the kind which we are accustomed to in simply barbarous imitations. Let us compare it, for example, with any of the examples of the most barbarous imitations cited in the first part of this essay—Himyarite imitations of Attic tetradrachms, British copies of Macedonian staters, or what not—and we must, I think, see that it differs in character wholly from these. The reason is, I think, that we trace here the influence of an effort at assimilation of this Chartres coinage to the monogram coinages—the types founded on the Karolus monogram—which, when it began to spring up, were the prevailing types in France.



I believe the same sort of cross influences are to be traced in the formation of the well-known *Tours* type, which became, in later times, one of the most characteristic types

of the regal coinage. The Tours type was obviously a development from the *Temple* type. Figs. E 1, E 2, E 3, E 4, show the process of its evolution; and the more detailed series given in the plates of Poey d'Avant's *Monnaies féodales de France* serve more fully to convince us of that. But it is, I think, like the Chartres type, a degradation under the influence of the *Karolus-monogram* type. It is worth noticing how, with the revival of trade, this type, like many others more or less accidentally produced, becomes stereotyped. (Comp. Pl. V., No. 87, coin of Louis IX.)

It would take far too long were we to examine the descent of the whole of the Baronial coinage in the same detail that we have that of these two important series of Touraine and Chartres. But the reader may do this for himself in the plates of the excellent book to which I have already referred, the *Monnaies féodales de France*, by Poey d'Avant. And in order to assist his search, we will range the whole series of coin-imitations into three classes, those which can be traced back ultimately—(1) to the type of the *bust* of Louis I., imitated by Louis IV.; (2) to the *temple* type; and (3) to the *Karolus* or monogram type. A sub-class of the latter is formed by those which follow the “Odo” variety of monogram. The references are to the plates in Poey d'Avant. The numbering of the plates is continuous throughout the three volumes.

1.—BUST.

Brittany (Pl. VIII.—X).

Ponthièvre (Pl. XXVII). A very curious degradation of the profile bust.

Blois, Chartres, &c. (Pl. XXXII.—XL. 8).

Provence (Pl. CVI.).

Sens (Pl. CXXXVII. 6—9). I believe this type, called a *comb*, to have been originally degraded from a profile bust.

Comp. sceattas, Pl. IV. 76—78. Should my supposition

be correct it would quite change the order in which the pieces are arranged by Poey d'Avant. For the least like a comb would probably be the earliest as most near to the original bust.

2.—TEMPLE.

Normandy (Pl. III.—VI.). Special form of temple type peculiar (almost) to this district.

Touraine (Pl. XXXI. 6—18). Development of the Tours type already spoken of.

Toulouse (Pl. LXXIX.—LXXXI.) has some types derived from the Tours type.

Lyons, Abps. of, Burgundian type (Pl. CXII. 12—21). Notice especially No. 21.

Sens, Cts. of (Pl. CXXXVI. 13, 16, 17).

Quentovic (Pl. CLIII., 5—8.—CLIV. 9). Some degradations of *temple* type.

Montreuil (Pl. CLV. 1—11).

3a.—KAROLUS MONOGRAM (PITRES).

Duché de France (Pl. I. II. 1—21). Many of these developments of the *monogram* type are modified by the influence of the *temple* type.

Brittany (Pl. VIII.—X.). Most of these modifications are peculiar to Brittany.

Anjou (Pl. XXVIII.—XXIX. 10). Successive degradations of this type till it takes the form of a key or keys.

Maine (Pl. XXIX. 14—XXX. 18). The persistent series of the Counts of Maine begins with the coins having the monogram of Herbert I. (1015—1036). But this is imitated from the *Karolus* monogram. The monogram finally turns into a crown.

Nevers (Pl. XLVI. 6—21).

Poitou (Pl. LII.—LV.). Numerous, but not important modifications of the *Karolus* monogram, and of the cross of the Pitres type.

La Marche (Pl. LVI.—LVII.). Interesting modifications of same type.

Aquitaine (Pl. LIX. 1—15). The early coins of Aquitaine were derived directly from the Pitres type.

Toulouse (Pl. LXXIX. 9—LXXXI. 12). Modifications of both *Karolus* and *Tours* types.

Narbonne (Pl. LXXXII.). Modifications both directly from *Karolus* monogram, and indirectly from *Odo* monogram.

Béziers (Pl. LXXXIV. 15—LXXXV. 1—12).

Provence (Pl. CV. 15—24).

Lyons, Cts. of (Pl. CXIII. 4—9).

Chalons (Pl. CXXIX. 15—27).
 Champagne (Pl. CXXXV. 5, &c.).
 Champagne Troyes (Pl. CXXXVII. 11—18.—XXXVIII.).
 Quentovic (Pl. CLIII.—CLIV.). Degradations of both
temple and *Karolus* types.
 Artois (Pl. CLVII. 1—7).

8b.—ODO MONOGRAM.

Narbonne (Pl. LXXXII.).
 Carcassonne (Pl. LXXXIII. 4—18).

In France proper, then, that is to say, in all the region west of Lotharingia, the *monogram* type had a greater influence in the formation of the later coinage than any other of the Carling coin types. The Tours type, indeed, came eventually to occupy a very conspicuous place in the French coinage, from its survival in the royal currency after the greater number of the baronial currencies had disappeared. In this way the importance of the *temple* type was vindicated. But this was in some sense an accidental circumstance. It does not interfere with the fact that the number of separate types of feudal coins which grew out of the *monogram* type was, in France proper, very much greater than the types which grew out of the *temple* type or out of the *bust* type.

In Lorraine and in Germany, as we shall see, the state of things was entirely reversed. There is altogether a greater variety in German coins than there is in the French. Some of the types seem decidedly original; some, as we shall see presently, are certainly copied from the types on the Byzantine coins. There remain, however, a very large number (a great majority, in fact) of the actual pieces which are derived from the Carling types.

In Dannenberg's monumental work, *Die Deutschen Münzen der Sächsischen u. Fränkischen Kaiserzeit*, we have the fullest list of German coins subsequent to the Carling era. And

among the different series there represented we separate those under the heads of the Carling types from which they are derived. The numbers in this list, except when placed within brackets, refer to the *plates* of Dannenberg. The numbers in brackets are those of individual coins. The Carling types which we find to have influenced the development of the later German coinage are—

1. The old *Charlemagne* type, by which the legend on one side or the other fills up the whole face of the coin (Pl. V. No. 80 *obv.*).
2. The *temple* type.
3. The *monogram* type.

And the following is the list of the derived coinages, with the references to Dannenberg:³⁰—

CHARLEMAGNE TYPE.

Cologne, 14—15, and the following allied or derived series.
 Remagen, 18.
 Paderborn, 32.
 Soest, 32.
 Breisach (905*b*).

TEMPLE TYPE.

Metz, 1.
 Toul (?), 4.
 Verdun, 5, with numerous new forms also.
 Lower Lorraine, 6.
 Antwerp, 6. Compare with these the coins of Normandy.
 Flanders, 7.
 Xanten, 13. Merely a reminiscence of the temple.
 Cologne, 15 (352), 16, 17 with changed forms (cf. 389, 391, &c.).
 Andernach, 19.
 Trèves, 20.
 Deventer, 24 (569).
 Magdeburg, 28. With interesting changes.

³⁰ Cf. also No. 88 of Pl. V., which is a coin of Otho III. (996—1002), a late and degraded form of the *temple* type.

Mainz, 34. With developed types.
 Speier, 36.
 Worms, 36, 37.
 Würzburg, 37.
 Erfurt, 38.
 Strassburg, 40.
 Basle (972).
 Chur (976).
 Augsburg, 44, 45.
 Regensburg, 46, 47, 48.
 Cham, 49.
 Eichstädt, 49.
 Nabburg, 49.
 Neuburg, 50.
 Salzburg, 50.

MONOGRAM TYPE.

Some of the coinages of Otho I. and Otho III. are remotely derived from the other 'Odo' monogram.

Würzburg, 38.
 Zürich, 43.

(With Otto monogram.)
 Würzburg, 37.

The influence of the Carling coinage was paramount north of the Alps. But imperial mints existed in many of the larger cities of Italy, especially in Northern Italy, as in Venice, Milan, Pavia, and Lucca. And the early coinages of these cities follow generally the imperial types. In other cases, as, for instance, that of Rome, the coinage came almost immediately under the influence of the Carling coinage. The earliest Papal coin is a denarius of Adrian I., Byzantine in type, and in fact closely resembling the money of the Dukes of Beneventum. But the denarii of his successor, Leo III. (the same who placed the imperial diadem upon the head of Charles the Great) are evidently of the Frankish type; and such, with certain side influences, the denarii of the Popes continued to be for about a century. After that the coinage of Italy began to pass over to the Byzantine influence.

We have to notice one or two smaller series of coins, and then we have come to the end of those which can fairly be counted the offspring of the Carolingian denarius. We have seen that the whole series of English pennies owes its origin to this Carling coin; so, therefore, in a remoter degree, do the coinages which sprang from the English penny. These may be enumerated in the order in which they arise.

1. The so-called Hiberno-Danish coins struck by the Danish (or, perhaps, rather, Norse) kings in Ireland. It is now an acknowledged fact, thanks to the labours of Dr. Aquilla Smith, that this Hiberno-Danish coinage was derived from the coinage of Æthelred II. Pl. V., No. 89, is a coin of Æthelred II.; No. 90 is a coin of Sihtric III., King of Dublin.

2. The Scandinavian coins. The coinage of Denmark itself was in this manner copied directly from the English coinage of about the same period. Svend Forkbeard was the first Danish king who struck coins. These and those of his successors, Cnut the Great and Harthacnut (Kings of Denmark and England), are all modelled closely upon the English type. No. 91 is a coin of Harthacnut. With the advent of the Ynglinger line there comes a change. Henceforward the types are more varied, and their origin is more difficult to trace. But it is certain that some of these are copied from the type of Byzantine coins.³¹

The earliest coins of Norway and Sweden follow English and Danish types.³²

³¹ C. J. Thomsen, *Cat., Les Monn. du Moyen-Age*. T. iii., Pl. IX., X.

³² C. I. Schive, *Norges Mynter i Middelalderen*. Tab. 1.



MORPHOLOGY.

PLATE V.

3. The Scottish coinage, which begins at a much later period—the reign of David I. (A.D. 1124-1153)—must be reckoned as the third important series which sprang out of the English. For many reigns it imitated closely the contemporary English coins.

We have now come to the end (1) of those coinages which were founded directly upon the Roman coinages; (2) of that vast series of coinages which was founded on the Carlovingian *denarius novus*, which, in its turn, was a partial descendant of one of the classes of coins in the first category. (3) It is finally our business to speak of the currencies which owed their origin to the Byzantine coinage.

The Byzantine coinage is, of course, a derivative of the Roman. In fact, the process of its separate evolution is so gradual that it is very difficult to say at what point it begins to have a distinct character. Perhaps the point of divergence may be best placed at the accession of Justinian the Great.

In the reign preceding Justinian, the bust of the emperor is generally in profile; it is very rarely quite full-face to the front. A not unfrequent attitude of it is turned three-quarters towards the spectator. In this last case it is generally a helmeted bust, and the spear is held behind the head. The profile bust is most frequently diademed, but the diadem is a simple one, more like the old Greek *diadema* or the Roman fillet than a crown. Such is the coinage previous to Justinian the Great. But henceforward the emperor's bust is frequently represented turned full to the front; it is adorned with a heavy jewelled diadem almost like an imperial crown, and the figure holds an orb surmounted by a cross; occasionally in addi-

tion, it holds the labarum or a long cross. Then, as we might expect, the more we advance into Christian times the more prominent becomes the position of the cross. In the later Roman or earlier Byzantine coins the most common type is, on the reverse of the coins, that of a Victory, either facing or in profile, and holding either a wreath or a long cross. I call the figure a Victory because its descent from the Victory of heathen times is uninterrupted; but nevertheless it is likely enough that to the Christian population among whom the coin was current its figure passed for an angel. The smaller coins (*trientes*) in Christian times begin sometimes to have simply a cross (sometimes it rests upon a ball) enclosed within a wreath. Later on, the cross often appears alone on both *solidi* and *trientes*. It is, too, from the time of Tiberius II. (574—582) often potent, *i.e.* having its limbs terminated by cross-bars in the fashion of a crutch, and *haussée* (raised) upon three (or fewer) steps. (Cf., Pl. V., Nos. 92, 93, Constantine III.) After this, standing figures of the emperor—of two or more emperors, emperor and empress, &c.—become pretty frequent. These figures often stand on either side of a cross, which sometimes both are holding. The bust of Christ appears upon coins first in the reign of Justinian II., Rhinotmetus (705—712), and in a somewhat changed form it continues to appear until the end of the Byzantine coinage. A full-length figure of Christ enthroned comes in about the middle of the ninth century. The figure generally bears the Gospels in one hand, and sometimes gives the benediction with the other. This seated figure of Christ was one of the most prolific sources of later coin designs. We have, too, a standing figure of Christ, the seated or standing figure of the Virgin, or of some saint, &c.

The distinctly Byzantine types, then, may be enumerated as follows :—

1. Full-face bust of emperor in peculiar square diadem holding an orb, or two emperors seated side by side.
2. Similar standing figure of the emperor, or standing figures of two emperors, cross or labarum between them. (Pl. VI. No. 96).
3. Various forms of cross, the most characteristic being the cross potent, and raised upon steps.
4. Bust of Christ nimbate.
5. Seated nimbate figure of Christ facing, holding Gospels. (Pl. VI. Nos. 96, 97.)
6. Bust or seated figure of Virgin showing in her bosom the nimbate head of the infant Saviour.
7. Christ crowning the emperor, both standing at full length.
8. Virgin crowning the emperor, both standing at full length. (Pl. VI. 97.)
9. Standing figure of the Virgin alone, or of some saint.

The Byzantine coinage gradually spread its influence to Italy, and left it as a legacy to those States which were carved out of the ruins of the Byzantine Empire in Europe. It is enough if we notice here in a summary way the principal series which were derived from it.

The Dukes of Beneventum and Salerno. These Lombards of the south had a coinage quite different from that of the kings of Northern Lombardy. It was modelled directly upon the contemporary Byzantine coinage, as the figures (Nos. 92, 93, Constantine III. and 94, Romvald II., Duke of Beneventum, 707—733) sufficiently show.

So far as a Christian coinage continued in Sicily, this must be reckoned essentially Byzantine in form. The coinage of the Norman dukes of Apulia, Amalfi, Salerno, &c., is chiefly represented by pieces in copper, modelled upon the large copper Byzantine. The same kind of coinage is found among the Crusaders; and, as we have said above, the large copper coinage of the Urtukís and

the Bení Zengí Atábegs must be likewise reckoned in some sense the offspring of the Byzantine coinage. As we travel northwards in Italy, we see each State, as it threw off the yoke of the Empire, turning more and more towards the East for the pattern of its coinage. This movement is partly political (*z*), but it is in a great degree likewise a commercial movement. For with the rise of the Carling house, and the spread of the new Carling denarius, gold coins almost ceased to be coined in Western Europe. The result was that the gold currency was supplied from the East in the form of the Byzantine *solidi* (*solidi Byzantini*), or, as they came to be called, *bésants*, *bezants*. Italy, when it began to grow in wealth, felt a much greater need for these gold coins than the countries of the north; and it was natural that the native Italian coinage should tend more and more to model itself upon that of Constantinople. Besides, there was of course a constant and active trade between Italy and the Eastern Empire; and the same influences which brought about the dawn of Italian art were sufficient to reform the Italian coinage.

Thus, in the very earliest Papal coins, we see some influence of Byzantine coin types running alongside of the influence of the Carling *denarii* (Pl. V., No. 95, Pope Leo III.). When, one by one, the great Italian cities threw off the yoke or freed themselves from the influence of the Western Empire, they adopted new types copied more or less closely from the coinage of Byzantium. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of this change is the coinage of Venice. Up to the time of Enrico Dandolo (1192—1205), Venice struck simply as one of the imperial mints in Italy. But with the accession of this Doge, the coinage was completely transformed into the type given in



97



98



99



100



101



102



103



104



105



106



107



108



109





Plate VI., No. 98. There is no difficulty in seeing how closely this type is imitated from types of Byzantine gold coins. Compare No. 98, for instance, with the Byzantine coins Nos. 96, 97.

This is the type of the silver ducat. The gold ducat, or sequin, which was not introduced till A.D. 1140, has a somewhat different design, more original than that of the silver coin, but still with a pretty close general resemblance to the Byzantine coinage (Pl. VI., No. 99). On one side is Christ standing within a nimbus of stars; on the other the Doge kneeling, and receiving the gonfalone from St. Mark. Both types became stereotyped under the influence of the commercial activity of Venice; in fact, under the very same influence which stereotyped the coinage of Athens long before. It was not only the Venetian trade, but the fact that that trade lay largely in the East and among barbarous peoples, that kept the coinage so absolutely unchanged. The figure on Pl. VI., No. 100, is a rude copy of a modern Venetian sequin, made, I believe, in Northern Africa. We can trace what was the exact prototype of the African imitation. It is a sequin of Aloysio Mocenigo II. (1700—1709), No. 99. As we have already said, this is perhaps the supreme instance of the barbarous copy of a type, and the neglect of all that gives the type a value, that is to say, the purity of metal and justness of weight of which the type is supposed to be guarantee (see Pt. I. p. 174). What is the exact history of the imitation of this type in Northern Africa, whence these pieces seem always to come, I cannot say, but we may suppose it a reminiscence of a time when the Venetian ducat formed one of the most universal currencies of the Mediterranean. Genoa was another great trading city which had an almost stereotyped coinage. It

claimed to have received the right of coinage from Conrad III., and for centuries after the death of this emperor his name still continued to figure on the coins; the type, too—on one side the gateway or doorway (janua), which were the arms of the town, on the other, a plain cross pattée, very much of the Pitres type—remained almost wholly unchanged. Other towns—as Milan and Pavia—when they erected themselves into republics, struck coins more or less of Byzantine types. They showed on one side a seated figure, copied—like the seated Christ on the silver coins of Venice—from the seated figure of Christ on the Byzantine solidi. Each city placed upon the throne the figure of its own saint—St. Ambrose for Milan (Pl. VI. No. 102), St. Sirus for Pavia, &c.

On the whole, it would seem that there were two routes by which the coinage of the Eastern Empire spread its influence westward. By sea it reached Sicily and the South of Italy; and as the Arabic coinage disappeared from the former place, a coinage modelled on the Byzantine coinage took its place. By the land route it passed through Aquileia and Venice into the northern cities of Italy. Hence it is that in the central cities of Italy—in Florence, for instance, and Rome—the Byzantine influence is weakest. The coinage of Florence can scarcely be referred to a Byzantine origin. Still, the figure of St. John the Baptist on the silver money (the earliest coinage) was probably suggested by the Byzantine coin-types of a similar kind (Pl. VI. No. 108).

The gold coinage of Florence—the famous *florino d'oro* (No. 109)—is of a more or less original type. But it, in its turn, had an enormous influence on the currency of Europe towards the end of the Middle Ages. Almost all the

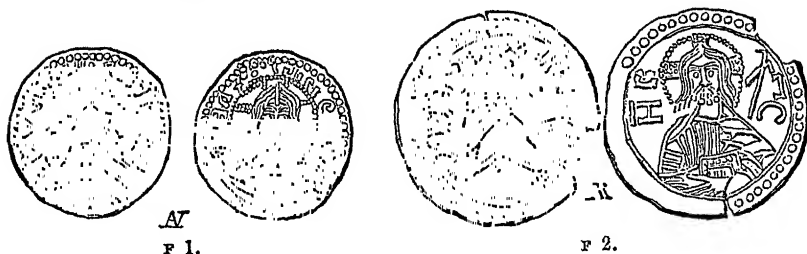
nations of Europe began their gold coinage with imitations of the *fiorino d'oro*. It is interesting, too, to see how this piece, under the influence of commercial necessity, became stereotyped, much as did the Venetian ducat or sequin. Under commercial influences indeed the coinage always has a tendency to become stereotyped.

Passing eastward, it is natural to find the Byzantine influence still stronger. We come first to the coinage of the Patriarchs of Aquileia, of which No. 104 is an example. It is a coin of Bertoldo, Duke of Meran and Patriarch of Aquileia (1218—1225). The likeness between this and the coinages of Leo VI. and Constantine X. (No. 96) is easily seen. Other pieces show the Patriarch and St. Gregory standing on opposite sides of a long cross, much in the fashion of No. 98 and the Venetian coin from which it is copied. A third type shows the Saint enthroned, as on the coins of Milan and Pavia. Farther east we come to the kingdom of Servia, which, as we know, threw off the yoke of the Byzantine Empire in the middle of the twelfth century. No. 101 is a typical Servian coin. It is a piece of Stephan (III.) Orosius (1240—1272).

And we must not, in this connection, fail to notice that very extraordinary find of old Russian coins discovered in Nishin (Nejin), in the Government of Tchernigov, and described by Count Stroganoff and by Count Tolstoy in the pages of the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*.³³ These pieces are earlier than any other known Russian coinage. It, to my thinking, is not less certain that, as Count Tolstoy has argued, their types are derived from the

³³ Vol. x. pp. 112, 177.

coinage of the Eastern Empire. Two specimens are here given (Figs. F 1, F 2).



North of the Alps, the paramount influence is always traceable back to the Carling denarius. But in Germany; especially alongside of the types derived from this source, such as those which were enumerated just now, there are a considerable number of other types, either quite original, or derived from some other quarter. Some of these types are undoubtedly Byzantine. Such, I believe, is the head of the Virgin (Dannenberg, o. c., No. 716), which belongs to the middle of the eleventh century. Such is undoubtedly the head of the Virgin, with hands upraised, in D. 837—8 and 840, in date *circ.* A.D. 1060—1067 (comp. Pl. VI., No. 103), and D. 1202, an uncertain imperial coin of Henry III. (1039—1056). Such, once more, is the coin of Burkhard II., Duke of Swabia (954—973), showing the figure of Christ enthroned, with the legend IHS XPC REX (D. 901), just as in the Byzantine coins. Still more unmistakeable is the head of Christ among the uncertain German denarii in D. 1187—9, 1242. It is, as Dannenberg says, copied from the coins of Theophilus Michael. Such is possibly the hand in benediction (D. 100, date 990—1024, and 105, date 1039—1046).

We see that the Byzantine influence can be traced in Germany at a sufficiently early date. Besides these certain

imitations, I am disposed to see some trace of the same influence in many types which one would, at first sight, be disposed to think were original and peculiar to Germany, such as the following:—

1. The full-faced bust of the emperor, wearing a square diadem or crown, as in our coins of Henry I. The type on our coinage is almost certainly not original. We do, indeed, get a profile bust with not dissimilar crown on the coins of Edward the Confessor and Harold. But we have earlier examples of it on the coinage of the German, to which this elaborate crown is much more appropriate than it is to our kings. Nevertheless, then, I do not think it is wholly original, but at least suggested by the much anterior bust similar in type on the Byzantine coins. (Comp. Pl. V. Nos. 92, 93, but for a much better example, Sabatier, I., Pl. XXVIII. No. 7, Heraclius I.) The number of coins with the facing bust given by Dannenberg is very considerable (cf. Pl. VI. No. 105), but the following may be selected from among the earlier forms of it as most nearly resembling the Byzantine type just referred to, D. 34, 316, 539 (Utrecht), 578 (Thiel), 666, 788. The last (a coin of Mainz) is especially noticeable. One hand evidently once held the cross-bearing orb, as the emperor does on the Byzantine coins, but in the German denarius the type is so far degraded that only the traces of the orb and cross remain. This is strong argument that the type is a copy of some other previous type. But it is earlier than any of the other German denarii cited, being a coin of Henry the Lame (1002—1024). The inference that a Byzantine coin was the prototype of this one, and hence of all the other specimens, is consequently very strong.

2. Another very frequent type on the Imperial series is

the bust or half-figure facing, and holding a book. In addition, it also frequently holds a crozier or pastoral staff (cf. D. 203—4, 207—9, 277, 297, 389, 396—9, 401, 405—7, 410, 412, 416—20, 422, 424, 426, 455—7, 531—7, 551, 631, 820). This may be a purely original type. But it may also be derived from the not dissimilar figure of Christ on the Byzantine coins.

3. Two heads facing, and placed side by side (cf. D. 526—530, 532—4, 634, 649, 667—670, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682—3, 691, 693—7, 700). It need not be said that similar heads or figures are common on Byzantine coins long before they were ever made in Germany.

It must be noticed incidentally how many of the English types must have been suggested by the types of these German denarii.

The bowl-type of German coins, which seems to come in with the house of Saxony, I take to be also a sign of Byzantine influence; and still stronger evidences are to be found in the large bracteates which come in with the Swabian house.

Finally, it is noticeable how largely Byzantine types were copied on the Danish coins after the intrusion of the Ynglinger line. But the fashion is continued by Svend Estrithsen. No. 106 is a coin of Magnus the Good (1042—1047), No. 107 of Svend Estrithsen (1047—1076). The reverse of both, it is curious to notice, is of the old English type.

These investigations bring us down till near the end of the thirteenth century for the coinage of all Europe. After this time the types become so numerous and complicated that only by a very minute examination would it be possible to trace each one back to the parent form. We will therefore bring our inquiry to a close by simply enu-

merating one or two prominent instances of the copying of coin types of one country by its neighbours.

1. The most important of these is the copying of the florin. The florin of Florence (the *florino d'oro*) was first coined in the year 1252. It rapidly spread over most of the countries of Europe, which till then had been generally contented with the bezants as substitutes for a native gold currency. Imitations of the *florino d'oro* were made in almost every kingdom in Europe, as follows :—

Italy. Montferrat, Savoy, Savona.

Spain. Aragon (Peter IV., John I., Martin).

France. Aquitaine (Edward III. of England); Arles; Avignon (Pope John XXII.); Bar (Robert, Duke, 1355—1411); Béarn (Gaston de Foix); Burgundy (Odo IV., Philip the Bold?); Cambray; Dauphiny (Guigues VIII., Humbert II., Charles V., King of France); Lorraine (John I.); Montélimart (Gaucher?); Orange (Raymond III., Bertram); Provence (Johanna and Louis); St. Paul-trois-Châteaux (Bp. John I.).

Netherlands. Brabant (John III.); Flanders (Louis I.); Gelderland (Reynold II.); Hennegau (William II., Margaret, wife of Emp. Louis IV.); Horn (Dirk-Loef); Cts. of Looz (Dietrich, Godfrey II.); Luxemburg (Wenceslas I.); Valkenberg-Fauquemont (Reynold).

Germany. Cleves (John); Jülich (William I.); Heinsberg (Godfrey III.); Essen (Abbess Elizabeth; this, says Herr Dannenberg, is the last of these pieces struck in Germany); Cologne (Abp. William of Gennep; Adolf II., Ct. of Mark, Abp. Engelbert III.); Trèves (Boemund II., Cuno V.); Mainz (Gerlach, Ct. of Nassau, 1346); Nassau (Ct. Ruprecht); Eppstein (Eberhard I.); Rhinish Palatinate (Rupert I.); Bamberg (Bp. Leopold III.).

Austria. (Albert II., Rudolf IV.); Goerz (Albert IV.); Liegnitz (Wenceslas I.); Münsterberg (Boleslaus II.); Schweidnitz (Boleslaus II.); Bohemia (John); Lübeck.

Hungary. Charles I. and Louis I.

Achaia. Prince Robert II.³⁴

³⁴ The above list is taken from a paper by Herr H. Dannenberg in the *Numismatische Zeitschrift* for 1880.

Almost all of these coins belong to the fourteenth century, which therefore, we may suppose, was the time, or immediately subsequent to the time, at which the *florino d'oro* had its widest circulation. The coin of the Abbess Elizabeth of Essen, referred to above, may have been struck in the fifteenth century.

2. The English pennies of Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III. were extensively imitated in the Low Countries, *i.e.* by the following princes and states :—Counts of Flanders, Hainault, and Namur ; Dukes of Brabant and of Limburg ; Bishops of Liège ; Lords of Hérystal and of Vorst ; Counts of Looz and Chiny ; Lords of Rummen, of Bunde, and of Agimont ; Counts of Luxemburg ; Dukes of Lorraine ; Counts of Bar ; Bishops of Toul and Cambray ; Counts of St. Pol, of Porcien, of Ligny, of Rethel, and of Sancerre ; and the Dukes of Aquitaine.³⁵

3. The English gold coins were many of them imitated from or suggested by the French gold coinage. They, in their turn, were extensively imitated by some of the princes and states of the Low Countries. The chief coins copied in the Low Countries were the nobles of Edward IV. (Brabant and Limburg, Holland, Gelderland), and the angels of Edward IV. and his successors (Brabant and Limburg, Battenburg, Holland).³⁶

C. F. K.

³⁵ J. Chantard, *Imitations des Monnaies au type Esterlin*, passim.

³⁶ V. der Chijs, *Munten der Nederl.*, vol. ii., Pl. III., XVII. ; vol. iii., Pl. IX. Id. *Munten der voormalige Graafsch. Holl. en Zeel.*, Pl. XL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COINS ENGRAVED, PARTS I. AND II.,
PLATES I.—VI.³⁷

Nos. 1—55 comprise coinages derived from the Greek coinage
(the Greek Family).

1. *Electrum stater*. This piece adequately represents the earliest class of coins in Lydia, struck early in the seventh century B.C. Whether the actual specimen given, which bears the name of "Phanes," is of such an early date must be a matter of dispute. It has been assigned to Phanes of Halicarnassus.
2. *Persia*. Gold daric. A direct descendant of the electrum staters. First coined B.C. 516. Continued unchanged until after the time of Alexander the Great.
3. *Ægina*. Earliest silver coinage. First half of seventh century B.C. Earliest coinage of European Greece, and likewise a descendant of the electrum coinage.
4. *Athens*. Earliest silver coins. Struck soon after B.C. 590. Derived from coinage of Ægina.
- 5, 6. *Yemen (S. Arabia)*. Barbarous copies of the Athenian coinage.
7. *Corinth*. Earliest coinage. Middle of the seventh century.
8. *Italy*. Metapontum. Early flat coinage of Italy derived from Corinthian coinage. Comp. Nos. 7 and 10.
9. *Sicily*. Selinus. Earliest Sicilian coinage. Derived directly from Corinthian (?). Comp. incuse reverses of Nos. 7 and 9.
10. *Corinth*. Circa B.C. 600. First modification of incuse anvil-marks into pattern.
11. *Sicily*. Syracuse. *Æ*. Later Sicilian coinage.
12. *Carthage*. *Æ*. Phœnician imitation of Syracusan coinage.
13. *Corinth*. *Æ*. After 500 B.C. Later Corinthian coinage. Incuse anvil-mark replaced by type (head of Pallas), but with remains of incuse square still visible. Comp. Nos. 7 and 10.
14. *Corinth*. *Æ*. Later development of type of head of Pallas. Prototype of much of the later Italian coinage.
15. *Italy*. Campania. *Æ*. Derived from Corinthian coinage, and prototype of Roman coinage.

³⁷ It must be noted, as is said above in the beginning of the article, that it is impossible adequately to illustrate the evolution of types by the small number of coins figured. The pieces chosen are generally representative examples of a class of coins from which another class has sprung, and are rarely exact prototypes of any other type represented on the plate.

16. *Rome*. *R.* Early family denarius, the obverse derived from No. 15 (?).
17. *Macedon*. Philip II. (B.C. 359—336). *A.* Introduction of a gold coinage into European Greece in place of the *daric* (No. 2), till then the medium of exchange.
18. *Gaul*. Gold. End of third century B.C. Imitation of Macedonian stater (No. 17).
19. *Britain*. Gold. Middle of second century B.C. Imitation of Gaulish coinage (No. 18), and in the second degree of the Macedonian (No. 17).
20. *Spain*. *Rhoda*. Silver. Drachm of the fourth century B.C.
- 21, 22. *Gaul*. Silver. Barbarous imitations of the coinage of Rhoda (No. 20) current in Gaul.
23. *Greece*. Silver. Tetradrachm of Alexander the Great. The inauguration of a new coinage of tetradrachms current throughout the Greek world, and designed to replace the older Athenian tetradrachms, whose standard they follow, and which were till then the general medium of exchange in silver, as the *darics* (No. 2) and after them the *philippi* (No. 17) were the media of exchange in gold.
24. *Syria*. Antiochus I. (Soter). Silver. Tetradrachm obviously modelled on the coinage of Alexander (No. 23), Heracles taking the place of Zeus.
25. *Syria*. Antiochus II. (Theos). Silver. Drachm of similar type. Apollo substituted for Heracles.
26. *Parthia*. Arsaces. Silver. Modelled on the coinage of Antiochus of Syria (No. 25).
- 27, 28. *Parthia*. Silver. Later Arsacid coinage, showing different developments of No. 26, the reverse type becoming more barbarous.
29. *Persia*. Silver. Sassanian. Earliest coinage. Ardeshir I. (A.D. 223—240). Copied from Arsacid coin No. 27.
30. *Persia*. Silver. Sassanian. Latest coinage. Khusrú II. (A.D. 591—628).
31. *Bokhara*. Silver. Barbarous imitation of Sassanian coinage current in Bokhara, seventh century A.D.
32. *Tabaristan*. Silver. Imitation of Sassanian coinage current in Tabaristan. Seventh century A.D.
33. *Syria*. Earliest Arab (Amawi) coinage struck at Damascus, A.H. 79 = A.D. 698, derived from the Sassanian (No. 30), perhaps through the coinage of Tabaristan (No. 32).
34. *Syria and Egypt*. Fatimite. Gold. Coin of El Mustansir (A.H. 427—495 = A.D. 1035—1094). Type of concentric circles, first modification in type of Arabic coins. It begins with El Mo'izz (A.D. 952—975).

35. *Anatolia*. Silver. Seljûkis, Kay Kâwas I. (A.H. 607—616 = A.D. 1210—1219).
 36. *Persia*. Silver. Hulâgûis. Arghûn (A.H. 683—690 = A.D. 1284—1290).
 37. *Persia*. Tímûr, with name of nominal sovereign Mahmûd. Struck at Samarkand, A.H. 795 = A.D. 1395.

These three are examples of the use of the square compartment within which part of the legend is inscribed. Nos. 35 and 36 belong to two opposite quarters of the Mohammedan world and show the likeness of the type. No. 37 is an example of the descent of the Hulâgûi type to the dynasty of Tímûr.

38. *Turkey*. Sequin of Abd-el-Hamed I. (A.H. 1187—1203 = A.D. 1773—1789) struck at Constantinople, and bearing the *tûghrâ* or monogram of the Sultan.

We now return to another series of coins derived from the coinage of Alexander the Great.

39. *Bactria*. (Greek kings.) Silver. Euthydemus I. *circa* B.C. 220. Tetradrachm copied from tetradrachms of Seleucid kings of Syria (comp. No. 24).
 40. *Susiana* (?) Barbarous copy of No. 39 or similar coin. These coins were also copied by the Kings of Characene, on the Persian Gulf.
 41. *India*. Scythic kings. Azes. First century B.C. (?) Silver.
 42. *India*. Scythic kings. Kadphises II. *Circa* Christian era. Gold.

These two are specimens of designs upon the coins of the Indo-Scythic kings which are evidently derived from the art of the earlier Greek kings of Bactria. 41 in its turn is probably the prototype.

43. *India*. Scythic king. Hooerkes. *Circa* A.D. 111—129. Gold.
 44. *India*. Scythic king. Kanorkes. *Circa* A.D. 87—106. Gold.
 45. *India*. A transition coin between the Indo-Scythic and the Gupta coinages. Gold.
 46. *India*. Imitation of Indo-Scythic coinage under the influence of Sassanian coinage.
 47. *India*. Earlier Gupta dynasty, miscalled Kanauj Guptas. Ghatotkacha. Gold. Compare obverses of Nos. 44, 45, 47; reverses of Nos. 44 and 47.
 48. *India*. Earlier Gupta dynasty. Chandra Gupta II. Gold. The reverse has the figure of Lakshmi or Parvatî on lotus; prototype of No. 50, reverse.

49. *India*. Sâh kings. Remotely derived from Greek Bactrian (coins of Menander). The reverse type (the *Chaitya*) is found on early Indian coins, and is perhaps derived from the fire-altar on the Sassanian coinage.
50. *India*. Later Gupta dynasty (of Saurâshtran). Obverse as obverse of last. Reverse from No. 48 (reverse).
51. *India and Bactria*. Scythic kings. Introduction of type of Bactrian bull.
52. *India*. Late reproduction of the same type. Silver.
53. *India*. Rajpût dynasty. Sri Syalapate Deva. Reproduction of Bactrian bull on Rajpût coinage. Silver.
54. *India*. Ghori. Mohammad ibn Sâm. Copy of type from bull and horseman, type of Rajpût kings. Silver and copper mixed.
55. *India*. Ghori. Mohammad ibn Sâm. Struck for Kanauj, and reproducing type of seated Lakshmi (see No. 48).

For Part II., Coins descended from the Roman coinage.

Nos. 56—91 represent classes derived from the coinage of Rome (the Roman Family).

56. *Roman*. Honorius, A.D. 395—423. Solidus. Reverse type, Victory. Gold.
57. *Roman Byzantine*. Mauricius Tiberius, A.D. 582—602. Triens. Reverse type, cross; extensively copied on Merovingian, &c., coins. Gold.
58. *Barbarian*. Odoacer. Siliqua. Earliest coin struck by barbarian king with portrait. Copied directly from Roman coinage. Silver.
59. *Merovingians*. Triens. Seventh century. Copied from coins of type of cross similar to reverse of No. 57. Gold.
60. *Merovingians*. Dorsted (Frisia). Seventh century. Ruder copy of coins of type of No. 57. Gold.
61. *Merovingians*. Paris. Reverse, curious type of cross ancée. Gold.
62. *Lombards*. Cunipert, A.D. 688—700. Copied from type of No. 56. Gold.
63. *Roman*. Honorius. Triens. Gold.
64. *Suevians in Lusitania (Portugal)*. Copied from No. 63. Gold.
65. *Roman*. Anastasius, or barbarian copy of. Gold.
66. *Visigoths in Spain*. Ruder copy of No. 65 or its prototype. Gold.
67. *Visigoths in Spain*. Leovigild, A.D. 573—586. Still ruder form of same type. Gold.

68. *Anglo-Saxons*. Circa 600 (?). Coin with Runic legend, derived from Merovingian coinage of type No. 59. Gold.
69. *Roman*. Magnus Maximus, A.D. 383—388. Solidus. Struck in London. Gold.
70. *Anglo-Saxon*. Circa 600 (?) Rude copy of No. 69.
- 71, 72. *Roman*. Constantine II. Copper denarii struck in London.
73. *Anglo-Saxon*. Sceatta. Type derived from Nos. 71 and 72. The obverse is copied from a coin of same obverse as No. 72, the reverse from No. 71 (reverse). Silver.
74. *Anglo-Saxon*. Has an obverse perhaps copied from a Merovingian coin. The reverse is copied from the Roman coins of type of 71.
- 75—78. *Anglo-Saxon*. Successive degradations of the same type, till a new type of a bird is produced on the obverse. (Comp. Evans, *British Coins*, Pl. XVI.) Silver.
79. *Carlovingian*. Pepin the Short (A.D. 752—768). The new denarius without any type. Silver.
80. *Carlovingian*. Charlemagne (A.D. 768—814). Ditto. Silver.
81. *Anglo-Saxon*. Northumbria. Styca. Likewise without type. Copper.
- 82—83. *Anglo-Saxon*. Offa, A.D. 757—796. Pennies. Introduction of the penny into England derived from the Carlovingian denarius. These are the types of Offa's pennies which most nearly follow types found on some Carlovingian denarii. For No. 82 compare Gariel, *Mon. Roy. de la Race Carlov.* Pl. VIII. Nos. 76—78 (rev.), 98 (rev.) ; for No. 83 comp. above fig. c1 (Merovingian), c2 (Carlovingian).
- 84—85. *Carlovingian*. Louis le Débonnaire (A.D. 814—840). Denarii. Temple type (two forms). Comp. above figs. e1, e2, e3, e4. Silver.
86. *Carlovingian*. Charles the Bald. Denarius. Type of Carolus monogram or Pitres type. See above p. 67. Silver.
87. *France*. Louis IX. (A.D. 1226—1270). Gros tournois. Tours type degraded from Temple type, with some influence of Pitres type. See p. 70, and figs. e1, e2, e3, e4. Silver.
88. *Germany*. Otho III., Emperor (A.D. 996—1002). German form of degradation of Temple type. Silver.
89. *England*. Æthelred II. (A.D. 978—1016). Penny. Silver.
90. *Danish Kings in Ireland*. Sihtric III. (A.D. 989—1029). Silver. Copied from No. 89.
91. *Denmark*. Harthacnut (A.D. 1035—1042). Silver.

- Nos. 92—109 represent classes descended from the coinage of Rome through the Byzantine coinage.
- 92, 93. *Byzantine*. Constantine III. (A.D. 641—668). Solidi. Examples of characteristic Byzantine type of cross potent *haussée* upon three steps. Gold.
94. *Lombard Dukes of Beneventum*. Romvald II. (A.D. 707—738). Solidus. Gold. Copied directly from Byzantine coins of type of Nos. 92, 93.
95. *Papal*. Leo III. (795—816). Denarius. Silver. Showing influence of Byzantine coinage on obverse, and of Carolingian on reverse. The earliest papal coins are those of Hadrian I., the immediate predecessor of Leo III., (Floravantes, *Pont. Roma. Denarii*, p. 1), and these are of the same type as the coins of the Dukes of Beneventum, No. 94.
96. *Byzantine*. Leo VI. and Constantine X. (circ. A.D. 910). Solidus Byzantinus, or *besant*. Gold.
97. *Byzantine*. Romanus III. (A.D. 1027—1034). Solidus Byzantinus, or *besant*. Gold.
98. *Venice*. Enrico Dandolo (A.D. 1192—1205). Ducato d'argento. This is the first departure from the German Imperial type on coins of Venice. It is evidently derived from the Byzantine coinage. Both Nos. 96 and 97 may have served as prototypes for this type. On the left shoulder of the Virgin crowning the Emperor are four pellets, which are reproduced on the shoulder of St. Mark holding standard (No. 98).
99. *Venice*. Aloysio Mocenigo II. (A.D. 1700—1709). Sequin. This gives the unchanged type of the sequin from the time of its introduction by Giovanni Dandolo (A.D. 1279—1289). The piece chosen is the immediate prototype of the one which follows.
100. *North Africa*. Barbarous imitation in brass of No. 99, in which the type and even the letters of the legend are faintly traceable. Thus the MOCEN. of 99 is reproduced in the NOCEN of 100.
101. *Servia*. Stephan III. Orosius (A.D. 1240—1272). Copied from the Byzantine type No. 96. Silver.
102. *Milan*. First Republic, A.D. 1250—1312. Silver. The type of this coin is derived remotely from the seated figure of Christ in the Byzantine coinage (comp. Nos. 96, 97). The gold coinage of the same period, which for want of a specimen in the National Collection cannot be reproduced here, is more directly and obviously derived from the Byzantine gold coinage. (See Gnecchi, *Monete di Milano*, Tav. IV. No. 1.)

The type of this coin may be taken as a general example of the type of the front-face seated figure common on the coinage of the greater part of Europe from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries and later, and derived originally from the Byzantine type of the seated figure of Christ.

103. *Byzantine*. Constantine XII. (A.D. 1042—1055). Silver. Half figure of Virgin.
104. *Aquileia*. Patriarch. Bertoldo, Duke of Meran (A.D. 1218—1225). Silver type, taken from type of No. 103.
105. *Germany*. Eleventh century. Silver. Both obverse and reverse show a certain influence of the Byzantine coinage (see p. 85). The coin actually chosen is of Ecbert, Duke of Misnia (A.D. 1088—1090). But others of the same type (no well preserved specimen is in the British Museum) were struck by the contemporary German emperors.
- 106—107. *Denmark*. Magnus the Good (A.D. 1042—1047), and Svend Estrithsen (A.D. 1047—1076). Silver. The obverse types of these pieces are obviously copied from Byzantine types (comp. Nos. 96, 97). The reverses are of the English type of No. 91.
108. *Florence*. Silver florin. First coined 1181. This type is probably remotely derived from the type of the half-figure of Christ on the Byzantine coinage. (Comp. Sabatier, *Mon. Byz.*, Pl. XLVI. *seqq.*)
109. *Florence*. Gold florin. First coined in 1252. Derived from silver florin (No. 108).

With the introduction of this coin (the *florino d'oro*) a new era begins in the coinage of Western Europe, and this era lies outside the limits of the present enquiry. It is for this reason that the gold florin stands last in the series.

MISCELLANEA.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS ON HARNDON HILL, SOMERSET.—During a recent visit to the Isle of Wight, my friend Mr. Ruffin Blake, of Stone, near Arretton, showed me a couple of large brass Roman coins, given him by Mr. Charles Harding, of the Abbey at Montacute. They were part of a large hoard dug up some years since on Harndon Hill, described by Dr. Hugh Norris as “a Romanised British earthwork, overlooking a portion of the Fosseway, near Ilchester.”¹

An introduction by Mr. Blake to Mr. Harding has procured me the examination of two hundred and ninety-three of these coins, and the result is as follows :

	Numbers.
Domitian	10
Nerva	4
Trajan	40
Hadrian	133
Sabina	2
Ælius Cæsar	1
Antoninus Pius	35
Faustina the Elder	18
Marcus Aurelius	25
Faustina the Younger	16
Lucius Verus	3
Lucilla	2
Commodus	2
Crispina	1
Philip	1

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With the exception of the single coin of Philip, the rest are all so worn by ancient circulation that nearly the whole of them can only be identified by the portraits. I imagine that this is only a portion of the hoard; and I heard that there is another hoard from the same spot in the possession of Mr. Phelps, of Montacute House, who, I hope, may be induced to permit me to examine it. At present we can only deal with the above portion. It is remarkable for the absence of coins from Commodus to Philip, a period of some fifty years. Whether the hoard was buried in the reign of Philip or later cannot be positively determined. That the owner, drawn off probably to serve in the army, never returned to reclaim his treasure is certain.

It would appear that Harndon Hill, after having served as a British *oppidum*, became a settlement for Roman quarriers and workers in iron, as with Hod Hill, near Blandford. We must trust to Dr. Hugh Norris for further particulars, which very recent discoveries will probably stimulate him to give.

C. ROACH SMITH.

¹ Journal of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, vol. x., 1884.

VI.

L'ÈRE DE TYR.

I.

TANT que le roi Jehawmelek n'était connu que par la stèle de Byblos,¹ sur laquelle il est figuré en costume perse, on devait croire qu'il vivait du temps des rois Achéménides et c'est aussi l'opinion de l'éditeur du *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*, Monsieur E. Renan.²

Depuis, son nom a été reconnu par M. J. Wellhausen, sous la forme grecque *Ἰωμύλκος*, parmi les rois et les stratèges qui enrichirent de leurs dons le sanctuaire d'Apolon à Délos.³

On le rencontre dans les inventaires d'Hypsoclès (1), de Charilas (6), de Sosisthenès (7), et de Démarès (15).⁴

L'inventaire le plus ancien, dressé sous l'archonte Hypsoclès, au premier quart du 3^e siècle, enrégistre la couronne d'or, présentée par ce Phénicien,⁵ entre celles du roi Ptolémée et de son épouse Bérénice, de Peucestès—le satrape et le contemporain d'Eumène et d'Antigone⁶—de

¹ *Corp. Inscr. Semit.* I Tab. 1.

² *Ibid.* p. 8.

³ Dittenberger, *Sylloge Inscr. Græc.* 1883, n. 367, 11, p. 509, n. 11.

⁴ Homolle, *Bull. de Corr. Hellén.* VI, 1882, p. 139, n. 4.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 137.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 157.

Nicocréon, roi de Salamine, 331—310, et de Callieratès, stratège de Ptolémée Philadelphie,⁷ et celles de Philoclès, autre stratège de Philadelphie et roi de Sidon,⁸ des rois Ptolémée I et Démétrius Poliorcète, de Métron, Clitus,⁶ Lysandre, le navarque Lacédémonien, Crateros,⁶ et encore une fois Philoclès.

L'inventaire le plus récent, datant de l'archontat de Démarès, vers 180, nous montre Iomilcos en même compagnie, quoique les couronnes soient énumérées dans un ordre différent. Il y est placé après Lysandre, les rois Ptolémée et Démétrius, Polyclète—stratège de Ptolémée Soter⁹—et Philoclès et avant le roi Antigone Gonatas,¹⁰ Antipatros, fils de Balagros, Pharax—le navarque Lacédémonien—et Pnytagoras, roi de Salamine d'env. 351 à 332.

De tous ces personnages il n'y a que Lysandre et Pharax qui soient antérieurs à Alexandre le Grand. Pnytagoras était proxenos de Délos et par là en relation directe avec l'île.¹¹ Tous les autres sont contemporains de Ptolémée Soter et de son fils Philadelphie, comme l'a bien reconnu M. Homolle,¹² et tout porte à croire qu'Iomilcos n'aurait pas fait hommage d'une couronne d'or à l'Apollon Délien, s'il n'avait visité le temple, comme Polyclète, Patrocle,¹³ Philoclès et probablement Callieratès, en qualité de navarque du roi d'Egypte ou du moins s'il n'avait été stationné dans les environs avec le contingent phénicien de

⁷ *Bull. de Corr. Hell.* VI, p. 160 ; IV, 1880, p. 825.

⁸ *Ibid.* IV, p. 331 ; *C. I. Sem.* I p. 139 ; Dittenberger, n. 155.

⁹ Diodore XIX, 62, 64.

¹⁰ Dittenberger, p. 509, n. 12.

¹¹ *Bull. de Corr. Hell.* VI, pp. 155, 156.

¹² *Ibid.* pp. 156—160 ; IV, p. 327 sq.

¹³ *Ibid.* VI, p. 160 ; *Invent. de Sosisth.* 88.

la flotte égyptienne. Ce serait la raison pourquoi le titre de roi n'est pas ajouté à son nom, comme il ne l'est pas non plus à ceux de Pnytagoras et de Nicocréon et si rarement à celui de Philoclès.¹⁴

En voyant, dans ces inventaires, Iomilcos, le roi de Byblos, suivre ou précéder immédiatement le roi de Sidon, Philoclès, on en concluerait volontiers qu'ils ont régné à la même époque.

Philoclès est mentionné par Polyène à propos d'événements qui paraissent avoir eu lieu en 266,¹⁵ et M. Homolle remarque que c'est précisément jusqu'en cette année que Délos a été au pouvoir de Philadelphie.¹⁶

Peut-on admettre qu'Iomilcos ait vécu vers cette même date ? Sur les monnaies royales de Byblos¹⁷ son nom fait défaut et ce n'est pas, sans doute, parce qu'il aurait régné avant Elpaal et que ses monnaies seraient anépigraphes, mais parce qu'il était postérieur à Adramilcos et qu'il n'avait plus le droit de battre monnaie à son nom.

Enylos, mentionné en 333 par Arrien,¹⁸ aura bientôt été succédé par Azbolos, que ses statères nous font connaître comme souverain indépendant. Après lui¹⁹ se place Adramilcos, dont le pouvoir doit avoir été bien plus restreint, puis qu'on ne connaît de lui que des oboles, et qui peut avoir été du nombre de ces rois phéniciens

¹⁴ *Bull. de Corr. Hell.* IV, p. 327 sq.

¹⁵ Polyène III, 16 ; Droysen, *Gesch. d. Hellenism.* 1877, III, 1, p. 272.

¹⁶ *Bull. de Corr. Hell.* VI, p. 160.

¹⁷ Brandis, *Münzwesen*, pp. 374, 512 ; *Num. Chron.* N.S. XVII, 1877, p. 181 ; Imhoof, *Monn. Grecq.* p. 441.

¹⁸ *Anabase* II, 20, 1.

¹⁹ D'après le style et le poids de ses monnaies Azbaal est à placer entre Ainel et Adrammelek. C'est aussi l'avis de M. Imhoof, *Portræctköpfe*, p. 28.

qu'Antigone appella à son aide, en 315, quand il mit le siège devant Tyr.²⁰

Bientôt après, un peu avant 300 peut-être, commencerait le règne de אֲדוֹמֶלֶךְ, Adommelek,²¹ dont la fille,²² mariée à Jaharbaal, devint mère de Jehawmelek. Le règne d'un roi, qui est succédé par son petit-fils, est assez long d'ordinaire, et cette considération nous conduit à ne faire commencer que vers 280 celui de son successeur Iomilcos.

Malgré le costume perse,²³ qu'il continue de porter, celui-ci ne serait donc pas antérieur à Ptolémée II Philadelphe.

On s'étonnera peut-être que je range le roi de Byblos parmi les vassaux du second Lagide, lorsque les monnaies de Philadelphie semblent indiquer qu'il n'a été maître que du sud de la Phénicie.

Mais M. F. Koepf a démontré dernièrement²⁴ que vers 276 la Phénicie entière était encore à Philadelphie, comme elle avait été au pouvoir de son père Soter et que dans la guerre qui éclata bientôt, l'agresseur fut le roi de Syrie et non celui d'Egypte.

Si donc Antiochus I s'est emparé du nord de la Phénicie, cela n'aura eu lieu que plus tard quand Philadelphie commence à battre lui-même monnaie à Sidon et à Tyr, et

²⁰ Diodore XIX, 58.

²¹ C'est ainsi que le nomme M. Renan. Blau a proposé—*Numism. Zeitschr.* VIII, 1876, p. 232—de l'identifier avec Adramilcos. Il me semble que la stèle porte אֲבִימֶלֶךְ, Abimelek, comme a lu M. Euting.

²² N'y a-t-il pas כַּנְבָּן sur la stèle, plutôt que כַּנְבֵּן, comme dit la transcription ?

²³ Le costume égyptien de la déesse de Byblos convient bien à l'époque où les rois phéniciens étaient vassaux du roi d'Egypte.

²⁴ *Rheinisches Museum für philol.* XXXIX, 1884, pp. 209—218.

ce sera la victoire décisive remportée sur lui, en 265, près de Cos, par Antigone Gonatas et la perte de l'empire des mers qui aura induit le roi d'Égypte à faire dans le gouvernement de la Phénicie les changements que nous manifestent l'émission de statères—marqués des années de son règne—qui commence en cette même année.²⁵

Ce qui est arrivé à Iomilcos a été aussi le sort d'Esmounazar. Placé d'abord au 6^e siècle, puis au 4^e, il a enfin été reconnu par M. Clermont-Ganneau²⁶ comme un de ces rois phéniciens qui reconnaissaient le roi d'Égypte, Ptolémée Philadelphie, comme leur suzerain.

Mais si M. Clermont-Ganneau a fait valoir tous les arguments qui plaident en faveur de cette opinion, il n'a pas abordé la question si le temps compris entre 332, quand Abdelonyme fut nommé roi de Sidon par Alexandre, et 266, quand Philoclès est mentionné comme stratège de Philadelphie,²⁷ est suffisant pour y placer, outre ces deux règnes, ceux d'Esmounazar II, de son père Tabnît et de son grandpère Esmounazar I, et si la date précise de la mort du dernier Esmounazar ne serait pas à reconnaître.

Cette recherche, pourtant, n'est pas dénuée d'intérêt, puis qu'il s'agit de la date de la plus longue et d'une des plus intéressantes inscriptions que le sol de la Phénicie nous ait livré jusqu'ici.

Aussi l'ai-je entreprise au risque que le résultat, auquel je parviendrais, pourrait bien ne pas paraître tout-à-fait satisfaisant.

Il faut donc intercaler cinq règnes dans les soixante-six

²⁵ *Catal. Brit. Mus., Kings of Egypt*, p. 28.

²⁶ *Revue Archéolog.* 3^e Série, V, 1885, pp. 383, 384.

²⁷ Philoclès ne peut avoir régné longtemps après 266, puisque vers cette année Philadelphie commence à battre lui-même monnaie à Sidon.

années entre 332 et 266. En déduisant les quatorze années d'Esmounazar II,²⁸ il en reste cinquante-deux pour les quatre rois Abdelonymos, Esmounazar I, Tabnit, et Philoclès, soit en moyenne treize ans par règne.

Ce compte donnerait les dates suivantes : Abdelonymos 332—320, Esmounazar I 319—307, Tabnit 306—294, Esmounazar II 293—280, Philoclès 279—267.

Mais, comme nous savons qu'en 275/4, l'an 38 des Séleucides, commence l'ère de Tyr,²⁹ il n'est pas très vraisemblable que Philadelphie aurait attendu jusqu'alors pour faire à Tyr les concessions qui forment le point de départ de son ère, si, cinq ans plus tôt, il avait déjà affermi son autorité sur la Phénicie en plaçant un de ses stratèges sur le trône de la capitale, Sidon. Ces deux événements ont tout l'air d'avoir eu lieu la même année,³⁰ d'autant plus qu'il n'est pas nécessaire de donner treize ans de règne à Philoclès, qui, après avoir été roi, peut être redevenu stratège, comme il l'était sans doute auparavant.³¹

On ne court donc pas grand risque de se tromper en fixant le mort d'Esmounazar II et l'avènement de Philoclès à l'année même du commencement de l'ère de Tyr, 275/4.

Philoclès se placerait alors de 274 à 266 env., Es-

²⁸ *C. I. Sem.* I p. 20.

²⁹ *Ibid.* p. 31.

³⁰ Théocrite XVII, 110 :

πολλὸν δ' ἰφθίμοισι δεδῶρηται βασιλεῦσιν,
πολλὸν δὲ πτολίεσσι, πολλὸν δ' ἀγαθοῖσιν ἑταίροις.

³¹ Du temps des Achéménides, le roi de Sidon commandait le contingent phénicien de la flotte. Herodote VII 98, VIII 67, Diodore XIV 79. S'il en était encore ainsi sous les Lagides, on comprend que Philadelphie ait placé un de ses stratèges sur le trône de Sidon, afin de mettre par là les navires phéniciens sous ses ordres.

mounazar II de 288 à 275. Quant à ses prédécesseurs, Abdelonyme n'était plus jeune, probablement, quand il monta sur le trône. Les treize années de 332 à 320 semblent donc suffisantes pour lui.

Tabnit, auquel un fils et successeur ne paraît être né qu'après sa mort, de sa femme et sœur Amastoret,³² ne doit pas avoir régné bien longtemps non plus. En donnant, pour rester aux chiffres ronds, vingt-cinq ans, 319—295, à Esmounazar I, il en reste six de 294—289 pour Tabnit.³³

Quelque hypothétiques que soient ces chiffres, ils ne sont pas tout-à-fait improbables, ce me semble, et l'année 289/8, où se placerait la mort de Tabnit, m'a été suggérée en outre par les considérations suivantes.

“ Ne cherchez pas de trésors ici, car il n'y en a pas,” nous dit son fils Esmounazar. On en concluerait volontiers qu'il était d'usage à Sidon d'enterrer des trésors près de la tombe des rois, et, en effet, à proximité³⁴ du sarcophage du dernier roi, ont été trouvés, à trois reprises, des vases remplis de statères d'or, la plupart au nom et au types d'Alexandre le Grand.³⁵

Les données font défaut sur la trouvaille de 1829 ; elles

³² Les Grecs n'auraient-ils pas rendu *אמסטרת* par *Ἀμαστρίς* ou *Ἀμαστρίς* ?

³³ Si six ans de règne paraissaient encore trop pour Tabnit, on pourrait ne lui en laisser qu'un et en donner trente à Esmounazar I.

³⁴ Dans un jardin situé à trois ou quatre mètres du terrain où fut trouvé le sarcophage, dit M. Péretié, *Revue numism.* 1865, p. 8. D'après la carte, Pl. LXVI, de la *Mission de Phénicie* (cf. p. 899, n. 2), la distance serait de presque 500 mètres.

³⁵ Waddington, *Revue numism.* 1865, pp. 1—25 ; W(eck-becker), *Wiener Numism. Monatshefte*, I, 1865, pp. 5—11 ; Droysen, *Gesch. d. Hellen.* I, 1, p. 302.

sont trop incomplètes sur celle de 1852 pour reconnaître la date de l'enfouissement. Toutefois la présence dans le dépôt d'un certain nombre de statères de Philippe II de Macédoine le ferait croire antérieur au suivant.

La trouvaille de 1863 contenait des statères d'Acé, datés des années 23 et 24, qui peuvent nous mener sur la voie.

M. L. Müller³⁶ a cru qu'Acé comptait d'après une ère qui aurait commencée à l'arrivée ou avec la conquête d'Alexandre et tous ceux qui se sont occupés de la question ont suivi son avis.³⁷

Maintenant cette opinion ne me paraît plus soutenable.

D'abord, pourquoi inventer une ère inconnue quand il y en a une qui suffit à toutes les exigences ?

Puis, comment Pymiathon, qui était pourtant vassal d'Alexandre, aurait-il continué de noter les années de son règne sur ses hémidariques, s'il y avait eu une ère de son suzerain ?

Pourquoi, enfin, les dates finissent-elles si brusquement, à Acé avec la 46^e, à Tyr avec la 37^e année ?

Toutes ces difficultés s'évanouissent, dès qu'on rapporte les chiffres des monnaies d'Acé et de Tyr³⁸ à l'ère des Séleucides, qui commence en 312/1, l'année où finit le règne de Pymiathon.

Alors la 37^e année de Tyr tombe en 276/5, et l'année suivante commence l'ère du peuple de Tyr que nous avait déjà fait connaître l'inscription d'Oumm el 'Awâmid,³⁹ et

³⁶ L. Müller, *Numism. d'Alexandre*, pp. 80—83.

³⁷ *Num. Chron.* 1877, p. 188.

³⁸ Clermont-Ganneau, *Etud. d'Archéol. Orient.* § 2. 1880. Les monnaies datées d'Aradus sont de beaucoup plus récentes, *Num. Chron.*, l. c. p. 187.

³⁹ *C. I. Sem.* I, pp. 30—32.

que vient de confirmer si heureusement la nouvelle inscription phénicienne de Ma'soub, récemment publiée par M. Clermont-Ganneau.⁴⁰ La 46^e année d'Acé tombe en 267/6, c'est à dire l'année avant que commencent à Tyr les statères de Philadelphie marqués des années de son règne—depuis sa 20^e année—et qu'une émission semblable de statères—mais sans dates—se laisse constater pour Acé, devenue Ptolémaïs,⁴¹ jusqu'en 261/0, quand les cinq villes de la côte, Sidon, Tyr, Ptolémaïs, Jopé et Gaza, commencent à battre les statères à la légende ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ et aux dates 25 à 39 du règne de Philadelphie.⁴²

Toutes ces coïncidences ne semblent pas fortuites.

On verra par le tableau placé à la fin de cet article et qui est destiné à remplacer celui que j'ai donné en 1877,⁴³ comme toutes ces émissions se suivent régulièrement et comment l'une finit juste où l'autre commence. Aussi n'est-ce qu'après m'être convaincu de cette concordance parfaite, qui j'ai cru pouvoir proposer, comme résultat de cette étude, les conclusions suivantes: d'abord qu'Es-mounazar II a régné à Sidon de 288 à 276, et Philoclès, le fils d'Apollodore, de 275 à 266 environ.

Puis, que le trésor de Saïda, découvert en 1863, a été enfoui en 289, l'an 24 des Séleucides et l'année même de la mort de Tabnit, et qu'il peut par conséquent avoir appartenu à ce roi.

Ainsi plusieurs des statères qui en ont fait partie

⁴⁰ *Revue Archéol.* 1885, l. c.

⁴¹ *Catal. Brit. Mus. Kings of Egypt*, p. 28, n. 40—42. Comp. p. 10, n. 91; p. 23, n. 86—89; p. 36, n. 146—156. Le classement des statères avec ΠΤ et bouclier oval est encore à faire.

⁴² *Ibid.* pp. 28—35.

⁴³ *Num. Chron.* l. c. p. 215.

peuvent être de vingt ans plus récents qu'on ne l'a cru jusqu'ici.

II.

Tyr a donc daté ses monnaies, de poids euboïque, d'abord d'après l'ère des Séleucides, puis un moment d'après sa propre ère ; car c'est à la suite des pièces de l'an 37 que je voudrais maintenant ranger celles des années 2 et 3 sur lesquelles la date est accompagnée de l'initiale Σ du nom des Tyriens.⁴⁴ Parcontre les didrachmes marqués II ou III מ(לכס) א(דן) sont de l'an 2 et 3 des Séleucides.⁴⁵ L'époque précise pendant laquelle ont été frappés les statères plus anciens de 13 gr. 60—parfois datés—^{45 bis} n'a pas encore été déterminée. Ensuite le monogramme du nom grec de Tyr paraît sur les statères de Philadelphie, d'abord sans dates (271—266 av. J.-C.), puis de l'an 20 à l'an 24 de son règne avec la légende ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ et de l'an 25 à l'an 39⁴⁶ avec ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ.

Cette dernière année 39 correspond en partie à l'an 2 d'Euergete,⁴⁷ et la série continue de l'an 2 à 8 de ce roi, et même l'an 20, 228 av. J.-C., se rencontre encore.⁴⁸ Alors cette émission cesse et je crois en avoir découvert la cause. C'est que, l'année suivante 288/7, l'an 48 de l'ère de Tyr, cette ville recommence à dater d'après sa propre ère.

⁴⁴ Luynes, *Choix*, Pl. XII, 9 ; *Wien. Monatsh.* II, p. 30, T. I, 5 ; Head, *Guide*, p. 41, Pl. 20, 46.

⁴⁵ Coll. Imhoof ; Brandis, *Münzw.* p. 514. (L'Α est parfois omis.) *C. I. Sem.* I, p. 31. Clermont-Ganneau, *Etud. d'Archéol. Orient*, l.c.

^{45 bis} Brandis, pp. 513, 514.

⁴⁶ Fenardent, *Catal. Démétrio*, n. 153, ma coll. &c.

⁴⁷ Revillout, *Revue égyptolog.*, I., 1880, pp. 14, 15.

⁴⁸ *Catal. Démétrio*, n. 215.

Car il y a une longue suite de statères à la légende **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ** et d'hémistatères à la légende **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**, sans indication de ville, mais avec des dates qui commencent justement avec 48, et que jusqu'à présent on n'a pas su classer.⁴⁹

Si je les donne à Tyr ce n'est pas seulement parce que les dates remplissent exactement l'espace compris entre l'an 20 d'Euergète I et les bronzes tyriens de Démétrius I de Syrie, mais surtout parce que Tyr, la seule ville de la côte qui fut alors en possession d'une ère à elle, était par là la seule qui put remplacer son nom par l'indication de son ère ; enfin, parce que M. Poole a déjà fait graver, il y a vingt ans, un statère, au monogramme de Tyr, sur la planche même⁵⁰ où il a réuni les monnaies aux dates de l'ère inconnue, pour montrer l'identité de style de ces pièces avec celle de Tyr.

En 1864 l'ère de Tyr venait à peine d'être révélée par une seule inscription, et depuis ni M. Poole ni moi ne nous sommes avisés de rechercher si elle pourrait servir à reconnaître l'atelier d'où proviennent ces statères qui, d'après leur style négligé et souvent fort mauvais, ne peuvent être que des imitations de monnaies égyptiennes,⁵¹ exécutées pour les besoins du commerce et destinées à circuler partout où les monnaies royales des Ptolémées avaient cours et étaient accueillies avec faveur.

Les dates 48 et 50 tombent sous Euergète I, la date 56, récemment découverte par M. Feuardent, sous Philopator. Puis vient une grande lacune, que ne comble qu'en partie

⁴⁹ *Kings of Egypt*, p. 101, n. 1—35, Pl. XXV ; *Introduct.*, p. lxxiv—lxxvi.

⁵⁰ *Num. Chron.* N.S. IV, 1864, Pl. VII.

⁵¹ Le lieu de provenance n'est pas l'Égypte, mais autant que je sache, la Phénicie et les régions voisines.

le tétradrachme d'Antiochus III de Syrie, de l'an ΔP, 204 des Séleucides, 209/8 av. J.-C., décrit par Leake.⁵²

La série recommence l'an 1 d'Epiphane avec la date 71 et finit avec 90, la vingtième année de ce roi.


Après une lacune d'une huitaine d'années—que remplissent plusieurs statères au monogramme de Tyr et à la tête de Soter, de Philopator, ou d'Epiphane,⁵³ de même style que la pièce de l'an 90—commencent, sous Philomètor, les hémistatères, d'abord de l'an 9(9 ?),⁵⁴ puis aux dates 101 à 117, et c'est alors que Tyr cesse de se servir de son ère pour en revenir à celle des Séleucides, en même temps qu'elle place la tête et le nom des rois de Syrie sur ses bronzes et ensuite sur les statères.⁵⁵

Une remarque reste à faire. Sur les hémistatères qui portent dans le champ les chiffres P—Θ et P—I, an 109 et 110, on voit souvent sur le foudre, place que la date occupait jusque là, une seconde date EI, 15.

Cette 15^e année court donc de la fin de la 109^e jusque dans la 110^e année de Tyr, et correspond approximativement à l'an 166 avant notre ère.

C'est la 15^e année du règne de Philomètor, dont la première année est 180 av. J.-C.,⁵⁶ et la raison d'être de

⁵² *Num. Hellen. Kings*, p. 25.

⁵³ *Numism. Zeitschr.* II, p. 399, T. VI, 5; *Catal. Démétrio*, n. 139; *Revue Num.* 1853, Pl. XX, 7, 8; *Cat. Br. Mus. Kings of Egypt*, p. 53, n. 63; p. 64, n. 24, 25. La présence des lettres  sur un statère frappé sous la régence de Cléopâtre I, *Num. Chron.* VI, 1866, p. 4, oblige de classer à la même époque les n. 24, 25. La date des autres statères est donnée par celui de Gaza, du même style et de l'an 23 (d'Epiphane), que M. Feuardent vient de découvrir.

⁵⁴ *Kings of Egypt*, p. 102, n. 19.

⁵⁵ Mionnet, V, p. 45, n. 394—398; p. 56, n. 491—497; *Sauley, Monnaies datées des Séleucides*, 1871, pp. 13, 18, 26, &c.

⁵⁶ Droysen, *de Lagidarum regno*, 1831, p. 51.

cette double date c'est que l'émission des hémistatères, interrompue par l'invasion d'Antiochus IV,⁵⁷ venait d'être reprise et que Philomètor, qui régnait alors conjointement avec son frère Euergete II, a tenu à constater que depuis quinze ans c'était à lui que revenait le trône.

Cette double date serait donc, si je ne me trompe fort, la preuve décisive que l'ère des statères et hémistatères, datés depuis 48 jusqu'en 117, est bien celle de Tyr.

Si ma démonstration était approuvée, et le résultat accepté, un des points les plus obscurs de la numismatique égyptienne serait éclairci, et nous aurions une donnée certaine de plus pour le classement des monnaies ptolémaïques, travail qui déjà a fait tant de progrès, grâce aux recherches de M. F. Feuardent et surtout de M. R. Stuart Poole.⁵⁸

J. P. SIX.

AMSTERDAM, 15 avril, 1886.

⁵⁷ Bronzes de Tyr des années ΔMP et EMP , à la tête d'Antiochus IV, Mion. V, p. 41, n. 355, 356.

⁵⁸ Sur la table suivante le sigle *A* est ajouté aux chiffres quand ils se rencontrent aussi sur les statères d'or d'Acé aux types d'Alexandre ou, plus tard, sur les statères d'or d'Arsinoé Philadelphie.

Av. J.-C.	Ère des Séleucides.	Tyr. Æ.	Acé. Av. Æ.	Sidon. Esmoun- azar I.	Ptolemée.
312/1	1		"		
	2	II Δ			
	3	III ΔΣ			
	4				
	5			II III	
	6			III III	
	7				
305/4	8				Soter.
	9		III III III		2
	10		Av	—	3
	11			I —	4
	12				5
	13				6
	14		III Λ		7
	15				8
	16				9
	17				10
295/4	18			Tabnit.	11
	19				12
	20			=	13
	21		Av	I =	14
	22			II =	15
	23	IIIO	III =		16
289/8	24 Trésor de Saïda.	IIIO	Av	III =	Esmoun- azar II. 17
	25		Av	II III =	2 18
	26	III III =	Av	IIIIII =	3 19
	27			IIII III =	4 20
285/4	28	IIII IIIO		II III III =	5 Philadelphie.
	29	IIII IIIO		III III III =	6 2
	30	CO	Av	— =	7 3
	31			I — =	8 4
	32	II CO		II — =	9 5
	33	IIICO	Av	III — =	10 6
	34	IIICO	Av	IIII — =	11 7
	35	II IIICO		II III — =	12 8
	36		Av	IIII III — =	13 9
	37	III IIICO		I III III — =	14 10
275/4	38 Ère de Tyr.		Av	II III III — =	Philoclès. 11
	39 2	II Σ			2 12
	40 3	III Σ	Av	= =	3 13
	41 4				4 14
	42 5				5 15
270/69	43 6				6 16

Av. J.-C.	Ère des Séleu- cides.	Ère de Tyr.	Acé. N. R.	Jopé. Gaza.	Sidon. Philoclès.	Philadelphie.
269/8	44	7			7	17
	45	8			8	18
	46	9	N III III N N		9	19
				ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ.		
266/5	47	10	Κ Ptolemais.			20
	48	11	Κ			21
	49	12	Κ			22
	50	13	Κ			23
	51	14	Κ			24
				ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ.		
	52	15	Κ id.	id.	id.	25
	53	16				26
	54	17	Κ	id.	id.	27
	55	18	Κ id.			28
	56	19	ΚΘ id.	id.	id.	29
	57	20	Λ id.	id.	id.	30
	58	21	ΛΑ id.	id.	id.	31
	59	22	ΛΒ id.	id.	id.	32
	60	23	ΛΓ id.	id.	id.	33
	61	24	ΛΔ ^N id.	id.	id.	34
	62	25	ΛΕ id.	id.		35
	63	26	ΛΕ id.	id.	id.	36
	64	27	ΛΖ id.	id.	^N id.	37
	65	28	ΛΗ	id.	^N id.	38
247			Α ^N			39
	66	29	ΛΘ	id.		Euergete.
246	67	30	Β id.	id.		2
245	68	31	Γ	^N id.	id.	3
244	69	32	Δ ^N id.		id.	4
243	70	33	Ε	id.	^N id.	5
242	71	34			Σ	6
241	72	35				7
240	73	36	Η			8
239	|	|				9
229	|	|				19
228	84	47	Κ			20
227	85	48	ΜΗ			21
226	86	49				22
225	87	50	Ν			23
224	88	51				24

Av. J.-C.	Ère des Séleu- cides.	Ère de Tyr.	Jopé. Gaza.	Euergète.
223	89	52		25
222	90	53	Inscr. de Ma'soub.	26
222/1	91	54		Philopator.
	92	55		2
	93	56	Ν	3
219/8	94	57		4
209/8	104	67	ΔΡ Antiochus III.	14
	105	68		15
	106	69		16
	107	70		17
205/4	108	71	ΟΑ à g.	Epiphane.
	109	72	ΟΒ	2
	110	73	ΟΓ	3
	111	74	ΟΔ	4
	112	75		5
	113	76	ΟΕ	6
	114	77	ΟΙ	7
	115	78	ΟΗ	8
	116	79	ΟΘ à l'ex.	9
	117	80	Γ	10
	118	81	ΓΑ	11
	119	82	ΓΒ	12
	120	83	ΓΓ	13
	121	84	ΓΔ	14
	122	85	ΓΕ	15
	123	86	ΓΕ	16
	124	87	Ζ	17
	125	88	ΖΗ	18
	126	89	Θ	19
	127	90	ϩ	20
	128	91	ΝΙ ΔΙ	21
	129	92		22
	130	93	Ϡ ΚΓ Α	23
	131	94		24
181/0	132	95		Philomètor.
180	133	96		1
179	134	97	Ξ	2
178	135	98	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ.	3
177	136	99	s. le fondre. ϩ(Θ ?)	4

Av. J.-C.	Ère des Séleucides.	Ère de Tyr.			Philo- mètor.
176	187	100	P		5
175	188	101	PA		6
174	189	102	PB		7
173	140	103			8
172	141	104			9
171	142	105	PE		10
170	143	106	PC	Antiochus IV.	11
169	144	107	PZ	Æ ΔMP	12
168	145	108		EMP	13
167	146	109	P—Θ		14
166	147	110	P—I	EI	15
165	148	111	P—IΔ		16
164	149	112	P—IB		17
163	150	113	P—IΓ €		18
162	151	114	P—IΔ		19
161	152	115	P—IΕ €		20
160	153	116	P—I€ €	Démétrius I.	21
159	154	117	P—IZ €	Æ ΔNP	22
158	155				
	156				
156/5	157			ZNP	
	158			HNP	
154/3	159			ONP	
	160			Alexandre I.	
	161			Æ	
151/0	162			ΒΕΡ	
	163			ΓΕΡ	
	164			ΔΕΡ	
	165			ΕΕΡ	
	166			ΣΕΡ	
146/5	167		Démétrius II.	ΙΕΡ	
	168			ΗΕΡ	
	169			ΘΕΡ	
	170			ΟΡ	
	171				
	172			ΒΟΡ	
140/39	173			ΓΟΡ	

VII.

THE DEBASED COINAGE BEARING THE NAME OF HENRY VIII.

To those who have occupied themselves in classifying and arranging the English series of coins, there are probably few portions of our currency which present greater difficulties than the later issues bearing the name of Henry VIII. In the case of some of the coins of the smaller denominations at the beginning of his reign, there is some difficulty in distinguishing them from those of his father and predecessor, Henry VII.; but it is mainly in the coinages of his thirty-fourth and subsequent years that uncertainty prevails, and satisfactory arrangement and order seem almost impossible.

The regnal years of Henry VIII. were reckoned from the 22nd of April, 1509, so that his thirty-fourth year began in April, 1542, and it will be well to remember that he died in the thirty-eighth year of his reign, on the 28th of January, 1547, or, as it would in those days have been reckoned, 1546, as the year then began on the 25th of March.

In his thirty-fourth year (April, 1542, to April, 1543) a debasement took place in the standard of both the gold and silver coins, which were ordered to be twenty-three carats fine and one carat alloy, and ten ounces fine and two ounces alloy respectively. These coins constitute what is known as Henry's third issue.

In his thirty-sixth year (April, 1544, to April, 1545) the standards were still further reduced, and an indenture was made with Sir Martin Bowes and others to coin gold of only twenty-two carats fine, and silver of six ounces fine and six ounces alloy. This issue is known as Henry's fourth coinage.

In the following year, his thirty-seventh (April, 1545, to April, 1546), his fifth coinage was issued, and the adulteration was carried still further. Coins were ordered to be struck in gold of only twenty carats fine, and in silver of four ounces fine and eight ounces alloy. These standards continued until his death, and remained unchanged under his son, Edward VI., who came to the throne on January 28th, 1547, until they were somewhat improved in 1549. This improvement in quality, however, was accompanied by a considerable diminution in weight.

With regard to various arrangements regarding the coinage of the reign of Edward VI. I shall shortly have to speak, but for the present I must confine myself to the third, fourth, and fifth issues of Henry VIII., being those of his thirty-fourth, thirty-sixth, and thirty-seventh years. It will be observed that the whole of these issues together cover a period of less than four years in all. The coins of his thirty-fourth year, as already observed, constitute what Hawkins has termed the third coinage of Henry, and, so far as the larger pieces are concerned, offer comparatively little difficulty in their identification. The silver coins were ordered to consist of testoons (going for twelpence apiece), groats, half-groats, pence, halfpence, and farthings, the testoon being now for the first time introduced, though some few shillings had already been coined under Henry VII. The full face was also restored to the coins, though it was now an actual portrait, and not merely a

generalised representation of a king. The title of King of Ireland also now appears for the first time on our coinage, and as this was not legalised by Act of Parliament until early in the thirty-fifth year of Henry (Stat. 35, H. VIII., Cap. 3), it would appear that none of these coins were struck before January of 1543-4, when that Act was passed. Hawkins describes some coins of various denominations, showing the full-faced portrait, which he regards as being of fine silver, but it seems probable that these are only trial pieces, or that the reduction in fineness from 11 ozs. 2 dwts. to 10 ozs. fine silver made so little apparent difference in the metal that the coins of that standard cannot readily be distinguished from those of the old sterling quality. On some of what seem to be the earlier shillings the Roman numerals VIII are preserved, while on the others, which probably belong to a later issue, the Arabic 8 makes its appearance. The mint mark is a fleur-de-lis, as was observed long ago by Folkes. The same mint mark occurs on what are not improbably the last groats of the second coinage. The legends are in Lombardic or Old English characters, and not in Roman letters, though a peculiar M—not the Lombardic Ω —occurs on the reverse of the testoons. A similar form of letter is found among the ordinary forms of Lombardic letters upon some of the gold coins of Henry VIII., as well as on some of Henry VII. and Edward VI.

After describing the coins of apparently fine silver, Hawkins goes on to say: "We shall now proceed to describe those pieces which from the apparent quality of the metal seem to have really belonged to the coinage of his thirty-fourth year. As the types of these and of the still further debased coinages of his thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh years appear to be in many instances the same, no

reliance can be placed upon engravings for distinguishing the separate coinages, and an arrangement will be derived exclusively from pieces actually examined. We cannot, however, venture to assert that we are always correct, for appearances are deceitful, and we cannot resort to the only true test, an assay."

It seems to me possible that even an assay of various pieces might not at once solve all the difficulties of the case. There are, however, other means at our disposal, of which it seems strange that so thorough a numismatist as Hawkins did not more largely avail himself: I mean the character of the lettering on the coins, the mint marks they bear, and the light afforded by a comparison of the gold with the silver coinage.

The character of the lettering is in many cases of great interest, and most of his readers must at one time or other have regretted that Hawkins, in his description of coins, invariably makes use of plain Roman capitals, whatever may have been the nature of the lettering on the original coins. Whether a C or a G is square or round, the same types have to represent them, the different forms of the Saxon *ƿ* are ignored, the barred *Ð* is expanded into T H; and as to the coins of the Henries and Edwards, it is impossible to tell from the text whether their legends are in Roman or in Lombardic characters. Mr. Kenyon, in his "Gold Coins," has unfortunately followed the example of his grandfather, though he has mentioned some peculiarities in the lettering of coins of Henry VII. and VIII. The transition, however, from the use of one of these alphabets into that of the other is a matter not only of palæographical interest, but of some numismatic importance. I shall not here attempt to trace the coming in of the Lombardic characters with such letters as *π*, *α*, *Ϸ*, *η*, *Ω*, *ϛ*,

&c., which we find in general use upon the coins in the days of Henry VII. On some of his gold coins, however, as well as on one of the groats of his second coinage, a peculiar form of E (E) and a modification of the Roman M (M) make their appearance. But it is not until the time of the coins bearing the name of Henry VIII. that the Roman alphabet is definitely adopted in the legends ; and during the transitional period, there are very many instances in which the letters of the Roman and Lombardic alphabets are used almost indiscriminately. The restoration of the coinage under Edward VI. in 1550, was accompanied by a return to the use of the Lombardic alphabet, most of the coins of the young king bearing dates previous to 1551 having legends in Roman letters, with the exception of those issued by the Bristol mint, which, with very few exceptions, bear characters of a beautiful though somewhat peculiar Lombardic alphabet, such as had already been used there for coins presumably of Henry VIII.

The coins of Mary bear for the most part Lombardic letters, though on those of Philip and Mary the Roman alphabet prevails. Except on her rials, where the old type was preserved, Lombardic letters do not appear on the coins of Elizabeth, unless as a mint mark in the case of the letter π . With her reign the picturesque Lombardic alphabet may be said to disappear.

As already remarked, the transition in the middle of the sixteenth century from the mediæval to the modern forms of letters was gradual, and it is an interesting point to determine the date at which we first find distinctly Roman characters on the coins. What would seem to be the earliest among the gold coins on which the two alphabets are mixed, are crowns bearing the title DNS

HIBERNIE, showing that they were struck not later than 1544, when the title of King of Ireland came in. They have as mint mark a rose, and the initials h and K crowned at the sides of the crowned rose on the obverse, showing that the date cannot be earlier than 1540, when Henry married Katherine Howard, though more probably the K is the initial of Katherine Parr, whom he married in July, 1543. The crowns with the initials of the predecessors of these Katherines, whether Annes or Jane, have, so far as I am aware, Lombardic legends with no trace of Roman letters. It is moreover to be observed that the angel and its parts, which continued to be struck up to the thirty-sixth year of Henry VIII., do not, so far as I am aware, show Roman letters in the legends, except in the case of a peculiar quarter-angel (Ruding, Pl. VII. 8) in which the Roman N occurs. Those pieces which bear his title as King of Ireland cannot have been struck earlier than either his thirty-fifth or thirty-sixth year. They have for mint mark a fleur-de-lis, an annulet being frequently stamped on the side of the ship, from which this coinage derived its appellation of gun-hole money. The sovereign of these years is that on which the king is represented with a large face, and on it also the legend is entirely in Lombardic characters, with the exception of the H R in monogram below the shield, which is in Roman letters. The mint mark is a fleur-de-lis. Judging, therefore, from the gold coinage we cannot be far wrong in assigning all the apparently fine silver coins of Henry VIII. with the full or nearly full face, and with the legends in Lombardic characters, and the lis mint mark, to the earliest issues of his third coinage, and those of similar types but baser metal to his fourth. By way of further identification of the silver with the gold coinage, it may be mentioned that the

annulet or "gun-hole" is on the groats and half-groats placed in the angles of the forks at the ends of the cross, while on some of the pennies it is stamped across the inner circle.

I shall have to return to the subject of the distinctions between the various issues, but I have entered at some little length into this part of the question in order to show that whatever may be the difficulties with regard to the later portions of the series, there ought to be but little hesitation in settling the question as to which of the silver coins constitute the two classes of debased coins that were first struck.

Before proceeding, however, to consider what further information can be gained from a comparison between the gold and the silver coins bearing the name of Henry VIII., it will be well to say a few words as to the nature and meaning of the mint marks which appear upon coins.

The word "mint mark" is defined in the dictionaries to mean "A privy mark which the masters and workers in the mint are obliged, in the indentures made with them, to make in all the money which they coin, as well of gold as of silver, so that it may be known what moneys of gold and silver are of their own making and what not. At every new trial of the pix it is usual to change the privy mark." Sometimes, however, the mint mark relates to the place of mintage rather than to the mint-master, as was the case with the Anglo-Gallic coinage under Henry VI.,¹ when, by the ordinance of November 23rd, 1422, fourteen different marks were appointed for the fourteen towns in which mints existed. In England the practice of periodi-

¹ De Sauley, *Monnaies frappées en France par Henri V. et Henri VI.*, 1878, p. 84.

cally changing the mint marks was introduced about the time of Edward IV., and many of them, such as the rose and sun united, the fleur-de-lis on a rose, and the boar's head, seem to have been royal devices, though no doubt intended to designate certain issues of coin. The greyhound's head on coins of Henry VII., the tower of Castile on those of Henry VIII., the pomegranate of Arragon on those of Mary, the portcullis of the Beauforts, the pheon, or broad arrow, and probably other devices, seem also to come under this category. Under Charles I. we frequently find some charge borrowed from the arms of a town used as a mint mark to identify the issues from its mint. The castle on coins struck at Exeter, the pear on those of Worcester, the castle and lions on those of Weymouth, and the lion on the coins of York, afford examples of this kind. During the sixteenth century, and even the close of the fifteenth, many of the marks, however, are of a more personal character, as, for instance, the tun on coins of Archbishop Morton and of Edward VI.'s mint-master Throgmorton, the last syllable of the name being converted into a rebus. On other coins we have the bow, typifying Sir Martin Bowes, and borrowed from his coat of arms. The swan is also his badge, being derived from his crest. The arrow, or more properly bird-bolt, may also be connected with Bowes. The ostrich head on the fine gold and silver coins of Edward is probably derived from the crest of Sir Edmund Peckham, though it has been termed an eagle's head.² In other cases the simple initials of the mint-master or officer were used, as for instance, W. S. in monogram for Sir William Sharington. In the case of many of the coins issued from the archiepiscopal

² See Kenyon's *Gold Coins*, pp. 109, 111.

mints of Canterbury and York, the initials of the archbishops appear on the field of the coin, as T. W. for Thomas Wolsey, often with the cardinal's hat; and E. L. for Edward Lee.

Looking broadly at the question, we may lay it down as a rule, that mint marks of any particular kind were used for a limited time only, by certain persons in charge of particular mints; and that all the coins bearing the same mint mark, and evidently of no very different age, belong to one and the same limited period. We have a good example of this in the case of the gold and silver coins of Elizabeth marked O, 1, and 2, which there can be no doubt all belong to the years 1600, 1601, and 1602 respectively.

The same limited use of mint marks must have prevailed in the middle of the sixteenth century, and it may I think be safely averred that coins with such a mint mark, for example, as a bow, a grappling-iron, or the letter E, whether in gold or silver, or whatever the particular type, so long as in all other particulars they agree, must belong to the same period. Of course there are instances when the coronet, the arrow, the castle, and other mint marks have been used over and over again at more or less distant intervals; but in such cases the name of the monarch, and the style and weight of the coins, suffice to distinguish the coins of different periods. The repeated use of an alphabet of twenty letters as hall-marks for gold and silver plate is in many respects analogous with this recurrence of mint marks.

Bearing in mind the necessarily contemporaneous origin of coins with the same mint marks and fulfilling the conditions already laid down, let us return to a comparison between the gold and silver coins issued subse-

quently to 1543, and all bearing the name of Henry VIII. In so doing, however, I must somewhat modify the arrangement of the sovereigns by Mr. Kenyon, though, having looked through his proof sheets, my disagreement is both tardy and open to remark. His mode of arrangement is to assign to the third coinage of Henry all those pieces, whatever their weight, which have a lis for their mint mark, and to give to the coinages of 1544 and 1545 those sovereigns which have the same mint marks as the crowns and the half-crowns, denominations which were coined in those years and not in the preceding year. Now the sovereigns of the third coinage, 1543, were coined at the rate of £28 16s. to the pound Tower, giving a weight of 200 grains troy for each piece; and in the two subsequent coinages the sovereigns were at the rate of thirty to the pound, or only 192 grains each. It is in the highest degree probable that the sovereign already mentioned with the large face and the lis mint mark belongs to this third coinage, the Museum specimen weighing 196·4 grains; but other examples, with the smaller face and weighing 188 to 190 grains, must surely belong to the next coinage, though the mint mark is the same. On some of these lighter coins the Roman E appears in the legend.

There is also an exceptional coin weighing 199·5 grains, which would seem to belong to this third coinage, though not marked with the fleur de lis, but with WS in monogram, and presumably struck at Bristol when Sir William Sharington was master of the mint. The legends upon this coin, however, are entirely in Roman characters, whereas the silver coins bearing the same mint mark invariably present Lombardic letters. I can find no documentary evidence as to the time when Sharington first

received his appointment, though it appears to have been in 1542, and some of the groats bearing his mint mark have a lis or an annulet in the forks of the cross, and thus seem to belong to the third coinage of Henry.

The fourth and fifth coinages differed in the quality of the gold only, being twenty-two and twenty carats fine respectively, and not in the weight, which was normally 192 grains. Great carelessness, however, in adjusting the weight seems to have prevailed at the mints, and there is an instance of sovereigns of the same coinage weighing 193·7 and 189·8 grains respectively; while there are half-sovereigns weighing as much as 97 and even 98 grains. The sovereigns appear to have been struck in considerably less number than the half-sovereigns, and their mint marks are few in number. In the British Museum there are two with the lis mint mark on both obverse and reverse, weighing 189·2 and 188·4 grains respectively, with the legends on the obverse entirely in Lombardic characters, but with the Roman E and M, and M only, on the reverse respectively. A third sovereign, weighing 183 grains, has the lis mint mark on the reverse, and an annulet enclosing a pellet on the obverse ☉. The legends are in Lombardic characters, except E on the obverse, and E and M on the reverse. The same peculiarity of lettering occurs on two sovereigns with mint mark S, and weighing 193·7 and 189·8 grains respectively.

I am not aware of the existence of any half-sovereigns with the lis mint mark, but those with the ☉ and S are abundant. The lettering of the legends presents a great variety in character, being in some cases exclusively Lombardic, and in others with the ☉ mint mark exclusively Roman. One of the half-sovereigns with the S mint mark has the legend entirely in Roman characters, with the

exception of the & on the obverse. In some cases the legend is entirely Lombardic on the one face and Roman on the other. In fact the use of the two classes of letters appears during these coinages to have been most capricious. There is a half-crown (Kenyon, 671) with the ☉ mint mark and purely Lombardic legend. Another has the legend in Roman characters. There are some half-sovereigns of the same class with other mint marks to which I shall subsequently refer; but before doing so, it will be well to consider the relations of the two mint marks, the ☉ and the S, and the silver coins which may be assigned to the same issues.

Looking at a series of the half-sovereigns with the two mint marks, one cannot but be struck by the close analogies which they present, and a suspicion at once arises that instead of following each other, the coins bearing these two marks must have been of contemporaneous issue. The occurrence of the ☉ mint mark on the obverse of a coin having the lis on the reverse, seems to prove that one of these marks succeeded the other, and that as the lis was the mark of the Tower mint in the thirty-fourth year of Henry, the ☉ designates the same mint. May not the S, on the other hand, designate that mint at Southwark, which there is some reason to believe was already at work in the last years of Henry VIII.?

Ruding³ says, "Almost against the church of St. George the Martyr, stood formerly a large and fair pile of building called Suffolk House, built by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of King Henry VIII., which coming afterwards into the King's hands, with its owner lost its name, being called Southwark Place, and was made use of

³ Vol. ii. p. 221.

as a mint for coining money." A note refers to Stowe's *Survey of London*, and adds, "Qu. Whether the mint was established before the reign of Edward VI.?" The words of Stowe⁴ are almost identical with those of Ruding, but are more emphatic as to the place having been used as a mint under Henry VIII., for he distinctly says that "A Mint of Coynage was there kept for the King."

The Indenture of Edward VI., of the 5th April, 1547, two months after his accession, made with John Yorke, Esquire, under treasurer of his Majesty's mint, called Suffolk House, Robert Brooke, controller, and William Knight, assayer, has all the appearance of being made with the officers of an establishment already in existence, and not with those of an entirely new undertaking. There is a MS. poem by John Mardeley, Clerk of the Southwark Mint,⁵ preserved among the MSS. at Hatfield, but as the date is Sept. 6, 1547, it affords no evidence as to the mint having been at work before April of that year.

Although crowns and half-crowns bearing the name of Henry are known with the ☉ mint mark, the S, so far as I am aware, occurs as a mint mark on sovereigns and half-sovereigns only. The S is sometimes accompanied by an & below the shield.

Let us now see what are the silver coins of the London mint which appear to correspond with those in gold bearing these two mint marks. It will however be desirable in the first place to say a few words with regard to the portraits of Henry which occur on the series of groats.

On the earliest of these under consideration, viz., of comparatively fine silver, with the lis mint mark, the portrait

⁴ *Survey*, pp. 154—6.

⁵ Catalogue of MSS. of the Marquis of Salisbury, 1883, p. 50.





nearly full-faced, there is a well-developed fur collar around the neck, and what seems to be a flowing robe upon the shoulders. This portrait, which I will call No. 1, is shown as No. 1 in Plate VI.

Among the groats of somewhat baser metal but still with the lis mint mark, which must be regarded as having immediately succeeded these and therefore as among the earliest issues of Henry's fourth coinage, or that of his thirty-sixth year, are some with the portrait rather less full-faced and longer, with the fur collar less apparent, and with a circular button under the chin. This portrait, which I will call No. 2, is shown as No. 2 in the Plate. On the reverse of these groats there are within the forks at the end of the cross, not annulets as on the coins last mentioned, but annulets enclosing pellets like the \odot on the gold coins. The legends on these groats are entirely in Lombardic characters, and they have the POSVI legend on the reverse. There are others, however, with legends in the same character, with the lis mint mark and the \odot in the forks which present an entirely different bust. This is three-quarter-faced, and shows a narrow falling collar, but hardly anything of the neck or shoulders. This portrait I will term No. 3 (Pl. VI. 3). It occurs on a few other varieties of the groats.

There is also a portrait, No. 4 (Pl. VI. 4), which is not unlike No. 2, but has plain drapery on the shoulders, a small button in front, and a narrow falling collar. The face is longer than that of No. 5 (Pl. VI. 5), to be subsequently mentioned. That the groats with the \odot in the cross belong to the fourth coinage is confirmed by analysis, as the fineness is about six ounces.

On the testoons we have the \odot mint mark in connection with the full-faced bust, and legends entirely in Lombar-

dic characters with the exception of the Roman E. These have the POSVI legend. On other testoons which appear to be of somewhat later date, the mint mark is an S, but in addition to the E, the R and N are Roman, and the reverse legend is CIVITAS LONDON. These are the only silver coins to which I can at present point as bearing the S mint mark, but they are closely connected with others either having S on the obverse and E on the reverse or E on both faces. To this series belong some groats and half-groats which I will now describe.

Groats. Portrait No. 1, legends Lombardic, reverse CIVITAS LONDON; in upper and lower forks of cross E, at sides S.

Portrait No. 2, the same characteristics.

Portrait No. 3, the same characteristics.

A specimen reading DIVITAS has a portrait more like No. 4 than No. 2.

Half-groat. Portrait No. 1, same characteristics.

The analogous gold coins are half-sovereigns with mint mark E, letters on reverse all Lombardic, on obverse all Roman but E, or all Roman on both faces. There is also a half-crown with Lombardic legends and the mint mark E on the reverse. It is perhaps unsafe to speculate on the meaning of the letters E.S. but I am tempted to regard them as the initials of Sir Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, brother-in-law of Henry VIII., who on King Henry's death was proclaimed Protector of the Realm and created Duke of Somerset. It was he that communicated to the young King Edward VI. and the Princess Elizabeth the loss of their father, and he that brought them to London. Within a fortnight of Henry's death he was constituted Lord Treasurer of England, and though these coins both in gold and silver bear the portrait

of Henry VIII., there seems no reason why they should not have been struck after his death. The death of the sovereign would not of necessity cause the suspension of the working of the mints, and pending instructions for the engraving of new dies and their execution, the old dies would continue to be used. In case of their failing they would, in the absence of instructions to the contrary, be replaced by new dies, in general character resembling the old, but possibly varying in details. We have indeed documentary evidence of the continuous working of the mint of Sir Martin Bowes from the thirty-sixth of Henry VIII. until September 30th, in the first year of Edward VI., in a return of the moneys made during that period, which is preserved in the Record Office.⁶ We know, too, that on the accession of Henry VIII. and of Charles I. the dies of their respective fathers continued to be used, the name or numeral only, and not the portrait, being altered.

On the accession of Edward VI. something of the same kind took place, but in his case it was the portrait and not the name that was changed. In the year 1872 I called attention to this subject when describing a hoard of coins found at St. Alban's,⁷ and raised the question whether some of the silver coins bearing the name of Henry VIII. might not also be posthumous, though they do not bear Edward's portrait.

I am now better prepared to enter into this question than I then was, and will first describe some of the characteristics of the half-sovereigns bearing the youthful portrait of Edward VI. in conjunction with the name and titles of his father. On nearly all of them the legends are

⁶ Exch. $\frac{597}{15}$.

⁷ *Nun. Chron.*, N.S., xii. p. 186.

exclusively in Roman letters. The throne differs from that on the coins bearing the portrait of Henry in not having the diapered background or curved sides to the back, and it has straight sides, which in some coins diverge towards the top. There are winged figures standing on the arms of the throne like those which are seen on the sovereigns of Edward VI. (Ruding, Plate VII. 2). In fact, they are the exact counterparts of the half-sovereigns of Edward VI. (Ruding, Plate VII. 3) in all respects except the legend and the **HK** or **HR**, which is usually on the tablet below the shield on the reverse. The mint marks are **S** **P**, **E**, **K**, **lis**, **grappling-iron**, **bolt**, and **martlet**. In order more fully to exemplify the character of these coins, half-sovereigns of Henry VIII., of Edward VI. with the name of Henry, and of Edward with his own name, are shown in the Plate as Nos. 6, 7, and 8. If the **S** mint mark was correctly read it connects this coinage with that last described bearing the portrait of Henry. In fact, the reverse on which it occurs would seem to have been struck from an earlier die, as it affords the only instance of a legend formed partly of Lombardic letters occurring on the coins with the youthful portrait.

The **E**, which may possibly stand for Edward, occurs on half-crowns as well as half-sovereigns, and is found also on groats with portrait No. 1, and crescents within the forks of the cross, or in some instances half-roses. It is likewise found on some coins with a new portrait, No. 5, which have pierced lozenges in the legend, and half-roses at the ends of the cross. This portrait, No. 5 in the Plate, represents the King three-quarter face, and on a rather smaller scale than the other three portraits. He wears a falling collar, broader than that on No. 3, and the shoulders are shown not with a flowing robe, but with a

more close-fitting coat, apparently embroidered. The same E forms the mint mark on half-groats with portrait No. 1. Both these and the following groats and half-groats have CIVITAS LONDON and not POSVI, &c., on the reverse, and the legends are in Roman characters. There is a London half-groat of Edward of the usual type, which seems to have the mint mark E.

The mint mark K is found on groats and pennies with portrait No. 1, and crescents in the forks of the cross. The groats have the POSVI legend. The lis also occurs on groats with a half-rose or half-sunflower in the ends of the cross.

It will, I think, be evident that if we assign the half-sovereigns with the youthful portrait to Edward VI.—and I do not see how we can possibly do otherwise—though the legends are those of Henry VIII., we must also assign to him the silver coins bearing the same mint marks, even if both image and superscription are those of his father. But when we come to the remaining mint marks the case is even stronger. The grappling-iron or grapple, or, as it is sometimes called, the picklock, is a mint mark of very peculiar form, and I am unable to suggest its origin or meaning. Besides appearing on the half-sovereigns with the seated figure, this grappling-iron occurs on groats with portraits Nos. 1 and 5, with half-roses or sunflowers in the angles of the cross, and with the legend POSVI DEV', &c. There are also half-groats reading POSVI, &c., and pennies with this mint mark. But not only have we the smaller coins of this issue, but we have the shillings also. These, however, are of the ordinary type, with the name and portrait in profile of Edward VI., and moreover with the date MDXLIX. The grappling-iron is also the mint mark on some of the ordinary half-

sovereigns and half-crowns of Edward VI. struck after 1548. The arrow, or as it may more properly be termed, the bolt, is found not only on the half-sovereigns with the youthful portrait and the name of Henry, but also on those of precisely similar type, with the name as well as the portrait of Edward. It occurs also on the sovereigns, half-sovereigns, crowns, and half-crowns of the usual types of the second coinage of Edward VI. in 1549. In addition to these, some half-crowns bearing the name of Henry VIII. have this same mint mark. They have the legend in Roman characters, and can thus be distinguished from those with a nearly similar mint mark issued at an earlier date with the initials of King Henry and Queen Jane.

A crown with the initial of Henry, H R, at the side of the shield and E R at the side of the rose, has been engraved (Kenyon, 69) as having the mint mark ☉ on the obverse and the arrow on the reverse. On close examination it seems as if the ☉ is a 6, and that there is an E on the other side of the cross above the crowned shield. The work is very rude, but E 6 appears to have been intended.

Of the silver coins with the bolt or arrow mint mark, the groats have portraits Nos. 1 and 3. They have POSVI &c., legends in Roman characters, with a pierced lozenge having incurved sides interspersed in the legend. This lozenge is also to be seen on the gold coins. The half-groats have the portrait No. 1 and the POSVI legend, though I have one with the bolt on the obverse, and the E mint mark on the reverse, reading CIVITAS LONDON. It seems to me possible, however, that there has in this instance been some interchange of dies between two mints. Some pennies with the bolt mint mark show a Lombardic h in the legend, among which are pierced lozenges,

as on the other coins. All these pieces bear the name of Henry. There are, however, shillings of the ordinary type of Edward VI., with the bolt mint mark, and the date MDXLIX, some of which have the swan mint mark on the reverse. There are also London groats and half-groats with the name of Edward, with the POSVI legend, and pennies with the bolt mint mark. Some of these have pierced lozenges in the legends. Examples of the large and small silver coins with the grapple and bolt mint marks are given in the Plate, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12.

The coins with the martlet mint mark must now be considered. In gold there are half-sovereigns with the youthful seated portrait, and crowns, with the legends in Roman letters, bearing the name of Henry VIII. I have also a half-sovereign of the usual profile type of Edward VI. with this mark. In silver there are POSVI groats with half-roses in the angles at the end of the forks, and portraits Nos. 1 and 5. I have also a shilling of the ordinary type of Edward VI., with the martlet mint mark and the date MDL. The martlet is, however, somewhat different in form, and turned in an opposite direction. If it could be shown that both forms of martlet were of the same date, we should here have presumptive evidence of coins being struck with the image and superscription of Henry VIII., upwards of three years after his death, for it will be remembered that he died on January 28th, 1547, according to our present reckoning, whereas in those days the year 1550 did not begin before the 26th of March. It is, however, possible that there is an interval of a year or even two between the two forms.

It must be borne in mind that the various issues of coins which we have been lately considering, though all of what may be called the London mint, were in fact struck

at two separate mints at least, viz. those at the Tower and in Southwark. It is somewhat doubtful whether there was not even a third mint at London, as the Lord Protector was taunted with having "a minte in Duresme Place⁸ erected and used for his private profit." There certainly had been some intention to erect a mint in that place before February, 1549,⁹ but, as Ruding observes, the use of the mint did not form one of the actual articles of accusation against the Protector, so that it is doubtful whether it was ever really at work.

The mint marks, however, must serve to designate at least the two mints of the Tower and of Southwark, and it is not an easy task at once to separate them. Some clue, however, besides any given by the mint marks themselves, seems to be afforded by the half-sovereigns with the seated figure of the youthful king, and with the name and title of Edward VI., instead of those of Henry VIII. These coins are rare, and exhibit two sets of mint marks, and two only, the bolt or arrow and the E. One of these would, therefore, appear to belong to the Tower mint, and the other to that at Southwark. There can be but little hesitation in assigning the arrow to Sir Martin Bowes, who was in charge of the Tower mint, to whom also the bow and swan on coins of Edward VI. must be assigned. The bow and the swan form charges in the armorial bearings of the family,¹⁰ and the bolt or arrow forms a natural complement to the bow. The E, on the other hand, would seem to designate the Southwark mint. It occurs on these half-sovereigns with either an E or an Ⓔ below the shield on

⁸ Hayward's *Edward VI.*, 1630, p. 88.

⁹ Catalogue of Salisbury MSS., p. 73.

¹⁰ Ermine, three bows bent in fesse gules, stringed sable, on a chief azure a swan proper between two leopards' heads, or.

the reverse, or occasionally with no mark in that place, as is the case with the coins bearing the bolt mint mark. All the groats moreover, whether with the S, &, or E, bear the legend CIVITAS LONDON, instead of POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM.

The coins with the K mint mark seem to me to form the Tower issue corresponding to the Southwark issue with the E. As the E probably stands for Edward, so probably does the K for Katherine, the Queen-Dowager, wife of Lord Seymour of Sudeley, Lord High Admiral, and brother of the Protector. The groats with the K all have the POSVI legend.

Those with the lis mint mark and half-roses at the ends of the cross are scarce. They may perhaps be a continuation of the Tower issue with the same mark and annulets enclosing pellets at the ends of the cross.

The grappling-iron mint mark I am disposed to assign to the Tower, or perhaps to Durham House, though I am at a loss to interpret its meaning. The shillings with this mark correspond most closely with those bearing the bolt of Sir Martin Bowes. The mark occurs associated with the bow on a REDDE CVIQVE groat.

The martlet coinage I should feel inclined to place at Southwark. When the indenture of 16th February, 1548 (2 Ed. VI.), was made with that mint, John Yorke, Esq., was Under Treasurer, and Thomas Fletewoode, Comptroller. Now the arms of the Fletewoode family are, I believe, "Per pale nebulée or and azure, six martlets counter-changed." The martlet may therefore bear reference to Fletewoode in the same way as the bow and swan to Sir Martin Bowes. It may be observed that in the first year of Edward VI. Robert Brook was Comptroller of the Southwark mint, so that if the martlet really refers to Flete-

woode, it cannot have been adopted until well after the beginning of Edward's reign. As already observed, this mark appears to have been in use for some time, and to have been changed in character during its employment, the earlier coins having the bird to the right and the later to the left.

It remains to say a few words as to the bow mint mark, which no doubt is that of Sir Martin Bowes, and appears on several of the pattern pieces and coins of Edward VI. Among these are the LVCERNA PEDIBVS MEIS half-sovereign and the INIMICOS EIVS INDVAM CONFVSIONE shilling. Some of the shillings with this mark bear the date MDXLVIII., and there seems no reason to believe that it was in use before that date.

Writing in the year 1872,¹¹ I pointed out the probability of some of the silver coins bearing the name of Henry VIII. being posthumous, though they do not bear Edward's portrait. I continued, that had any coins been thus struck by Edward with his father's name, "those with the novel and, for a base coinage, somewhat inappropriate legend REDDE CVIQVE QVOD SVVM EST seem more in accordance with the changeable taste of Edward VI. and his mint-masters than any of the pieces with the more common and ordinary legends."

I have, I think, now shown pretty conclusively that the bulk of these base coins with the common legends bearing the name of Henry and issued by the London mints must have been struck under Edward VI., and the REDDE CVIQVE coinage must undoubtedly go with them. The portrait of Henry on the groats of this series is the fifth and last portrait, such as we find on groats with the grapple and martlet mint marks; and the mint marks on the

¹¹ *Num. Chron.*, N.S., xii. p. 198.

REDDE CVIQVE coins themselves are the bow and the grappling-iron, which were in use in 1548 and 1549, or at least one or two years after Henry's death. The cross on the reverse of these groats is somewhat misdescribed by Hawkins as having an annulet in the forks. In fact the ends of the cross are of penannular shape, and exactly correspond in form with those on the reverse of the rare profile London groats of Edward VI. with his portrait and name. On one groat with the legend in small letters the cross ends in spikes between two spirals.

There are some peculiarities as to the occurrence of the five different portraits that I have described. That which I have called No. 1 is to be seen on coins of the thirty-fourth year of Henry VIII., and during the whole period of the issue of the groats with his name seems hardly to have fallen into disuse. It occurs on coins with the bolt, grapple, and martlet mint marks, which are the latest in the whole series. It therefore affords no criterion as to the date of the pieces which bear it.

Portrait No. 2 comes in with the thirty-seventh year of Henry, and seems to be limited to that year.

Portrait No. 3 came in about the same time, and remained in use until the period of the arrow or bolt mint mark.

Portrait No. 4 originated also in the thirty-seventh year of Henry, and was soon after modified into Portrait No. 5, which becomes very prevalent in the later issues, and is that which appears on the REDDE CVIQVE groats.

The crosses on the reverse of the groats seem to afford some criterion of date. The earliest are of good design at the ends, much resembling those on the second coinage of Henry VIII. Those with the Lombardic legends still preserve something of this character, but with the Roman

letters a more debased taste comes in, and the ends of the cross have often something like Ionic volutes on either side, with a half-rose or crescent between them, which latter becomes eventually an integral part of the cross.

The weight of the silver coins affords no clue as to their chronological position, for it remained constant in the groats during the whole period we have been considering, the lowering of the standard having answered the same purpose as a reduction in weight.

As to the causes of the rarity of the base coins bearing the portrait of Edward, and as to the classification of those bearing the name of Henry and issued at other mints than London, I shall subsequently speak. It will be well at this point to summarise in a tabular form the arrangement I venture to propose for the coins of the Tower and Southwark mints.

I have subjoined the results of an actual analysis of some of the coins, which has most kindly been made for me by Mr. F. Claudet. It will be seen that the analyses bear out the conclusion at which I had arrived from the external characteristics of the coins.

THIRTY-FOURTH HENRY VIII. 1542.

Standard.	M.M.	Legend.	Characteristics.
Gold 23 cts.	Lis	Lombardic	Annulet on ship.
Silver 10 oz.	„	„	Annulets in cross. Portrait No. 1.

THIRTY-SIXTH HENRY VIII. 1544.

Gold 22 cts.	Lis	Lombardic	○ and subsequently ⊙ in cross. Portrait Nos. 1 & 2.
Silver 6 oz. ¹²	„	E & M Roman Lombardic	

¹² A groat with Lombardic legends, portrait No. 1 and ⊙ in cross, proved to be 6 oz. 1—12 fine.

THIRTY-SEVENTH HENRY VIII. 1545.

LONDON MINT.

Standard.	M.M.	Legend.	Characteristics.
Gold 20 cts.	⊙	Mixed	⊙ in cross. Portrait Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4.
Silver 4 oz.	Lis	Lombardic	

SOUTHWARK MINT.

Gold 20 cts.	S and ₤	Mixed	₤ under shield.
Silver 4 oz.		Lombardic	₤ and S in cross; CIVITAS LONDON. Portraits 1, 3, & 4.

FIRST AND SECOND EDWARD VI. 1547—1548.

TOWER MINT.

Gold 20 cts.	K	Roman	Youthful portrait, but name of Henry. K under shield.
Silver 4 oz.	„	„	Crescents or half-roses in cross. Portrait No. 1. POSVI, &c.
Gold 20 cts.	Lis	„	Youthful portrait. Name of Henry.
Silver 4 oz. ¹³	„	„	Half-roses in cross. Portrait No. 1.
Gold 20 cts.	Bolt	„	Youthful portrait. Name of Henry. Ditto. Name of Edward.
Silver 4 oz.	„	„	Crescents in cross. Portrait Nos. 1 & 8.
Gold 20 cts.	Grapple	„	Youthful portrait. Name of Henry.
Silver 4 oz.	„	„	Half-roses in cross. Portrait No. 1.

SOUTHWARK MINT.

Gold 20 cts.	Martlet	Roman	Youthful portrait. Name of Henry.
Silver 4 oz. ¹⁴	„	„	Half-roses in cross. POSVI, &c. Portrait Nos. 1 & 5.
Gold 20 cts.	E	„	Youthful portrait. Name of Henry. Ditto. Name of Edward.
Silver 4 oz. ¹⁵	„	„	Crescents or half-roses in cross. Portrait Nos. 1 & 5. CIVITAS LONDON.

¹³ By analysis, 4 oz. 1 dwt. fine. ¹⁴ By analysis, 3 oz. 18 dwts.

¹⁵ By analysis, 4 oz. 3 dwts. fine and 4 oz. 12 dwts.

THIRD EDWARD VI. 1549.

TOWER MINT.

Standard.	M.M.	Legend.	Characteristics.
Gold 22 cts.	Bolt	Roman	Profile of Edward, SCVTVM, &c. on obv.
Silver 6 oz.	"	"	Shillings, TIMOR DOMINI, &c. on obv.
Silver	"	"	Shillings, EDWARD, &c. on obv. Groats, EDWARD, &c. and POSVI, &c.
Gold 22 cts.	Grapple	"	Profile of Edward.
Silver	"	"	" " EDWARD.
"	"	"	Smaller coins. Name of Henry as before.

SOUTHWARK MINT.

Gold 22 cts.	Y	Roman	Profile of Edward, SCVTVM, &c. on obv.
Silver 6 oz.	"	"	Shillings, TIMOR DOMINI, &c. on obv.
Silver	"	"	Shillings, EDWARD, &c. on obv.
"	None	"	Groats, EDWARD, &c. and CIVITAS LONDON.

FOURTH EDWARD VI. 1550.

TOWER MINT.

Gold 22 cts.	Swan	Roman	Profile of Edward, EDWARD, &c. on obv.
Silver	"	"	Shillings.
"	Lion	"	Shillings.

SOUTHWARK MINT.

Gold	Y	Roman	Profile of Edward, EDWARD, &c. on obv.
Silver	"	"	Shillings.
Gold	Martlet	Roman	Profile of Edward, EDWARD, &c. on obv.
Silver	"	"	Shilling.

Turning now to the country mints, we find so strong an analogy between the coins issued at Canterbury and York, and those issued at London and Southwark, that much the

same rules of classification will apply to them. The coins struck at the Bristol mint offer different characteristics and will require separate consideration, especially as both gold and silver coins were there struck.

At Canterbury the issue was confined to silver, and it seems probable that at the close of the reign of Henry VIII. the archiepiscopal mint had ceased to exist, and that the later Canterbury coins of Henry were all struck in the Royal mint. None of them bear any mint mark, nor have I met with any coins which appear to be of such a good quality of silver as 10-oz. fine, so that there are none that I can assign to the thirty-fourth year of Henry VIII. Those which seem to be of his thirty-sixth year have Lombardic characters, small trefoils in and after the legend, and portrait No. 2. The cross is of Gothic design with nothing in the forked ends.

A coin, which appears to be of the thirty-seventh year, has the legend in mixed letters, principally Roman, but with Lombardic C, F, S, and T. The ends of the cross are Gothic, and the portrait No. 1.

On the 5th April, 1 Edward VI. (1547), an indenture was made with William Tillesworth, John Bush, and Laurence Warrey, the Under Treasurer, Comptroller, and Assay Master of the Mint at Canterbury, to coin half-groats, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, the half-groats being at the rate of 288 to the lb. And on the 16th February, 2 Edward VI. (1548), another indenture was made with the same parties, though their names are somewhat differently spelt, to coin four moneys of silver, viz., groats, half-groats, pennies, and halfpennies. Similar indentures of even date were made with the mints of Southwark and York, and there can be little doubt that the issues of all three mints, and probably of the Tower

mint also, the indenture with which I have not seen, must have been of one and the same character. Now no groats are known of the York mint which bear the portrait and name of Edward VI., and the mint marks on the gold and silver coin from the Southwark and Tower mints prove that, whatever may have been the case with the shillings, all the groats and smaller base silver coins struck at those mints in 1547 and 1548 bear the portrait and name of Henry VIII. The Canterbury coins with the portrait in profile of Edward VI. and his name and titles must, therefore, belong to another coinage somewhat later in his reign.

Now among the characteristics of the Southwark coins with the mint mark E, which seem of necessity to belong to the first and second years of Edward VI., are certain perforated lozenges in the legends and crescents, or circles eccentrically pierced, placed at the ends of the cross, and these characteristics are exactly reproduced on some of the Canterbury groats, which, therefore, must be assigned to the same period. The legend is exclusively in Roman characters, and the portrait is No. 1. Some of the later coins with the E mint mark have the half-roses at the end of the cross, so have some of these Canterbury groats. Several of each series also exhibit the portrait No. 5, which there can be little doubt is the latest of all. As Tillesworth was not empowered to strike groats until February, 1548, it seems probable that the Canterbury groats are not of earlier date than that epoch. The early Canterbury half-groats are more difficult of arrangement, as on the majority the legend is in Lombardic characters, and their issue seems to have been continuous, and not like that of the groats, interrupted. I have one with the obverse legend in Roman letters. They all have portrait No. 1. The later half-groats with Roman legends have the same

portrait, and their reverses closely correspond with those of the half-groats with the profile portrait and name Edward, even to the C in CIVITAS, which is much like a G.

The earlier pennies have Lombardic letters and a cross of Gothic design; then follow those with the legends partly in Roman letters, some of which have the pierced lozenge. They all have a portrait much like No. 1, but I have one specimen with portrait No. 5. I have halfpence with mixed Lombardic and Roman letters, and with Roman letters only. The portrait is like No. 1. No shillings of Edward VI. have been assigned to the Canterbury mint, but possibly those with the mint mark **t** may have been struck by Tillesworth.

The York groats follow much the same course as those of Canterbury. Those that I regard as the earliest have Lombardic legends and portrait No. 3. There is in the legends of some specimens a peculiar mark like a 7 reversed, which occurs also on some Tower groats with portrait No. 4 and the lis mint mark, with **⊙** in the forks of the cross. The York groats that I place next have portrait No. 2 and mixed legends. Like those of earlier date, they have a Gothic cross. Next come the groats with Roman legends, crescents in the forks of the cross, the perforated lozenge, and portrait No. 1. On some few there is the portrait No. 4, but the lozenges on these are not perforated. The London groats, with the same portrait and lozenge, bear the bolt mint mark. I have a coin with portrait No. 4 and the half-roses at the ends of the cross. Others, with the same peculiarity, have portrait No. 1, but more seem to bear portrait No. 5, which is probably the last of the series.

The earlier York half-groats have Lombardic legends,

a Gothic cross, and portrait No. 1. Next come some of nearly similar character, but with Roman legends on the obverse. The later half-groats have Roman letters on both obverse and reverse, with portrait No. 1; and last of all come those with portrait No. 5.

There are York pennies with Lombardic and with mixed legends, bearing portrait No. 1. Those with Roman legends have the same portrait, but there are some with portrait No. 5. There are halfpence both with mixed Lombardic and Roman letters, and with Roman only. It is unfortunate that none of these pieces bear a mint mark. We know, however, that on February 16th, 1548, an indenture was entered into with George Gale, citizen and alderman of York, Under Treasurer, John Wynde, Comptroller, and Richard Lee, Assay Master of the Mint at York, to coin four moneys of silver, viz., groats, half-groats, pennies, and halfpence. We can hardly suppose that this indenture was without meaning, and that no coins were struck in accordance with its provisions, and yet no York coins bearing the name of Edward VI. are known. Must we not draw the inference that there, as elsewhere, the coins struck in pursuance of the indenture of that date bore the image and superscription of Henry VIII.?

The coins struck at the Bristol mint tell the same tale, but with considerable variations, inasmuch as at that mint in addition to the smaller silver pieces, testoons were struck, and there was, moreover, a coinage of gold. Lombardic letters also, at this place, hardly fell into disuse on the silver coinage, and the Bristol coins bearing the profile portrait of Edward, and his name, unlike those of London and Canterbury, bear Lombardic and not Roman legends.

The date at which Henry VIII. re-established the mint

in the Castle of Bristol is said to have been 1546;¹⁶ but Irish coins were struck there in the thirty-seventh year of Henry VIII., or 1545—6. It was certainly after the erection of the see of Bristol, which, according to Ruding, took place in 1542, that the mint there was again set up. The first master of the re-established mint was Sir William Sharington, whose initials, W S, combined into a monogram, form the distinguishing mint mark of his coins. What seem to be the earliest of his gold coins are half-sovereigns of the thirty-sixth or thirty-seventh year of Henry VIII., corresponding in type with those of the Tower mint with the © mint mark and bearing Lombardic legends. The heavy sovereign in the British Museum, weighing 199·5 grains, has the legend in almost exclusively Roman characters, and probably belongs to this period, notwithstanding its weight, as the mint was not at work when the heavy sovereigns were issued. Major Thorburn's sovereign weighing 184·5 grains, has the legends in Lombardic characters, with the exception of the E, which is Roman.

There are also crowns (some with the Roman VIII) and half-crowns which have been assigned to the same period; but there are no half-sovereigns known with the W S mint mark, and the youthful seated portrait of Edward VI., nor are there any gold or silver coins bearing the name of Edward known with this mark, though as will subsequently be seen, it was in the reign of Edward that Sir William Sharington was involved in such troubles in connection with the Bristol mint.

To revert to the silver coins, some of which were undoubtedly struck under Henry VIII. by Sharington at

¹⁶ Seyer's *Memoirs of Bristol*, 1823, vol. ii. p. 223.

Bristol. First there are testoons with legends of very neatly formed Lombardic letters, the mint mark W S between two quatrefoils, and with a large rose between CIVITAS and BRISTOLIA. These have the Arabic numeral 8. The groats which seem to belong to this coinage have Lombardic legends, a rose and a fleur de lis after CIVITAS, fleurs de lis in the forks of the cross, and a portrait like No. 1, but with the fur collar fastened by a brooch in form of a rose. Another, and probably later series, has small annulets in the forks of the cross, and another, a small trefoil.

The Bristol half-groats with the W S mint mark, have some of them a Gothic cross with a fleur de lis in the legend, but more commonly a trefoil in the forks of the cross. There are usually quatrefoils, or quatrefoils and lis, between CIVITAS and BRISTOLIA, but one has a quatrefoil and two small annulets. All have a portrait much like No. 1.

The pennies have not the W S mint mark, but have usually a lis or a quatrefoil in the legend. The portrait shows a smaller face and more of the robed shoulders than any of the other pennies.

In order more fully to understand this coinage and the period over which it extends, it will be necessary to inquire into the history of the issuer, Sir William Sharington. It was on January 17, 1549, two years all but a few days after the death of Henry VIII., that Lord Seymour of Sudeley, High Admiral of England, was committed to the Tower, and among the other accusations brought against him, was that he had entered into a conspiracy with Sir William Sharington, Vice-treasurer of the mint at Bristol, who was to have furnished him with £10,000, and had already coined about £10,000 of

false money. Now, we are not so much concerned here with all the particulars of this accusation, but with another question, viz., whether the mint at Bristol was in work under Sharington for the two years that had elapsed since Henry's death. For if this were the case, the quantity of money struck there must have been very great, and had it been in the name and with the likeness of Edward, it could hardly be rare even at the present day. The coin in most abundant use at that period was the groat, and yet not a single Bristol groat of Edward is known, and any coins of smaller denomination that exist cannot be of earlier date than the corresponding pieces issued at the Tower mint, which bear the bolt mint mark, and as I have shown, belong to no earlier date than the year 1549. It would seem then in the highest degree probable that if the mint were at work during the two years after the death of Henry, it must have been producing coins bearing the name of Henry and not of Edward.

There is, however, satisfactory evidence of the mint being at work in 1548 and 1549. There is a letter bearing date January 6, in the latter year, preserved among the Cecil papers at Hatfield,¹⁷ which shows that suspicion had already at that date fallen upon Sharington, and that steps had been taken to seize the mint. The letter is dated from the King's Majesty's Castle at Bristol, and addressed to the Lord Protector by T. Chamberlain (of whom more hereafter), J. Berwyk, and T. Fisher. It states that according to his Grace's commandment, they have hastened to Bristol, and called on the way at Sir William Sharington's house at Laycock, where, under Lady Sharington's

¹⁷ Salisbury MSS., p. 58.

supervision, they collected all the writings, money, plate, and jewels they could find, and sealed them up in chests, leaving four servants in charge thereof, and have now begun to view the mint there, and also to examine the officers, from whom they learn that one Mr. Paget, a teller in the mint, arrived at Bristol from London on Wednesday last, and took all Sir William Sharington's writings away with him, calling also at Laycock on his way back to London. They suggest that it would not be amiss to call the said Mr. Paget and examine him, for he knoweth much. *They have thought it good to continue the work at the mint, so as to avoid suspicion, and also so as to have the moneyers ready when called upon.* There is likewise a curious letter from one Thomas Dowrishe, Deputy of the Mint at Bristol,¹⁸ to Sir W. Sharington, acknowledging the receipt of 40 lbs. of silver, and two bags of light money containing £200, and promising to send £3,000 as well as £36 in "fayre testoons," and £36 in "fayre groats." He prays him if he has any store of silver in his hands to send it as shortly as possible, for by the time his request is complied with, there will be *small store left to keep the men working.* This letter seems also to be dated in January, 1549. Another of Dowrishe's¹⁹ letters dated January 24, 1549, states that he has sent an abstract and certificate of what silver has been molten, wrought, and brought into ready money from the beginning of this mint until the last day of the present month of January. He "has caused the same to be made up to the end of the month, for reasons he cannot write here, yet Sharington's profit shall be the more as he will understand." He also sends two copies of the rules and

¹⁸ *Op. cit.* p. 59.

¹⁹ *Op. cit.* p. 61.

ordinances to be observed in the mint, for Sharington's approval.

The various confessions of Sharington are also among the MSS. at Hatfield. In these he attributes the fact that he had withheld certain sums from his books in every month to his thinking himself to be undone by the frequent melting of the badly made money, and says that he had burnt the originals from which the indentures were made up. There are likewise interrogatories and answers as to the coining of testoons after their prohibition, from which it would appear that testoons were still being coined up to the end of 1548, and as testoons had been called in on the 10th of April in that year, and shillings²⁰ only and not testoons are recognised in the indentures of Edward, we cannot escape the conclusion that the Bristol testoons must have been struck from dies of the old kind, which bore the name and image of Henry VIII. According to Sharington's²¹ own confession, he counterfeited in the mint of Bristol twelve thousand pounds of coins resembling the testoons without any warrant from the King. I think that enough has been said to prove that a large proportion of the Bristol coins with Sharington's mint mark and professing to be those of Henry VIII. must of necessity have been struck during the two first years of Edward VI., and that it is now almost impossible to say in which of the two reigns a given testoon may have been struck. But the issue of coins from the Bristol mint, from the groat downwards, did not cease with the downfall of Sharington. He was succeeded in his office by Thomas Chamberlain,

²⁰ It is true that in common parlance, and even in later proclamations, the names testoon and shilling were used indiscriminately; but in Edward's indentures it is the shilling that is mentioned, and not the testoon.

²¹ See Ruding, vol. ii. p. 314.

who, as we have already seen, was sent down to Bristol in January, 1549, in order to seize Sharington's papers, and who is specifically mentioned as the under-treasurer of the mint at that place in 1549 in one of the State Papers in the Record Office.²² His name, however, does not appear to have been known to Ruding, though, as I shall shortly show, that author engraves at least one coin which must be attributed to his mint. His coins, indeed, though scarce, can hardly be regarded as of great rarity, though his mint mark has been hitherto misunderstood.

We have seen how the mark of Sir William Sharington consisted of his initials, W S, combined into a monogram. It would therefore be probable that his successor would follow the same course and form a mark by a combination of his initials. And such was the case. Hawkins describes a Bristol groat as being marked with TL in monogram, or perhaps an ill-formed and imperfect E. From specimens in my own collection, however, there can be no doubt of the mark T being T and C combined (see Pl. VI., Nos. 13 and 14) in monogram. There can be equally little doubt that these letters stand for the initials of Thomas Chamberlain, who became under-treasurer of the Bristol mint in 1549.

There are several varieties of the groats with this mint mark, some having a quatrefoil, some three pellets, and some nothing after R&X. There is usually a slipped trefoil in the forks of the cross. The portrait is the same as on Sharington's groats, but the brooch of the mantle appears to be a quatrefoil. I am not aware of the half-groats struck by Chamberlain having been noticed, but I

²² Catalogue of State Papers.

possess three with the T C mint mark (see Pl. VI. No. 14). On one there are slipped trefoils in the forks of the cross and a quatrefoil and fleur-de-lis between CIVITAS and BRISTOLIA. The others have nothing in the forks of the cross, and the quatrefoil only after CIVITAS. The obverse legend on all is HENRIC' S D'G' ANG' FR' Z HIB' REX. On the two last mentioned the R in HENRIC is disproportionately large. As the pennies bear no mint mark it is hard to distinguish them, but I have one with CIVITAS BRISTOLE in Roman letters on the reverse, which was probably struck under Chamberlain. It does not appear that any gold was coined in the Bristol mint during Chamberlain's term of office, and indeed there seem to be no gold coins struck by Sharington which can with any degree of certainty be attributed to the two last years of his holding the office of under-treasurer. Thomas Chamberlain, however, struck coins bearing the name of Edward, besides those with the name of Henry. That he struck the Bristol pennies and halfpennies with the profile portrait of Edward VI. is extremely probable, but they bear no distinguishing mint marks; a shilling, however, bearing date 1549²³ with mint marks, which have hitherto been read as T and G combined, is in the British Museum. By Ruding's editor these letters are regarded as the initials of Thomas Gale, mint-master at York, but as Hawkins has pointed out, that officer's name was George, and not Thomas. There has, moreover, been another mistake in reading the second letter as a G, whereas on the reverse it is a plain C, so that we have here again T C, the initials of Thomas Chamberlain. On the obverse the C much resembles a G, as is the case on some

²³ Ruding, Pl. IX. 10, vol. ii. p. 315.

Canterbury coins already mentioned. The insertion of a rose in the legend on the reverse is an additional characteristic, which confirms the attribution of the coin to the Bristol mint.

It remains to say a few words with regard to the Irish currency, coins intended for which appear to have been struck at Bristol as well as at Dublin. The question "Have we no Irish coins of Edward VI.?" has already been carefully discussed by Archdeacon Pownall,²⁴ who, however, has not unnaturally restricted his remarks to the coins bearing the name of Edward. Now that we are at liberty to regard so many of the English coins bearing the name of Henry VIII. as having really been issued during the reign of Edward, we may extend the same liberty to our consideration of the Irish coinage, and as a consequence many of the difficulties that have existed in reconciling the documentary and numismatic evidence will be found to disappear. This documentary evidence has been collected by Archdeacon Pownall, to whose paper I would refer my readers for details; and he has shown that the base shillings of Edward with the lion, rose, harp, and fleur-de-lis mint marks were, in all probability, intended for Irish currency, and for the most part probably struck at Dublin. The earliest of these, however, bears date 1551, but the erection of a mint in Dublin was determined upon in September, 1546, while Henry VIII. was still alive, and the mint was actually established while Sir Edward Bellingham was Lord Deputy, not later than November, 1548.

The indenture of February 10, 1548, is with Thomas Agard, Under-Treasurer, Martin Pirry, Comptroller, and

²⁴ *Num. Chron.* 3rd Series, vol. i. p. 48.

William Williams, Assayer, and the coinage of four moneys of silver—groats, half-groats, pennies, and halfpence—is authorised.

The Irish sixpences of Henry, the equivalents of the English groats, struck during his 37th and 38th years (Simon, 103; Ruding, Supp., Part II., Pl. IV. 21; Lindsay, No. 30, &c.), were coined at Bristol under Sir William Sharington, and bear his well-known mint mark, but doubt has been expressed whether the Dublin mint was in actual operation before the middle of 1550, when Sir Antony Sentleger became Lord Deputy. But on the 23rd September, 1548,²⁵ Thomas Agard, who was Under Treasurer of the Mint in Dublin, wrote to Lord Deputy Bellyngham, and sent twelve pence and as much in halfpence of what he says are "the first coined of that sort from the mint;" and on October 18th²⁶ there is a prayer that Mr. Agard may be allowed to issue some of the new coin for the payment of the garrison. On January 6th,²⁷ 1549, the Privy Council write that the Dean of St. Patrick's is to deliver to Mr. Agard 1,000 ounces of plate, of crosses and suchlike, for the mint, and that the mint is to be continued till all the bullion is coined, and then to be closed. On the following 1st of March Harry Coldewell,²⁸ graver of the mint at Dublin, complains that he has not one iron to sink in his office at this present hour.

It seems, then, that the mint was at work, though not on an extensive scale, prior to 1550, but no mention is made of shillings, nor, indeed, of larger coins than pennies, though probably coins as large as groats were struck.

²⁵ *Cat. St. Papers, Ireland, 1509—1573*, p. 88.

²⁶ *Op. cit.* p. 90.

²⁷ *Op. cit.* p. 90.

²⁸ *Op. cit.* p. 101.

We have other evidence of the Dublin mint having been at work under Agard, though not of the exact date, and this is afforded by his mint mark, which I think may be recognised as having been adopted on the same principles as those followed by Bowes, Peckham, and others, viz. by taking some principal charge from the family armorial bearings and using it as a mint mark. Now the arms of the Agards, who are a Lancashire or Derbyshire family, is a chevron between three boars' heads, generally couped. There is now some variation in the tinctures, but the boar's head is always the principal charge. The Dublin coins, then, with the boar's-head mint mark may with confidence be assigned to Agard. Hawkins mentions a groat with this mint mark reading CIVITAS LVNDINIE, which must surely be a misreading of DVB-LINIE, or it may be that the coin has been tampered with.

The shillings of Edward VI., mentioned by Archdeacon Pownall, have the dates and mint marks as follows :—

1550—1551, Lion.

1550—1551, Lis.

1551, Rose.

1551—1552, Harp.

Although they were probably coined for use in Ireland, it does not follow that the whole of them were struck in that country. The two sets of coins, indeed, bearing the date 1550 could hardly have both been coined there, inasmuch as it was not until July of that year that the Council recommended that the mint should be again set to work in Ireland,²⁹ and not more than one mint mark could well have been used in the few remaining months of that year.

²⁹ Arch. xviii. p. 137.

Possibly those with the one mark were struck in Dublin, and those with the other in some English mint, but purposely for use in Ireland. The same may have been the case with those bearing the rose and harp mint marks, of which the former would seem more English, and the latter more Irish.

But judging from all analogy, if there was a mint in Ireland striking shillings its issues would not be confined to pieces of that denomination, but would extend to the smaller coins. And, indeed, sixpences, threepences and smaller coins bearing CIVITAS DVBLINIE on the reverse, and having the harp mint mark, are extant in considerable numbers. It is true that by no less an authority on the Irish coinage than Dr. Aquilla Smith³⁰ these smaller coins have been attributed to the seventh coinage of Henry VIII., viz. that of his thirty-sixth year, when Martin Bowes and others were engaged to coin sixpences and threepences for Ireland. I must, however, venture to differ from my experienced friend upon this point, and to maintain that the smaller pieces with the harp mint mark are of later date than the reign of Henry VIII., and that they form part of one and the same coinage as the shillings with the harp mint mark issued in 1551 and 1552 (see Pl. VI. No. 16). In the first place, the type of the coins militates against Dr. Aquilla Smith's view, as we can hardly suppose that a coinage bearing the King's head was interpolated between two others the type of which was a crowned harp. The groats or sixpences of the thirty-fourth year of Henry have this type with the legend in Lombardic letters, and so have the sixpences of his thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth years, struck by Sharington for

³⁰ *Num. Chron.* N.S. xix. p. 171.

Irish use; and such a coinage as that with the royal portrait and the legend in Roman characters is entirely out of place between them. Moreover, the indenture with Bowes authorised the making of only two manner of moneys, and there are at least four denominations extant of coins belonging to the series with the harp mint mark, besides the shilling. And, further, the portrait is usually No. 5, and the cross has as a rule half-roses at its ends, peculiarities which do not occur on the English coins until well on in the reign of Edward VI. (see Pl. VI. No. 15). There is, moreover, the fatal objection that the coins are not more than four or even three ounces fine, instead of eight ounces, the standard mentioned in the indenture with Bowes.

There are other sixpences and smaller coins, in all respects similar to those with the harp mint mark, but bearing instead a P. Archdeacon Pownall has already suggested the possibility of this representing Pirry, a man of great importance in connection with the Dublin mint in the days of Edward VI., but who could with difficulty be connected with a coinage of Henry VIII. in 1544-45. If, however, we accept the view that these Dublin sixpences are of the same date as the corresponding shillings, with the harp and other mint marks, all difficulties vanish.

On August 9th, 1551, an indenture was made with Martin Pirry, Under-Treasurer of the mint at Dublin, Oliver Daubeney, Comptroller, William Williams, Assay-Master, and others, to coin certain moneys for Ireland. In November, 1551, the King promises that he will send over Martin Pirry shortly with a device for the improvement of the currency to a better proportion in fineness, and again in June, 1552, there is a further agreement between the King and Martin Pirry of London, for coining 1,500 lbs. weight

of silver into sixpences for Ireland. In December of that year there is a writ or Signet Bill authorising the further coinage of bullion at Dublin to the extent of £8,000.³¹

We can hardly imagine that all this mass of money has entirely disappeared, and looking at the fact that these Irish coins bearing the name of Henry do not correspond with the other coins of his reign, but resemble in a singular manner English coins that must have been struck under Edward VI., we must, I think, accept them unhesitatingly as having been issued during his reign, and in fact nearer the end of it than the beginning. As to the mint mark P, there appears nothing more natural than that it should designate Pirry, in the same manner as the W S and T C in monogram designate Sir William Sharington and Thomas Chamberlain. The coins with the mint mark P are described by Dr. Aquilla Smith in the paper already mentioned. I will only add that Pirry seems to some extent to have carried out an improvement in the coinage, as one of his groats with the P mark, that Mr. Claudet kindly analysed for me, proved to be 4 ozs. 10 dwts. 12 grs., or nearly five ounces fine.

I venture to think that I have now fairly proved that a large proportion of the coins bearing the name and effigy of Henry VIII., and hitherto generally attributed to the issues of his last two years, were, as a matter of fact, struck during the reign of Edward VI., in England during his first three years, and in Ireland during the whole of his reign. Before proceeding to any attempt to account for so strange a circumstance, I may add a few words concerning the shillings of Edward VI. with the mint mark of the lion.

³¹ Salisbury MSS. p. 106.

These coins were unknown to Ruding and Hawkins, but Archdeacon Pownall has cited two, one from Colonel Durrant's Sale Catalogue, and one from my own collection (see Pl. VI. No. 17). He suggests York as their place of mintage, but though the lion passant is a frequent mint mark of that town in later times, I am not inclined to adopt his suggestion, partly because York would not be a very convenient place of mintage for coin to be transported to Ireland, and partly because in 1548 the mint at York was restricted to coins no larger than a groat, and no shillings are known that can certainly be ascribed to that mint. In September, 1551, moreover, when the fine shillings were struck in the Tower and at Southwark, it was arranged that the mints at Canterbury and York should coin only³² "small money of a baser state." The punch which was used to produce the mint mark was one of those that were used for producing the lions in the second and third quarters of the shield, and it is only by comparing the objects together that the true character of the mint mark can be recognised. The annexed cut will give an idea of the form of the mint mark. It is considerably larger than the original.



I have another specimen of a shilling with this mint mark countermarked in the time of Elizabeth with a greyhound, showing that it was then cried down to twopence farthing. On this coin the lion is even more difficult to recognise, and from its general resemblance to a ragged staff some clue is given by which to interpret a curious

³² *Journ. of Ed. VI., sub anno.*

incident recorded in the Journal of King Edward VI.³³ There was in the autumn of 1551 a considerable amount of excitement against the Duke of Northumberland, formerly Earl of Warwick, whose intrigues against the Protector, and whose ambitious schemes, are matters of history. Now, the well-known badge of the Warwicks was a bear chained to a ragged staff, and the appearance of this badge, or of a characteristic portion of it, upon a coin would be sufficient to provoke comment as to the intentions of the head of the Warwick family. In October, 1551, one Hamond, a Yeoman of the Guard, reported that he had seen a certain strange coin with a ragged staff, and the matter seems at once to have been the subject of inquiry. The deposition of one Machyn says, "Thomas Holland (of Bath) shewed this deponent a shilling, and would have perswaded him it had a ragged staff in it, which this deponent could not perceyve to be other than a lyon." But the idea became so fixed in the mind of the multitude, that it was actually thought desirable to issue a proclamation about it, of which mention is made in *Grey Friars of London*, p. 72.³⁴ "The xvith day (Dec. 1551) was a proclamacion for the new qwyne that no man should speak ill of it for because that the pepulle sayd dyvers that ther was the ragyd staffe (stamped upon) it."

After this digression I must conclude by assigning what reasons there may possibly be for the coinage presumably of Henry VIII. being continued so long into the reign of his son. With regard to the half-sovereigns bearing the seated portrait of Edward with the name and title of his father, I have already, in 1872, suggested the possibility

³³ *Lit. Rem. of K. Ed. VI.*, 1857, p. clxvi.

³⁴ Quoted *ubi supra*.

that the system of coining in the name of the deceased king may have been continued until after the assembly of the Parliament of the realm, or that Edward, young though he was, took a particular interest in the coinage, and always contemplated its restoration from the debased condition to which it had been reduced by his father, and was therefore anxious that the first coins bearing his own name should be of the improved standard. At that time, however, though I had some suspicion that certain silver coins professing to be those of Henry were really struck under his son, I had no idea of the extent to which the practice of striking posthumous coins had prevailed under Edward. But the entries in the King's Journal still seem to me to favour the idea that there was on his part always a desire, which was partially fulfilled in 1551, of returning to the old standard, both of gold and silver, and that his advisers encouraged him in the aspiration. If this were so, there would be clearly some advantage in keeping up the outward appearance of the issue of the debased coinage being that of his predecessor rather than his own. It was Edward's poverty, and not his will, that consented; and even when in April, 1551, it was "appointed to make 20,000 lbs. weight of coins for necessity somewhat baser, to get gains of £160,000 clear," he laid the flattering unction to his soul that by this means "the debt of the realm might be paid, the country defended from any sudden attempt, and the coin amended."

JOHN EVANS.

VIII.

RECENT HOARDS OF COINS.

Isleworth Find.—The coins in this hoard were buried in a jar of very coarse pottery, in the enclosed premises of a coach-builder in the Twickenham Road, and were turned up on the 11th of March last in course of sinking some foundations. The jar was broken to pieces in digging it out and the coins much scattered. The following pieces were received by the Treasury and forwarded to the British Museum for examination and selection:—

ÆTHELRED II.

Type 1. *Obv.*—† ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLOR. Bust of king to left, holding sceptre.

Rev.—† Moneyer's name and mint; in the field cross with ERVX in angles. (*Rud. Pl. XXII. 4.*)

Canterbury.

ÆLFRIE . M ÆNT. *Broken.*

EOLOP O . LÆNT. ,,

Colchester.

. . . . A . M . O . LOLE. *Broken.*

Exeter.

. EAXE. *Broken.*

London.

ÆLENOÐ M . O . LVND.

ÆLFPERD . M . O . LVND.

ÆDELRE . . O . LVND. *Broken.*

BYRH TLAF . M . O . LVN.

EADM . . D . M . O . LVN. *Broken.*

EADMYND . ON . LVN.
 EDSIGE . M^o . LVND.
 EOD . M^o . LVNDO.
 GODMAN . M^o . LVND.
 GODRIE . M^o . LVND. *Three, one broken.*
 SPETNE . M^o . LVND.

Malden.

ÆL MÆLD. *Broken.*

Rochester.


SIDPINE . M^o . ROFEL.


Thetford.

BYRHTRIE . M^o . DEOD.

Winchester.

LEOFOLD . M^o . pINT.

Type 2. *Obv.*— ÆDELRAED . REX ANGLOR. Bust of king to right, holding sceptre.

Rev.— *Moneyer's name and mint; in the field the hand of Providence. (Rud. Pl. XXII. 15.)*

Canterbury.


LE LÆNT. *Broken.*


London.

ÆDELPINE . M^o . LVN.

Rochester.

SIDEPINE . . O . ROF. *Broken.*

Type 3. *Obv.*— ÆDELRAED . REX ANGLOR. Bust of king to right, holding sceptre.

Rev.— *Moneyer's name and mint; in the field the hand of Providence between A W. (Rud. Pl. XXII. 13.)*

London.

ÆELFLAR . . LVND. *Broken.*
 EADPINE . M^o . LVNDO.

Besides the above, there were two coins of the Crux type, which were illegible, and various fragments.

It will be seen from the above description that the hoard as it came into the hands of the Treasury consisted only of twenty-eight coins and various very small fragments. I have very good reason to believe that these formed only a portion of the hoard, as a gentleman living in the district said he knew of some workmen who had several of the coins in their possession.

The coins described are all of the reign of Ethelred II. (978—1016), and of three types only, viz., the Crux type, the Hand of Providence type, and the same type with the Greek letters Α Ω. The mints represented are well known, viz., Canterbury, Colchester, Exeter, London, Malden, Rochester, Thetford, and Winchester—all being, save that of Thetford, situated in the south of England. With the exception of the names of two moneyers, Aelfric and Colow . . . of Canterbury, all are given by Hildebrand. The coins were in a very brittle condition, and so much corroded that it was very difficult in several instances to make out even the type.

Brand End Farm Find (Lincolnshire).—These coins were found on Brand End Farm, situate near Boston, in Lincolnshire, on the manor of W. J. Ingram, Esq., M.P. They were enclosed in a jar or urn, on which a horse, whilst ploughing, set its foot and broke into fragments. The following is a complete list of the coins as they were forwarded to the Treasury.

SILVER.

Edward VI. Shilling (1): m.m. Y.

Elizabeth. Shillings (72): m.m. martlet (11); cross crosslet (15); bell (4); Α (5); escallop (4); crescent (3); hand

(1); tun (10); woolpack (10); key (2); 1 (2); 2 (3); and two uncertain.

James I. Shillings (41): "Exurgat" reverse, m.m. thistle (5); Lis (7). "Quæ Deus" reverse, m.m. lis *early* (2); rose (7); escallop (5); coronet (5); tun (1); thistle *late* (2); lis *late* (6); uncertain (1).

Scottish Thistle marks (2).

Irish Sixpences (11).

Charles I. Half-crowns (18): m.m. harp (1); crown (1); tun (1); triangle (1); star (1); triangle in circle (5); R in circle (1); sun (4); and uncertain (3).

Shillings (146): "Tower mint," *bust with ruff*, m.m. fleur de lis (1); cross on steps (2); castle (1); rose (1); plumes (1); *bust with falling lace collar*, m.m. harp (3); bell (2); crown (5); tun (10—oval shield 7, square shield 3); anchor (7—4 to left and 3 upright); triangle (25); star (18); triangle in circle (29); P in circle (5); R in circle (2); eye (3); sun (12); sceptre (2); Aberystwith mint (1) m.m. open book; and 16 others with m.m. effaced.

This hoard therefore consisted of 291 silver coins, ranging from the reign of Edward VI. to that of Charles I. The absence of any of the debased coins of Edward VI., and all coins of Mary and Philip, and Mary alone, shows that the various proclamations of Elizabeth respecting the withdrawal of these pieces from circulation had been well carried out; whilst the presence of a few Scottish and Irish coins of James I. proves that those pieces passed in currency in England. The mint marks on the coins afford us no additional information, as they are all to be found in Hawkins's "Silver Coinage," *new edition*, whose order has here been adopted. It may, however, be interesting to notice the preponderance of a few of the mint marks, such as the martlet, cross-crosslet, tun, and woolpack on the shillings of Elizabeth, and the triangle, and the triangle in a circle on like pieces of Charles I.

There is very little difficulty in fixing the proximate date of the burial of this hoard. We do not find any

pieces of the local mints which were established after the outbreak of the Civil War, such as Shrewsbury, Oxford, Bristol, Exeter, &c. ; but we have a single coin, in good condition, of the Aberystwith mint, which, as we know, was established in July 1637, by virtue of an indenture between the King and Thomas Bushell, authorizing the latter to strike half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, half-groats, and pence. Our date, therefore, lies between 1637 and 1642, or 1643 at the latest. Brand End Farm is situate within a short distance of the town of Boston, which place was of considerable importance during the contest between the King and the Parliament. In 1642, by the operations of Cromwell, Lincolnshire formed one of the eastern divisions, and Boston being well fortified and a seaport, served as a convenient place for the storage of provisions, corn, &c., which could be easily transported from Holland and other Continental States. It was, as Fairfax said, the key of the associated counties. During 1642 and 1643 the town was crowded with the Parliamentary soldiery, and was the headquarters of Cromwell's army. This strong force precluded any attack on the city itself, and no engagement took place in the immediate vicinity. A battle was, however, fought at Winceby, a small village about five miles from Horncastle, on the 11th October, 1643, between the troops of the Earl of Newcastle and the allied forces of the Earl of Manchester and Cromwell, in which the Royalists were defeated. In this engagement the people of the neighbourhood of Boston had a share. After this time this part of Lincolnshire was free from the attack of the Royalists. These events are quite sufficient to account for the burial of this hoard, which may have been the property of one who took part in this engagement, and never returned to unearth his treasure.

The date, 1643, rather overlaps that of the establishing of some of the local mints above mentioned; but the somewhat isolated position of Boston at the time may account for the absence of any of these coins in the hoard.

Flamstead Find.—This hoard was found at Flamstead, near Redbourne, in Hertfordshire. The only information of the finding of these coins that I have been able to obtain is, that they were buried near the surface in an earthenware jar, and were casually discovered in digging some time in February last. The hoard consisted of 102 gold and 476 silver coins, as follows:—

GOLD.

Charles II. Guineas (11): 1668, 1675, 1676, 1678 (2), 1679 (2), 1680 (2), 1684 (2).

Half-guineas (3): 1671, 1672, 1679.

James II. Guineas (7): 1685 (3), 1686 (2), 1687 (2).

William and Mary. Guineas (5): 1689 (2), 1691, 1694 (2).

William III. Guineas (9): 1695 (2), 1698, 1699 (2), 1700 (2), 1701 (2).

Half-guinea (1): 1695.

Anne. Guineas (10): 1711, 1713 (3), 1714 (6).

George I. Guineas (38): 1714 (1), 1715 (11), 1716 (6), 1718, 1719 (4), 1720 (2), 1721, 1722 (3), 1724 (2), 1725 (2), 1726 (5).

Half-guineas (11): 1717, 1718, 1719 (3), 1721, 1722, 1725, 1726, 1727, and one imperfectly struck.

George II. Guineas (5): 1729, 1733, 1734 (2), 1737.

Half-guinea (1): 1721.

John V. of Portugal. Dobra of 2 Escudos.

SILVER.

Charles II. Crowns (2): 1677, 1679.

Half-crowns (2): 1669, 1670.

Shillings (10): 1663 (2), 1668 (2), 1676, 1679.

James II. Crown (1): 1686.

Shillings (2): 1685, 1686.

William III. Crown (1): 1696.

Half-crowns (25): 1696 (7), 1697 (9), 1699 (2).

Shillings (290): 1696 (22), 1697 (31), 1698 (2), 1699 (2).

Sixpences (49): 1696 (2), 1697 (5).

Anne. Half-crown (1): 1712.

Shillings (17): 1707, 1708, 1710, 1711 (4).

Sixpences (5): 1711 (2).

George I. Shillings (25): 1715, 1717, 1718, 1720, 1723 (17).

Sixpences (2): 1723.

George II. Shillings (6): 1728, 1734, 1745 (3).

Sixpence (1): 1735; and 37 sixpences, dates and reigns not identifiable.

With the exception of one piece, a *dobra* of John V. of Portugal, the above list shows that the coins are all English, and that they extend from 1668 to 1745. All the dates given are to be found in the works of Kenyon and Hawkins, so that on this point the hoard gives us no fresh information. It is, however, curious to note that although the largest number of silver coins of any reign is that of William III., yet there is not one single silver piece of his joint reign with Mary. For the absence of these coins I cannot in any way account. The early gold pieces were in fair state of preservation, but most of the later ones were fine, showing that they could not have been much in circulation. This, however, was not the case with the silver coins, all of which, excepting a few of George I. and II., were so much worn that I was able to make out but few of the dates, as will be seen by the above list. I cannot connect any special circumstances with the burial of this hoard, which must have occurred very soon after the year 1745.

H. A. GRUEBER.

NOTICE OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATION.

LE MONETE DELL' ITALIA ANTICA. By Padre Raffaele Garrucci. *Roma*, 1885.

This is in every way a great and valuable work. When we consider how greatly it adds to our knowledge of the coins of ancient Italy, how many years of the lamented writer's life its compilation occupied, and how he died at the moment of its completion, we feel that the work is hardly to be judged by the rules of criticism. But the readers of the *Numismatic Chronicle* will expect us to mingle with feelings of gratitude for so good a work a wish to help them in discerning its strong and weak points.

The text throughout shows great care and industry, and is full of that exact local knowledge as to find-spots and numismatic geography without which no catalogue of the coins of a country can be really complete. It is full and concise. The plates, although not photographic, are carefully and creditably engraved, and the specimens chosen for them are so selected as to give an extremely full and clear conspectus of Italian coinage, though the book does not profess to contain all known coins of Italy. On the other hand, we miss the strict subordination of numismatics to history through a classification of coins under periods, to which we have become accustomed in recent works. So the book, while geographically excellent, is historically defective. And Padre Garrucci's mind was not quite of so clear-cut and critical a kind as the mind of a great numismatist should be.

The coinage of Italy falls naturally into three divisions: we have (1) the coinage of Rome and Central Italy; (2) that of Etruria; and (3) that of Greek or Southern Italy.

(1.) The Latin coinage. About half of the book is devoted to *monete fuse*, the cast copper coins which are the distinctive money of Italy as opposed to Greece. It is under this head that Padre Garrucci's additions to previous knowledge are most extensive and important. He publishes a number of cast coins not before known, and by his accurate knowledge of the places where various hoards were found, is able to furnish us with clues to a multitude of new mints in Central Italy. Perhaps he is too easy in admitting attributions, but if we compare his classification with the mere grouping in classes of "Central Italy" in Mommsen's great work or in the British Museum Catalogue of Italy, we must allow that he makes great progress. Perhaps he draws too rigid a line between what is called *æs signatum* and the *æs grave*. For the quincusses, which are some of the most important specimens of so-called *æs signatum*, belong really distinctly to the class of *æs grave*, and are in some cases proved by their types—an elephant, for instance—to be

not older than the early part of the third century B.C. They only differ from dupondii and asses in being of higher denomination and different shape. The quincussis figured on Plate XV., which is now in the British Museum, is there regarded as a forgery.

(2.) The coins of Etruria. Here several scholars have been at work—Deeke, Fabretti, Casati, and others—both from the linguistic and the numismatic side, and consequently there was less for Padre Garrucci to do. But his knowledge of find-spots and long familiarity with readings enable him in many instances to add to our knowledge. We note that a coin of Cyprus appears on Plate LXXI., 25, as struck at Populonia; and that a piece stated to be in the British Museum (Pl. LXXIII., 34) is really in the Schottenstift Collection at Vienna.

(3.) The coins of Magna Graecia. In this section the work shows least advance on Carelli's great book; is, indeed, sometimes not superior to it. We nowhere find a clear discrimination of the periods of the Greek coinages of Italy and the time when the various towns gave up striking. We notice a few mistaken attributions:—

Pl. LXXXIII., 19 (Cumae) is a forgery of Becker.

Pl. XCIII., 15, 16 (Arpi), are of Cleitor, in Arcadia.

Pl. XCIX., 12, 13 (Tarentum). There seems to be no reason why these coins, which read *INVANIΩ* (!), should be given to Tarentum; they appear to be false. See Friedländer, *Falsche M.*, p. 10.

Pl. CIV., 31 (Metapontum) is of Pherae, in Thessaly.

One complaint we cannot avoid making: not always is the weight even of the cast coins recorded, and very rarely that of the struck coins. This is really a serious omission, for from some points of view the weight of these coins is the most important thing about them, and without knowing it any future historian of the coinage of Italy will be at a loss every moment. It is much to be wished that some remedy could be found for this defect; a list of weights, if they could be ascertained, would occupy only a few pages.

We have no space to notice the many good suggestions as to the meaning of types which occur in Padre Garrucci's book. His explanation (p. 156) of the well-known type of the coins of Caulonia—a naked male figure with a small dæmon running on his arm—seems to be particularly happy; he makes the larger figure an impersonation of the promontory Cocinthus, and the lesser figure the wind-god Zephyrus blowing round it.

In fine this book, in spite of some grave defects, is distinctly an epoch-making work as regards the coinage of Italy, and must do much to facilitate the understanding of the various series. It is an invaluable numismatic commentary on the geography, the political divisions, and the religious cults of

Italy. But as a numismatic commentary on the *history* of Italy, it does not at all supersede the great work of Mommsen.

P. G.

MISCELLANEA.

NOTES ON THE COINAGE OF THE THREE FIRST EDWARDS, IN RELATION TO THE RECENT FIND OF COINS AT BEAUMONT.—The greater number of the pennies reading EDW. and EDWARD which I have seen have a well-marked crown, differing entirely from the crown on the pennies of acknowledged Edward III. types. The earlier crown consists of a curved line, from which spring directly the three fleurs-de-lis and the two other ornaments, which latter appear like small cones; the outer lis curve over, and frequently show all three divisions, and the whole crown has a flattened look. On EDWARDVS pennies the line of the crown is less curved, the lis and ornaments have curved lines connecting them, more like the crown on the coins of Richard II. and the Henries; the outer lis stand up nearly straight, and only show two divisions, and the intermediate ornaments are *simple spikes*, without any cone or pearl on the top. (Compare Hawkins, Figs. 311 and 313.)

But there is another series which seems to belong to an intermediate class, and both my annulet pennies (Mr. Arthur Evans's EDW., type 4, and EDWA., type 2, N.C., N.S., xi. p. 266), belong to it. The crown is like that of Edward III., but larger, and the lis better defined; and the appearance of the coins is so markedly different that they can be distinguished at a glance amongst a quantity of the common type. Further, with only one exception (the annulet EDW.), all that I have met with have the Lombardic Ω on the reverse, and generally the reversed Roman ∇ on the obverse. They cannot be common, for all I have acquired after ten years' search are only eight coins. But in Mr. Keary's table of the Beaumont Find ten London pennies, four Canterbury, and one Durham, with the Lombardic Ω on the reverse, are noted.

All my coins appear to belong to those classed by Mr. A. Evans with the annulet types, and have the lettering, though large, of rather ornamental character, especially the G in $\nabla\Omega\Omega\mathcal{L}$; but Mr. Evans did not specially notice the crowns, and the figures given with his paper are not quite clear on the point. I may also mention that my two pennies with EDW. REX., though with small letters, and reversed ∇ , have the crown of the common type (see Mr. Evans's remarks, p. 279, 280), and so has the curious Durham coin with "small crown" (P) in the centre of the reverse, by Hawkins, No. 302, although it has the Lombardic Ω on the obverse.

The following are particulars of the eight coins:—

1. *Obv.*— ∇ EDWR \circ $\nabla\Omega\Omega\mathcal{L}$ \circ DNS \circ hYB.

Rev.—CIVI - TTS - LON - DON.

Shoulders draped; a fair coin. Weight $19\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

2. *Obv.*—+ EDWR ANGLDVS hYB.

Rev.—CIVI - TKS - LON - DON.

Shoulders draped, full size, but a little worn. Weight 20 grs.

3. As No. 2, but very little neck shown, and apparently no drapery. A very fair coin. Weight 18 grs.

4. *Obv.*—+ED..... GLDVShYB.

Rev.—CIVI - TKS - CTN - .. R.

One side clipped; shoulders draped. Weight 19½ grs.

5. *Obv.*—+ EDWRANGLDVSh ...

Rev.—CIVI - TKS - DVN - ELM.

One side worn; shoulders draped. Weight 20½ grs.

6. *Obv.*—+ EDWR REX ANGLDVShYB.

Rev.—CIV - TKS - LON - DON.

A little worn; shoulders apparently draped; letters smaller than on any of the others. Weight 19 grs.

7. *Obv.*—+ EDWR ° ANGL ° DNS hYB.

Rev.—CIVI — TKS - LON - DON.

Shoulders draped; a fair coin. Weight 18 grs.

8. As last. A good deal worn.

I have not laid any stress on the weights, as they vary considerably, and none are under 18 grs.; but from the style of work I have for some time back classed all these pieces under Edward III.

SAM. SMITH, JUNR.

CORYAT'S NOTICE OF VENETIAN COINS.—Few inquiries in mediæval and modern numismatics present more difficulties than those connected with the nomenclature of coins. The information on such points furnished by numismatic treatises is often vague and unsatisfactory, and sometimes no sufficient distinction is drawn between the official and the popular names of coins. Such information has, in fact, not seldom to be gleaned from incidental allusions in the literature of the country whose coins one is studying, and may perhaps have to be sought in volumes of long-forgotten plays and pamphlets. The occasional publication in the Numismatic Chronicle of such out-of-the-way passages as throw light on coins may therefore be considered desirable. Thomas Coryat, from one of whose works the following passage is transcribed, was a native of Odcombe, in Somersetshire, who paid a short visit to Venice and other Continental cities in 1608. In 1611 he published a quaint account of his travels under the title of *Coryat's Crudities hastily gobbled up in five moneths travells in France, Savoy, Italy, &c.*

“It will not be amisse to speake something also of the money of Venice, though I have not done the like of any other country besides. . . . There are sundry coines both of gold and silver

allowed in the city of Venice, besides their owne stampe; as the French crownes; the single and double duckats which are the Emperors coine; single and double pistolets of Spaine; the Hungarian gold which they call Hungars; the Popes gold; the Dutch dollars, &c. But I saw none of our English there. . . . Most of their owne coines that I saw were these. In gold but one, which is their chiquiney¹: this piece doth much vary in the value. For sometimes it is high, sometimes low. When I was there, a chiquiney was worth eleven livers and twelve sols; which countervaileth eight shillings and eightpence halfpenny of our money. With us in England it is seldome worth above seven shillings. Of their silver coines they have these two pieces only. The greatest is the duckatoone, which containeth eight livers, that is, sixe shillings. This piece hath in one side the effigies of the Duke of Venice and the Patriarch, holding a staffe between them stamped thereon, with the Duke's name; and in the other, the figure of St. *Iustina*, a chast Patavine virgin, of whom I have before spoken in my tract of Padua. And in the same side is written this inscription *Memor ero tui Iustina virgo*. The occasion of which inscription I have signified in my notes of Padua. The other is a double liver, which is eighteenpence. Also they have sixe coines more which are partly brasse and partly tinne. First the liver which is ninepence; then the halfe liver foure pence halfe penny; both of these are brasse. The tinne coynes are these foure: a piece of four gazets which is about three pence and three farthings; a gazet: this is almost a penny, whereof ten doe make a liver, that is ninepence; a sol, this is almost a halfe penny, for twenty of them doe make a liver. The last and least is the betsa,² which is halfe a sol; that is, almost a farthing. Now whereas the Venetian duckat is much spoken of, you must consider that this word duckat doth not signifie any one certaine coyne. But many severall pieces do concur to make one duckat, namely six livers and two gazets, which doe countervaille foure shillings and eight pence of our money. So that a duckat is sometimes more, sometimes lesse. The chiquiney . . . and these other eight, partly silver, partly brasse, and partly tinne, are the currantest money of all both in Venice itselfe and in the whole Venetian Signiory. But that which is most principally current above all the rest is the liver; which is therefore called in Venice *moneta de banco*, that is, the money of the exchange." —*Coryat's Crudities*, ed. 1776 (reprint of first ed. 1611), vol. ii. pp. 68-69.³

W. WROTH.

¹ Ital. *zecchino*.

² Ital. *bezze*; also found in old English in the form *betso*.

³ The remarks in vol. ii. pp. 70, 71, are also of some interest to the numismatist.

IX.

A HOARD OF ENGLISH GOLD COINS FOUND AT PARK STREET, NEAR ST. ALBANS.

(PL. VII.)

ON the 9th of February last an important discovery of English gold coins was made under the following circumstances :—

Messrs. Boff Brothers, and their father before them, have for many years been builders at Park Street, near St. Albans, and in the course of their business have been in the habit of purchasing old building materials arising from the demolition of houses, cottages, barns, and the various out-buildings of farms. As a result they had in their yard a quantity of old beams, &c., stacked away, which had originally formed part of twenty or thirty different buildings, and some of which had been lying in their yard upwards of ten years, and none less than a year and a half. During the cold weather of February a lad in their employment was set to work to split up one of the old oak beams in the yard for firewood, and while driving in a wedge was surprised by seeing some gold coins, which had fallen on the ground. He at once took them to Mr. Boff, sen., who was at work on the premises, and who returned with him to the beam. It was then manifest that a large circular hole had been bored in the beam by means of an auger, and had been stopped by a wooden plug, and that the coins had fallen out of this

hole, in which, indeed, there were some still remaining. On a close examination of the beam it became evident that a second hole of the same character had been bored in it, which had been similarly plugged with a piece of willow, and not of oak.

The portion of the beam in which this second hole had been bored was sawn off and taken into Mr. Boff's house; and on splitting it open more gold coins were found, of the same kinds as those which had been deposited in the other hole, making the total number that had been contained in the beam 221.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Boff communicated the fact of there having been a discovery of coins to the Treasury authorities, but deposited the coins with me for safe keeping. My own opinion was and is that the coins not having been found in the ground or in any secret place, do not legally come under the category of treasure-trove; for a moveable chattel like a beam, long since detached from the freehold, can hardly be termed a place. There is, moreover, a possibility of the beam having come from some manor in which treasure-trove does not belong to the Crown. As, however, the Treasury was advised that the coins were treasure, and I had to consider the interests of the finders and those of the British Museum as well as my own, I deposited the whole hoard with the Solicitor to the Treasury. The coins were then submitted to the officers of the medal-room of the Museum, to the Mint authorities, and to those in charge of the numismatic collections at Oxford and Cambridge, all of whom made selections from among them. After some months' delay the residue of the hoard was returned to me, and at the same time I received the first and only payment from the Treasury. By an arrangement with the finders I was

able to purchase a proportion of the coins returned, they taking the rest.

One cause of the delay in returning any part of the coins by the Treasury was, that I raised strong objections to the system hitherto adopted of giving to the finders merely the intrinsic value of the coins retained, while the Treasury receive from the Trustees of the British Museum and the other public institutions who make selections from any hoard, the archæological or numismatic value of the coins taken. The difference between the market value of the half-angel of Henry VI. and its mere bullion value as gold was so vast, and the two values so utterly disproportionate, that I had no difficulty in making out a good case in favour of the finders, and the concession that was in consequence made in their favour, and the manifest insufficiency of the bullion value to be a proper remuneration to the finders of treasure who surrender their finds to the Government, have led the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury to pass a new Minute on the subject of treasure-trove.

The gist of the Minute is contained in the following circular, which has been issued by the direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department :—

“The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury being desirous to render as effective as possible the assistance which is given to the efforts of antiquarian societies for the preservation of objects of general interest, by the assertion of the claim of the Crown to coins and antiquities coming under the description of treasure-trove, have reconsidered that practice, as intimated to you in the circular of July 15, 1871, of paying to the finder of articles of treasure-trove on behalf of the Crown the full bullion value of such articles.

"Their Lordships, with a view to encourage the finders of coins and ornaments to notify the fact of their discovery to the Government, are ready to modify their existing regulations, and to return to the finders who fully and promptly report their discoveries, and hand over the same to the authorities, the coins and objects which are not actually required for national institutions, and the sums received from such institutions as the *antiquarian* value of such of the coins or objects as are retained and sold to them, subject to the deduction of a percentage at the rate, either—

"(1) Of 20 per cent. from the antiquarian value of the coins or objects retained ; or,

"(2) A sum of 10 per cent. from the value of all the objects discovered, as may hereafter be determined.

"This arrangement is tentative in character, and the complete right of the Crown, as established by law, to all articles of treasure-trove is preserved."

There can be no doubt that this circular is the result of good intentions in the direction of the attempted preservation of antiquities ; but so long as finders of so-called treasure are human, the proposed method of remunerating them is not calculated to prove attractive or productive of great results to our national collections.

A finder will hardly like the uncertainty as to whether he is to receive the archæological value of any objects retained, minus 20 per cent., or whether, if none of the objects are retained, he is to pay 10 per cent. of their value before they can be ransomed from the Treasury limbo. But of one thing he is told that he may be certain, viz., that he is not to receive the full archæological value of his find—that is to say, if he confides it to the Treasury. Possibly, as is often the case at present, he

may prefer the certainty of receiving the full bullion value by having the objects melted down in one of our great towns and saying nothing about his find.

The reason for making the deduction of 20 or 10 per cent. does not appear on the face of the circular, but it may be presumed that the proceeds of these "stoppages" are intended to reimburse the Treasury for any trouble or expenses they may incur in connection with the law of treasure-trove. But, under ordinary circumstances, what would these deductions amount to per annum, and what are really the additional expenses incurred by the Treasury? Is it worth while, for the sake of a possible £40 or £50 per annum, to place impediments in the way of coins and antiquities coming to our national collections? So far as the nation is concerned, I think it may safely be said that it would infinitely prefer an outlay of ten times the amount in advertising the fact that finders would receive the full archæological value of the objects found if required by the national collections, and if not required that they would be returned to them at once with an indefeasible title to quiet possession.

The only strong ground on which the law of treasure-trove can be justified at the present time is that it gives a preferential claim or a right of pre-emption to the Crown, or, in other words, to the nation, of any objects formed of the precious metals which are discovered under such circumstances as to constitute treasure-trove. Objects found on the surface of the ground do not come under this category, nor can a single coin or other article constitute a treasure. At the same time, the acquisition of any antiquity of interest found within the United Kingdom is of importance for our national collections. The best method of securing such objects may not be readily determined; but the circular just issued is limited to

actual treasure-trove, and according to my view of the matter is not likely to bring in much of that.

What appears to me most advisable, and what, indeed, I ventured to recommend to the Treasury authorities, is that the operation of the law of treasure-trove should, except in extreme cases, be practically suspended, and that notice should be given to finders of antiquities, whether of the nature of treasure-trove or not, that on sending them to the proper recipient, on the part of the Treasury, they would at once receive the full value, or have them immediately returned to them. In order to avoid the interference of the police, which can never be popular, I suggested that the Post Office organization afforded a ready means of bringing all parts of the country in immediate contact with the metropolis, while also affording a safe channel for transmitting money when required. Had some such scheme been adopted, I cannot but think that the national collections would have benefited far more than they are likely to do under the newly-adopted plan, while the Treasury would not have been appreciably the poorer.

I must, however, return to the hoard, which forms the subject of this communication.

The following is an abstract of the list of coins found, of which fuller details are given in the following pages:—

HENRY VI.					
London angels	.	.	.	.	8
Bristol angel	.	.	.	.	1
London half-angel	.	.	.	.	1
					<hr/>
					10
EDWARD IV.					
London rials	22
Bristol rials	5
London angels	37
					<hr/>
					64

RICHARD III.

Angels	4
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HENRY VII.

First coinage angels	.	.	.	5	
Second „	„	.	.	82	
Half-angels	.	.	.	9	
				—	96

HENRY VIII.

Angels	38	
Half-angels	.	.	.	.	9	
					—	47
						—
						221

It will thus be seen that the earliest coins in the hoard cannot be of earlier date than 1465, when the first issue of the rials and angels of Edward IV. was made. It is true that this was in his fifth year, and that the only gold coins of that king struck in his name in his earlier years were the nobles of 1464, of which but two specimens are still extant. Judging from analogy with what has recently been proved to have occurred in other reigns, it seems by no means improbable that the earlier gold issues of Edward IV. bore the name of his predecessor Henry VI. Henry VI., however, departed the throne only, and not this life, on the accession of Edward in 1461, and was restored for a few months between October, 1470, and April, 1471. It is to this period that the angels and the half-angel present in this hoard belong; and it is worthy of note that the nobles and fractions of the nobles of the Henrys had apparently been entirely withdrawn from circulation before this hoard of coins had begun to be formed. Angels of Richard III. and of the first coinage of Henry VII. are represented in it, but there are no half-angels of either

reign. Angels and half-angels of the later coinages of Henry VII. and the early issues of Henry VIII. are there in abundance; but there are no crowns or half-crowns, nor, indeed, any other coins of Henry VIII. which can be attributed to his second coinage. The mint-marks on the angels and half-angels of this monarch are the crowned portcullis and the castle only, and these must have been struck in or prior to 1526, the date of Henry's second coinage.

Assuming that the use of each of these mint-marks extended over about the same period, we have, in the proportion of the coins bearing these marks which are present in the hoard, an approximate guide to the date of the deposit. The use of these two marks extended over a period of about eighteen years, or, say, nine years for each; and as there are twenty-six angels and five half-angels with the portcullis mark, and twelve angels and four half-angels only with the castle, we may infer that about fourteen years of the reign of Henry VIII. would cover the issue of the coins in the hoard, and that approximately the date of the deposit was about 1522 or 1523. We must allow a short time at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. before his own dies superseded those of his father, and also a short time for the coins bearing any particular mint-marks to get into general circulation.

Although nothing is known, or can now be ascertained, as to the position or character of the building of which the beam containing the coins formed part, there can be no doubt that it must have stood within some moderate distance of St. Albans. It, therefore, becomes of interest to see whether the deposit of so large a sum of money can in any way be connected with the history of the monastery of St. Albans. Assuming the date when the

last coins were placed in the beam to be 1523, it was at a time when the affairs of the monastery were probably in no little confusion. Thomas Ramridge, the thirty-seventh abbot, was lately dead, though no exact record of the date of his decease has been preserved, and Cardinal Wolsey had very recently been invested with the temporalities of the Abbey. The date of his receiving this investment is given by Dr. Nicholson¹ as the 7th December, 1521, and the authority to hold the Abbey in *commendam* was granted by Rome in the following year. Wolsey appears hardly ever to have come to St. Albans; and his appointment seems to have created general consternation in the minds of all accustomed to the old constitution of the monasteries, the dissolution of which was already looming in the not very distant future. It may well, therefore, have been the case that some one connected with the Abbey, seeing probable storms ahead, thought it well to make provision for the future, and used this beam as his savings bank. How he never availed himself of his store, nor disclosed its existence to others, we shall never know. The security of the deposit lay rather in the position of the beam, which not improbably formed part of the roof of a barn or cottage, than in any skilful concealment, for the plugs in the holes were of willow, a white wood, and not of oak, the same as the beam, and when freshly put in would at once have been visible to any one inspecting the top of the beam.

It is hard to say whether the deposit represents the gold circulation of about 1522 or the gradual accumulations of some thirty or forty years, or possibly some shorter period. My own impression is that it was a store

¹ *The Abbey Church of St. Alban*, ed. 1874. p. 39.

of money gradually laid by, or the proportion of coins of Henry VIII. would have been larger than it is. The absence of half and quarter-rials and of half-angels of Edward IV., and the large number present of the coins of Henry VII., including five of his first coinage, give me the impression that the original owner began his accumulations early in that king's reign, though he may not have deposited them in the beam until long afterwards. The two holes were probably bored at one and the same time, and were made just sufficiently large to receive the broadest of the pieces, the rials.

There is a further argument in favour of the hoard having been formed by a gradual process of accumulation, in the remarkably good preservation of many of the earlier coins.

I must now turn to the more purely numismatic features of the hoard, which, as might from the number of coins present be expected, contains some deserving of notice from their rarity. As a fact, though some rather scarce coins were comprised in the hoard, there was but one piece of great rarity, a half-angel of Henry VI. The other coins to which attention may be called are rather varieties, more or less scarce, of coins in general already fairly abundant, though in some few cases scarce, than what a collector would term rare coins.

The mint-marks on the Tower rials of Edward IV. are the rose, sun, and crown; those with the latter being most abundant. One coin gives the reading ILLOVΩ. The Bristol rials have the sun and crown, but none from the Coventry, Norwich, or York mints are present, nor are any half or quarter-rials.

It is remarkable that the mint-marks of the rials are quite distinct from those of the angels, which are pro-

bably somewhat later in date. The mint-marks which occur in this hoard are the annulet enclosing a pellet, annulet, cross pierced, cross with pellet in one angle, cinquefoil, and the cinquefoil pierced. The legends vary in details. Those with the two varieties of an annulet spell CRVSÆM with an S, and give the final TOR of RÆDÆMPTOR. There are no half or quarter-angels present.

Of Henry VI. the eight Tower angels vary in minute details; the mint-marks are the pierced cross and cross patée. Like those of Edward IV. they read XPQ, and not XPÆ, on the reverse. Some read CRVSÆ, and some CRVQÆ. There was one Bristol angel present.

The half-angel differs in its legend from that in the British Museum described by Kenyon, and also in its mint-mark, which is a cross patée on the reverse. It has been secured for the national collection.

There were none of the angels attributed to Edward V. present in the hoard.

The mint-marks of the angels of Richard III. are the rose and sun, or sun and rose united, and the boar's head. On one, which reads RÆDÆDMT, the boar's head is on the obverse, and apparently the sun and rose on the reverse. Oddly enough this coin has a small cross stamped upon it under the superfluous D, as if to call attention to it.

The angels of the first coinage of Henry VII. have for the most part no mint-mark; one, however, has the cinquefoil on the obverse, and another, with the same mint-mark on the obverse, has the scallop on the reverse. The reverse legend has peculiar S, like a 3 (three) reversed, and rosettes placed between the words. This coin is evidently transitional between the first and second coinages of

Henry—the obverse being that of his first and the reverse that of the beginning of his second coinage. It has the *Ih̄C* legend of the rials upon it. I have a specimen with the same reverse legend, and an obverse of the usual second coinage type. The same peculiarities of lettering and rosettes also occur on some of the angels with the scallop, and scallop and cinquefoil mint-marks of the second coinage; so that these mint-marks are rightly placed by Mr. Kenyon at the beginning of that series.

The rosettes also occur in the reverse legends of angels with the greyhound's head mint-mark, which appear to follow next in succession. As the greyhound's head and the anchor marks are found on the same coin, the anchor seems to follow next. The pheon is placed next by Kenyon, and then the cross-crosslet. These two marks occur together; in one instance both are to be seen on the same obverse. Some of the cross-crosslets have a small pellet on either side of the upper limb. Besides these mint-marks one or two of the angels have a peculiar mint-mark somewhat like a fleur-de-lis springing out of a half-rose, a mark which has also been observed on silver coins (see Hawkins, No. 381). A cinquefoil, with two diverging leaves, like Hawkins, No. 379, occurs in conjunction with this mark, and also with the ordinary cinquefoil. These marks may possibly belong to a period between those of the cinquefoil and the greyhound's head. Photographic representations of some of these coins are given in the Plate.

There are no half-angels in the hoard belonging to the first coinage of Henry VII., but there is one early one of the second coinage, with cinquefoil mint-mark and rosettes in the legend of the reverse. One of the later half-angels is perforated just behind St. Michael's head, and may have



COINS FROM PARK STREET HERTS.



been used as a touchpiece at the ceremony of touching for the king's evil.

The angels of Henry VIII. present no remarkable peculiarities. As already observed, the mint-marks are the portcullis crowned and the castle. The angelets have the same mint-marks. Several of those with the portcullis mark on the reverse read VNRICT. As has been already observed, there are no coins of the second issue of Henry VIII. present in the hoard.

As it may be of interest to place on record all the minor details of the coins in this extensive hoard, the list which I have prepared is subjoined in full. Unfortunately the type at my command reproduces some of the details in a rather imperfect manner.

JOHN EVANS.

HENRY VI. ANGELS.

1. *Obv.*—HENRIC DI GR' REX ANGL' & < &
FRANC

Rev.—P'ER CRVS' TVT' SALVT NOS XPC'
RAD'E'T. M.M. pierced cross.

2. *Obv.*—HENRIC . DI GR' REX ANGL' & < &
FRANC

Rev.—P'ER CRVS' TVT' SALVT NOS XPC'
RAD'E'TOR. M.M. pierced cross at end of legend.

3. *Obv.*—HENRICV . DI GR' REX ANGL' & <
FRANC. M.M. pierced cross at beginning of legend.

Rev.—P'ER CRVS' TVT' SALVT NOS XPC'
RAD'E'TOR.

4. *Obv.*—HENRICVS DI GR' REX ANGL' & < &
FRANC. M.M. pierced cross at end of legend.

Rev.—P'ER CRVS' TVT' SALVT NOS XPC'
RAD'E'TOR. No M.M.

(Pl. VII. 1.)

5. *Obv.*—Υ ΗΕΝΡΙC' Υ ΔΙ Α ΓΡΑ' Α ΡΕΧ Υ ΑΝGΛ Α Σ Υ
FRANQ Υ

Rev.—PΕR CRYCΕ TVT' CΤΛVT' NOS . XPC' Υ
RΕDΕ'TOR. M.M. cross patée.

6. *Obv.*—Α ΗΕΝΡΙC Υ ΔΙ Α ΓΡΑ' Α ΡΕΧ Υ ΑΝGΛ' Α Σ Α
FRANQ No M.M.

Rev.—PΕR CRYCΕ' Α TVT' CΤΛVT NO' XPC' RΕ-
DΕMΤOR Υ M.M. cross patée.

7. *Obv.*—ΗΕΝ[ΡΙC'] ΔΕΙ Υ ΓΡΑ' Υ ΡΕΧ ΑΝGΛ Α Σ Υ
FRANQ Α M.M. cross at beginning of legend.

Rev.—PΕR CRYCΕ' TVT' CΤΛVT Υ ΝΟ[C XPC'] Υ
RΕDΕ'TO'.

8. *Obv.*—ΗΕΝΡΙCΥC Α ΔΕΙ ΓΡΑ ΡΕΧ ΑΝGΛ' Α Σ Α
FRANQ.

Rev.—PΕR CRYCΕ' Υ TVT' CΤΛVT Α ΝΟC XPC RΕ-
DΕMΤOR Υ

HENRY VI. BRISTOL ANGEL.

1. *Obv.*—Α ΗΕΝΡΙCΥ' Α ΔΙ ΓΡΑ' Α ΡΕΧ Α ΑΝGΛ' Α Σ Υ
FRANQ Α ΔΝC Α

Rev.—PΕR CRYCΕ Υ TVT Α CΤΛVT ΝΟC Α XPC' RΕ-
DΕ'ΑTOR. B under ship.

HENRY VI. HALF-ANGEL.

1. *Obv.*—Α ΗΕΝΡΙC Α ΔΙ ΓΡΑ' ΡΕΧ Α ΑΝGΛ Σ FRΑ'. No
M.M.

Rev.—O ΑΥ CRYX Υ ΑΥΕ Υ SPΕC Υ V Υ ΝΙCΑ. M.M.
cross patée.

(Pl. VII. 2.)

EDWARD IV. TOWER RIALS.

1. *Obv.*—ΕΔ Υ Υ WARD' Υ ΔΙ Ξ ΓΡΑ' Α ΡΕΧ Α ΑΝGΛ' Υ Σ Α
FRANQ Α ΔΝC' Ι Α Β' Α No M.M.

Rev.—ΙΗC ΑΥΤ Υ ΤΡΑΝCΙΕΝC . PΕR ΜΕΔΙΥΝ Α
ΙΛΛΟRVΝ Α Ι Α ΒΥΤ Α M.M. rose.

(Pl. VII. 3.)

2. *Obv.*—ÆDWƿRD' DI ƆRƿ ƿ RƆX ƿ ƿN6L' ƿ < ƿ
FRƿNƆ' ƿ ƿ DNS. I ƿ B ƿ ƿ No M.M.

Rev.—IƿƆ ƿ ƿVT ƿ TRƿNSIƆNS ƿ ƿƆR MƆDIVM ƿ[‡]
ILLORVƿ ƿ I ƿ BƿT. M.M. rose.

3. *Obv.*—ÆDWƿRD' ƿ DI ƿ ƆRƿ ƿ RƆX ƿ ƿN6L' ƿ < ƿ
FRƿNƆ' ƿ DNS ƿ I B ƿ No M.M.

Rev.—IƿƆ ƿ ƿVT' ƿ TRƿNSIƆNS ƿ ƿƆR ƿ MƆDIVM ƿ[‡]
ILLORVƿ ƿ I ƿ BƿT. M.M. rose (?). 2 slightly
differing.

4. *Obv.*—ÆDWƿRD ƿ DI' ƆRƿ ƿ RƆX ƿN6L < FRƿNƆ ƿ ƿ[‡]
DNS ƿ I ƿ B' ƿ M.M. sun.

Rev.—IƿƆ ƿVT TRƿNSIƆNS ƿ ƿƆRMƆDIVM ƿ[‡]
ILLORV ƿ I ƿ BƿT. M.M. sun.

5. *Obv.*—ÆDWƿRD' ƿ DI ƿ ƿ ƆRƿ' ƿ RƆX ƿ ƿN6L ƿ < ƿ
FRƿNƆ' ƿ DNS' ƿ I ƿ B ƿ No M.M.

Rev.—IƿƆ' ƿ ƿVT' ƿ TRƿNSIƆNS ƿ ƿƆRMƆDIVM ƿ[‡]
ILLORVƿ ƿ I ƿ BƿT. M.M. sun.

6. *Obv.*—ÆDWƿRD' ƿ DI' ƆRƿ ƿ RƆX ƿ ƿN6L ƿ < ƿ
FRƿN ƿ Ɔ DNS' I B'. No. M.M.

Rev.—IƿƆ ƿ ƿVT ƿ TRƿNSIƆNS ƿ ƿƆR MƆDIVM ƿ[‡]
ILLORVƿ ƿ I BƿT. M.M. crown. 2 slightly
differing.

7. *Obv.*—ÆD ƿ WƿRD' DI ƿ ƆRƿ' ƿ RƆX ƿ ƿN6L' ƿ < ƿ
FRƿNƆ ƿ ƿ DNS' ƿ I ƿ B' ƿ No M.M.

Rev.—IƿƆ' ƿ ƿVT' ƿ TRƿNSIƆNS ƿ ƿƆR ƿ MƆDIVM ƿ[‡]
ILLORV ƿ I ƿ BƿT. M.M. crown. 6 (some
varieties).

8. *Obv.*—Æ ƿ DWƿRD' ƿ DI ƿ ƆRƿ' RƆX ƿ ƿN6L' ƿ < ƿ
FRƿNƆ ƿ ƿ DNS' ƿ I ƿ B' ƿ No M.M.

Rev.—IƿƆ' ƿ ƿVT ƿ TRƿNSIƆNS ƿ ƿƆR ƿ MƆDIVM ƿ[‡]
ILLORV IBAT ƿ M.M. crown. 6 (some varieties).

9. *Obv.*—ÆDWƿRD' DI ƆRƿ' RƆX ƿ ƿN6L ƿ < ƿ FRƿNƆ
DNS' I B'. No M.M.

Rev.—IƿƆ ƿ ƿVT' ƿ TRƿNSIƆNS ƿ ƿƆR ƿ MƆDIVM ƿ[‡]
ILLORV ƿ I ƿ BƿT ƿ M.M. crown. 2 specimens.

EDWARD IV. BRISTOL RIALS.

1. *Obv.*—ÆDWƆRD Ƴ DI Ƴ GRƆ Ƴ RÆX ˆ ƆN6L' ˆ ˆ ˆ
FRƆƆ ˆ ˆ DƆS' Ƴ I' B' ˆ ˆ ˆ B on ship.

Rev.—IƆƆ ˆ ƆVT' Ƴ TRƆNSIƆNS Ƴ PÆRƆÆDIVƆ Ƴ
ILLORVƆ ˆ I ˆ BƆT ˆ M.M. sun.

2. *Obv.*—ÆDWƆRD DI ˆ GRA Ƴ RÆX Ƴ ƆN6L Ƴ ˆ Ƴ
FRƆƆ Ƴ DƆS' ˆ I Ƴ B. No M.M. B on ship.

Rev.—IƆƆ' ƆVT' TRƆNSIƆNS ˆ PÆR ƆÆDIVƆ Ƴ
ILLORVƆ IBƆT. M.M. crown. 2 specimens.

3. *Obv.*—ÆDWƆRD ˆ DI ˆ GRƆ ˆ RÆX Ƴ ƆN6L ˆ ˆ ˆ
FRƆƆ ˆ DƆS' Ƴ I Ƴ B'. No M.M. B on ship.

Rev.—IƆƆ' ˆ ƆVT' TRƆNSIƆNS Ƴ PÆR Ƴ ƆÆDIVƆ Ƴ
ILLORVƆ ˆ I Ƴ BƆT. M.M. crown. 2 specimens.

EDWARD IV. ANGELS.

1. *Obv.*—ÆDWƆRD' ˆ DÆI ˆ GRƆ ˆ RÆX ˆ ƆN6L ˆ ˆ
FRƆƆ ˆ M.M. Ɔ.

Rev.—PÆR ƆRVSEƆ TVƆ' SƆLVƆ NOS XPƆ RÆ-
DÆTOR No M.M. 2 specimens.

2. *Obv.*—ÆDWƆRD' ˆ DÆI Ƴ GRƆ Ƴ RÆX ƆN6L' ˆ ˆ Ƴ
FRƆƆ. M.M. annulet.

Rev.—PÆR ˆ ƆRVSE' ˆ TVƆ SƆLVƆ Ƴ NOS ˆ XPƆ' ˆ
RÆDÆ' Ƴ TOR M.M. annulet.
(Pl. VII. 4.)

3. *Obv.*—ÆDWƆRD' DÆI GRƆ Ƴ RÆX Ƴ ƆN6L ˆ FRƆƆ.
M.M. annulet.

Rev.—PÆR Ƴ ƆRVSE' TVƆ' SƆLVƆ Ƴ NOS ˆ XPƆ' RÆ-
DÆTOR No M.M. 2 specimens (1 clipped).

4. *Obv.*—ÆDWƆRD' ˆ DI ˆ GRƆ' Ƴ RÆX Ƴ ƆN6L ˆ ˆ ˆ
FRƆƆ Ƴ M.M. annulet.

Rev.—PÆR ƆRVSE' ˆ TVƆ' ˆ SƆLVƆ NO' ˆ XPƆ ˆ
RÆDÆ Ƴ TOR Ƴ M.M. annulet.

5. *Obv.*—ÆDWƿƿRD ƿ DI GRƿ ƿ RƿX ƿ ƿNGL ƿ < FRƿNƿ ƿ
M.M. annulet.

Rev.—PƿR ƿRVVSƿ' ƿ TVƿ' ƿ SƿLVƿ ƿ NOS ƿ Xƿƿ'
Rƿ ƿ DƿT

6. *Obv.*—ÆDWƿƿRD × DƿI × GRƿ' × RƿX × ƿNGL' × < ×
FRƿNƿ × × M.M. pierced cross.

Rev.—PƿR × ƿRVƿƿM × TVƿ' × SƿLVƿ × NOS × Xƿƿ'
RƿDƿMPT M.M. pierced cross.

7. *Obv.*—ÆDWƿƿRD' DI GRƿ' RƿX ƿNGL' < FRƿNƿ × ×
M.M. †

Rev.—PƿR × ƿRVƿƿM × TVƿ' × SƿLVƿ × NOS × Xƿƿ' ×
RƿDƿMPT' M.M. †

8. *Obv.*—ÆDWƿƿRD × DƿI × GRƿ' × RƿX × ƿNGL × <
FRƿNƿ × × M.M. †

Rev.—PƿR ƿRVƿƿM × TVƿ × SƿLVƿ × NOS Xƿƿ'
RƿDƿMPT' M.M. † 2 specimens.

9. *Obv.*—ÆDWƿƿRD × DƿI × GRƿ × RƿX ƿNGL' × < ×
FRƿNƿ × × M.M. †

Rev.—PƿR ƿRVƿƿM × TVƿ' SƿLVƿ × NOS × Xƿƿ'
RƿDƿMPT M.M. †

10. *Obv.*—ÆDWƿƿRD' DƿI GRƿ' RƿX ƿNGL × < ×
FRƿNƿ × × M.M. †

Rev.—PƿR ƿRVƿƿM . TVƿ' × SƿLVƿ × NOS × Xƿƿ' ×
RƿDƿMPT M.M. †

11. *Obv.*—ÆDWƿƿRD' × DƿI × GRƿ' × RƿX × ƿNGL <
FRƿNƿ M.M. †

Rev.—PƿR ƿRVƿƿM × TVƿ' × SƿLVƿ × NOS × Xƿƿ' ×
RƿDƿMPT M.M. †

12. *Obv.*—ÆDWƿƿRD' × DƿI × GRƿ RƿX × ƿNGL' × <
FRƿNƿ × × M.M. †

Rev.—PƿR ƿRVƿƿM . TVƿ' × SƿLVƿ × NOS × Xƿƿ ×
RƿDƿMPT M.M. †

13. *Obv.*—EDWTRD' × DEI × GRŦ' REX × ANGL' × S ×
FRANQ × × M.M. †
Rev.—PÆR CRVCÆM TVŦ' × SALVT × NOS XPC' RÆ-
DÆMPT M.M. †
14. *Obv.*—EDWTRD' × DEI GRŦ' × REX ANGL S
FRANQ × × M.M. cinquefoil.
Rev.—PÆR CRVCÆM TVŦ' SALVT NOS XPC' RÆ-
DÆMP' M.M. cinquefoil.
15. *Obv.*—EDWTRD' × DEI × GRŦ' × REX × ANGL' × S
FRANQ × M.M. cinquefoil.
Rev.—PÆR CRVCÆM TVŦ' SALVT NOS XPC' RÆ-
DÆMPT' M.M. cinquefoil.
16. *Obv.*—EDWTRD' × DEI × GRŦ' × REX × ANGL' × S
FRANQ × M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
Rev.—PÆR CRVCÆM TVŦ' SALVT NOS XPC' RÆ-
DÆMP M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
17. *Obv.*—EDWTRD' × DEI × GRŦ' × REX × ANGL × S
FRANQ M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
Rev.—PÆR CRVCÆM TVŦ' SALVT NOS XPC' RÆ-
DÆMP' M.M. cinquefoil pierced. 2 specimens.
18. *Obv.*—EDWTRD' × DEI GRŦ' REX × ANGL' × S
FRANQ × M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
Rev.—PÆR CRVCÆM × TVŦ' × SALVT × NOS × XPC' ×
RÆDÆMP M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
19. *Obv.*—EDWTRD DEI GRŦ' × REX ANGL' × S ×
FRANQ × × M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
Rev.—PÆR CRVCÆM TVŦ' SALVT NOS XPC' RÆ-
DÆMP' M.M. cinquefoil pierced. 4 specimens.
20. *Obv.*—EDWTRD × DEI GRŦ × REX ANGL × S FRANQ.
M.M. cinquefoil not pierced.
Rev.—PÆR CRVCÆM TVŦ' SALVT NOS XPC' RÆ-
DÆMT' M.M. cinquefoil not pierced.

21. *Obv.*—EDWARD × DEI × GRAT' × REX × ANGL' × <
FRANC M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
Rev.—PATER ORVCEM × TVT' × SALVT × NOS XPO' RÆ-
DEMP' M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
22. *Obv.*—EDWARD DEI GRAT REX ANGL' < FRANC ×
M.M. cinquefoil pierced,
Rev.—PATER ORVCEM × TVT' × SALVT × NOS × XPO'
RÆDEMP' M.M. cinquefoil pierced. 2 specimens.
23. *Obv.*—EDWARD' × DEI × GRAT × REX × ANGL × <
FRANC × M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
Rev.—PATER ORVCEM TVT' SALVT NOS XPO RÆ-
DEMP' M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
24. *Obv.*—EDWARD' × DEI × GRAT' × REX × ANGL' × <
FRANC × M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
Rev.—PATER ORVCEM × TVT' SALVT × NOS XPO' RÆ-
DEMP' M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
25. *Obv.*—EDWARD' × DEI × GRAT' × REX × ANGL × <
FRANC × M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
Rev.—PATER ORVCEM × TVT' × SALVT × NOS × XPO' ×
RÆDEMP'
26. *Obv.*—EDWARD' × DEI GRAT' × REX ANGL' × < ×
FRANC × × M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
Rev.—PATER ORVCEM × TVT' × SALVT × NOS XPO' ×
RÆDEMP' M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
27. *Obv.*—EDWARD × DEI GRAT' × REX ANGL' × < ×
FRANC × † M.M. cinquefoil pierced.
Rev.—PATER ORVCEM TVT' SALVT NOS XPO RÆ-
DEMP' M.M. cinquefoil pierced.

RICHARD III. ANGELS.

1. *Obv.*—RICHARD DI GRAT × REX ANGL × < FRANC ×
M.M. rose and sun united.
Rev.—PATER ORVCE' × TVT' × SALVT NOS XPO × RÆ-
DEMP' M.M. rose and sun united.

2. *Obv.*—RICTRD × DI × GRN × REX ANGL × S FRANO ×
M.M. sun and rose united.

Rev.—PÆR CRVCE' × TVT' × SALVT NOS XPC' × RÆ-
DÆMPT M.M. sun and rose united.

3. *Obv.*—RICTRD' × DI × GRN' × RÆX ANGL' × S
FRANO x x M.M. boar's head.

Rev.—PÆR CRVSEΩ TVT' SALVT × NOS XPC' × RÆ-
DÆMPT M.M. boar's head.

4. *Obv.*—RICTRD × DI GRN RÆX ANGL × S FRANO ×
M.M. boar's head.

Rev.—PÆR CRVCE × TVT × SALVT NOS XPC' × RÆ-
DÆMPT M.M. sun and rose (?).
(Pl. VII. 5.)

HENRY VII. ANGELS (FIRST COINAGE).

1. *Obv.*—× hÆNRIC DI A GRN Y RÆX Y ANGL' A S
FRANO Y DNS A No M.M.

Rev.—PÆR CRVCE A TVTΩ A SALVT Y NOS Y XPC
RÆDÆTO (?) No M.M.

2. *Obv.*—Y hÆNRIC Y DI . GRN Y RÆX A ANGL Y S Y
FRANO Y DNS × No M.M.

Rev.—PÆR CRVSE' A TVT A SALVT A NOS A XPC Y
RÆDÆTOR No M.M.
(Pl. VII. 6.)

3. *Obv.*—hÆNRIC A DI A GRN A RÆX Y ANGL S FRANO Y
S Y M.M. cinquefoil pierced.

Rev.—PÆR Y CRVC' A TVT' A SALVT A NOS A XPC A
RÆDÆTR No M.M.

4. *Obv.*—A hÆNRIC A DI A GRN A RÆX Y ANGL S FRANO
DNS No M.M. (poor).

Rev.—PÆR CRVC A TVT' A SALVT A NOS A XPC : RÆ-
DÆMOTOR No M.M.

5. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC DI } \Delta \text{ GR}\pi \Delta \text{ REX } \pi\text{N6L } \Sigma \text{ FR}\pi\text{N} \Delta \Delta$
M.M. cinquefoil.

Rev.— $\text{IN} \Delta \circ \pi\text{VT} \circ \text{TR}\pi\text{NSIES}' \circ \text{PE}' \circ \text{ME DIV} \circ$
 $\text{ILLOR} \circ \text{IB}$ M.M. scallop.
(Pl. VII. 7.)

HENRY VII. ANGELS (SECOND COINAGE).

1. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \circ \text{DI}' \circ \text{GR}\pi' \circ \text{REX} \circ \pi\text{N6L}' \circ \Sigma \circ$
 $\text{FR}\pi\text{N} \circ \circ$ M.M. scallop.

Rev.— $\text{PER} \circ \text{CRVCE } \Delta \circ \text{TV}\pi' \circ \text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi \circ \text{NOS} \circ \text{XP}\epsilon' \circ$
 $\text{RED}\epsilon \Delta$ M.M. scallop.

2. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \circ \text{DI}' \circ \text{GR}\pi' \circ \text{REX} \circ \pi\text{N6LI}\epsilon \circ \Sigma \circ$
 $\text{FR}\pi\text{N}'$ M.M. scallop.

Rev.— $\text{PER} \circ \text{CRVCE} \circ \text{TV}\pi \circ \text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi \circ \text{NCS} \circ \text{XP}\epsilon \circ$
 $\text{RED}\epsilon$ M.M. scallop. 2 specimens.

3. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \circ \text{DI}' \circ \text{GR}\pi' \circ \text{REX} \circ \pi\text{N6LI}\epsilon \circ \Sigma \circ$
 $\text{FR}\pi\text{N}'$ M.M. scallop.

Rev.— $\text{PER} \circ \text{CRVCE}' \circ \text{TV}\pi' \circ \text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi \circ \text{NOS} \circ \text{XP}\epsilon' \circ$
 $\text{RED}\epsilon\text{N}'$ M.M. scallop.

4. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \circ \text{DI}' \circ \text{GR}\pi' \circ \text{REX} \circ \pi\text{N6LI}\epsilon \circ \Sigma \circ$
 $\text{FR}\pi\text{N}$ M.M. scallop.

Rev.— $\text{PER} \circ \text{CRVCE}' \circ \text{TV}\pi' \circ \text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi \circ \text{NOS} \circ \text{XP}\epsilon' \circ$
 RE' M.M. cinquefoil. 2 specimens.
(Pl. VII. 8.)

5. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \circ \text{DI}' \circ \text{GR}\pi' \circ \text{REX}' \circ \pi\text{N6LI}\epsilon \circ \Sigma \circ$
 $\text{FR}\pi\text{N}'$ M.M. cinquefoil or scallop?

Rev.— $\text{PER} \circ \text{CRV}\epsilon' \circ \text{TV}\pi' \circ \text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi \circ \text{NOS} \circ \text{XP}\epsilon \circ$
 $\text{RED}\epsilon$ M.M. cinquefoil.

6. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \circ \text{DI}' \circ \text{GR}\pi' \circ \text{REX} \circ \pi\text{N6L}' \circ \Sigma \circ \text{FR}$
M.M. cinquefoil.

Rev.— $\text{PER} \circ \text{CRV}\epsilon' \circ \text{TV}\pi' \circ \text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi \circ \text{NOS} \circ \text{XP}\epsilon' \circ$
 RED' M.M. cinquefoil.

7. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ * DI' * GRN * $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ * $\text{N}\rho\text{GL}'$ * Z *
 $\text{FR}\text{N}\alpha$ M.M. cinquefoil.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRV}\alpha\alpha' \times \text{TV}\text{N} \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\alpha' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\alpha$ M.M. cinquefoil.

8. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ * DI' * $\text{GR}\text{N}'$ * $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\rho\text{GLI}' \times \text{Z} \times$
 $\text{FR}' \times$ M.M. cinquefoil.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRV}\alpha\alpha' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\alpha' \times$
 $\text{R}\alpha'$ * M.M. cinquefoil.

9. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ * DI' * $\text{GR}\text{N}'$ * $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\rho\text{GLI}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}' \times$
M.M. cinquefoil.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRV}\alpha\alpha' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\alpha' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}$ M.M. cinquefoil. 2 specimens.

10. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ * DI' * GRN * $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\rho\text{GLI}' \times \text{Z} \times$
 $\text{FR}\text{N}' \times$ M.M. cinquefoil.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRV}\alpha' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\alpha' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}'$ M.M. cinquefoil.

11. *Obv.*— $\times \eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\rho\text{GL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}\text{N}\alpha'$
M.M. cinquefoil $\frac{5}{8}$

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRV}\alpha' \times \text{TV}\text{N} \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\alpha' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}$ 2 specimens.

12. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\rho\text{GLI}\alpha \times \text{Z} \times$
 FRN M.M. cinquefoil pierced.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRV}\alpha' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\alpha' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\alpha$ M.M. cinquefoil pierced.

13. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}$ * $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\rho\text{GLI} \times \text{Z} \times$
 $\text{FR}\text{N}\alpha'$ M.M. cinquefoil.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRV}\alpha\alpha \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\alpha' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\alpha'$ M.M. cinquefoil.


14. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}$ * $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\rho\text{GL} \times \text{Z} \times$
 $\text{FR}\text{N}\alpha \times$ M.M. cinquefoil.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \text{ CRV}\alpha \text{ TV}\text{N} \text{ S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \text{ NOS} \text{ XP}\alpha' \text{ R}\epsilon\text{D}\alpha\omega'$
M.M. cinquefoil. 2 specimens.


15. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{N}\text{GLI} \times \text{Z} \times$
 $\text{FR}\text{N}' \times \text{M.M. cinquefoil.}$
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{C}\text{RV}\text{C}' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{N}\text{OS} \times \text{X}\text{P}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\epsilon\text{N}\text{P} \text{ M.M. cinquefoil.}$
16. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{GLI}\epsilon' \times \text{Z} \times$
 $\text{FR}\text{N}' \times \text{M.M. } \text{✠}$
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{C}\text{RV}\text{C}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{N}\text{OS} \times \text{X}\text{P}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon \text{ M.M. } \text{✠}$
 (Pl. VII. 9.)
17. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{N}\text{GL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}\text{N}$
 $\text{M.M. } \text{✠}$
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{C}\text{RV}\text{C}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{N}\text{OS} \times \text{X}\text{P}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon' \text{ M.M. } \text{✠}$
 (Pl. VII. 10.)
18. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{D}\epsilon\text{I} \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{N}\text{GL}' \text{ Z} \times \text{FR}'$
 $\text{M.M. greyhound's head.}$
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R C}\text{RV}\text{C}\epsilon' \text{ TV}\text{N}' \text{ S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \text{ N}\text{OS} \text{ X}\text{P}\epsilon' \text{ R}\epsilon' \text{ M.M.}$
 greyhound's head.
19. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{GLI}\epsilon' \text{ Z} \times$
 $\text{FR}\text{N}' \text{ M.M. greyhound's head.}$
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{C}\text{RV}\text{C}' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{N}\text{OS} \times \text{X}\text{P}\epsilon' \times \text{R}$
 $\text{M.M. greyhound's head.}$
20. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{GL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}\text{N}'$
 $\text{M.M. greyhound's head.}$
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{C}\text{RV}\text{C}' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{N}\text{OS} \times \text{X}\text{P}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon' \text{ M.M. greyhound's head.}$
21. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{GL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}\text{N} \times$
 $\text{M.M. greyhound's head.}$
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{C}\text{RV}\text{C}' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{N}\text{OS} \times \text{X}\text{P}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}' \text{ M.M. greyhound's head.}$
22. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{GLI}\epsilon' \times \text{Z} \times$
 $\text{FR}\text{N}' \text{ M.M. greyhound's head.}$
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{C}\text{RV}\text{C}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{N}\text{OS} \times \text{X}\text{P}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\epsilon' \text{ M.M. greyhound's head. 2 specimens.}$


23. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{GL}' \times \text{Z FR}\text{N}'$
M.M. anchor.
- Rev.*— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{GRV}\alpha\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{X}\text{P}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\epsilon$. M.M. greyhound's head.
24. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{GL} \text{ Z FR}$ M.M.
anchor (poor).
- Rev.*— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{GRV}\alpha\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{X}\text{P}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon$? ?
25. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{GL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}' \times$
M.M. anchor.
- Rev.*— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{GRV}\alpha\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{X}\text{P}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\epsilon$ M.M. anchor.
26. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{GLI}\epsilon \times \text{Z FR}\text{N}'$
No M.M.
- Rev.*— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R GRV}\alpha \text{ TV}\text{N} \text{ S}\text{N}\text{LV} \text{ NOS X}\text{P}\epsilon \text{ R}\epsilon\text{D}$ M.M.
anchor. 2 specimens.
27. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{GL}' \times \text{Z FR}\text{N}'$
M.M. anchor.
- Rev.*— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{GRV}\alpha' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{X}\text{P}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\epsilon'$ M.M. anchor. 2 specimens.
28. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{GL}' \times \text{Z} \times$
 $\text{FR}\text{N}'$ M.M. anchor.
- Rev.*— $\times \text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{GRV}\alpha\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{X}\text{P}\epsilon \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon'$ M.M. anchor.
29. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{GL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}\text{N}'$
M.M. anchor.
- Rev.*— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{GRV}\alpha\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{X}\text{P}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon'$ M.M. anchor.
30. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{N}\text{GLI}' \text{ Z} \times \text{FR}\text{N}'$
M.M. anchor reversed.
- Rev.*— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{GRV}\alpha\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{X}\text{P}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}'$ M.M. anchor reversed.


31. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGLI}' \text{Z} \times \text{FRAN}'$
M.M. anchor reversed.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVQ}' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{NLY}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}'$ M.M. anchor .

32. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGLI}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FRAN}'$
M.M. anchor.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVQ}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{NLY}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}'$ Anchor on side .

33. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGL}' \times \text{Z} \times$
 FRANQ' M.M. anchor on side .

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVQ}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{NLY}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon'$ M.M. anchor .

34. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N} \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGLI}\epsilon' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}' \times$
M.M. pheon.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVQ}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{NLY}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R'D}' \times$ M.M. pheon. 3 (varied).

35. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}' \times$
M.M. pheon.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVQ}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{NLY}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R'D}'$ M.M. pheon.

36. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGL}' \text{Z} \times \text{FR}' \times$
M.M. pheon.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVQ}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{NLY}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R'D}'$ M.M. pheon.

37. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}' \times$
M.M. pheon.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVQ}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{NLY}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R'D}'$ M.M. pheon.

38. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGL}' \times \text{Z} \times$
 $\text{FR}' \times$ M.M. pheon.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVQ}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{NLY}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}'$ M.M. pheon. 3 (varied).

39. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\pi \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \pi\text{N}\text{GL} \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}' \times$
M.M. pheon.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \alpha\text{RV}\alpha\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\pi \times \text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D} \times$ M.M. pheon. 6 (some varied).

40. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\pi' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \pi\text{N}\text{GL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}' \times$
M.M. pheon.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \alpha\text{RV}\alpha\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\pi' \times \text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}'$ M.M. pheon.

41. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\pi' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \pi\text{GLI}\epsilon' \times \text{Z} \times$
 $\text{FR}' \times$ M.M. pheon.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \alpha\text{RV}\alpha\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\pi' \times \text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}'$ M.M. pheon. 3 (varied).

42. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\pi' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \pi\text{GLI}\epsilon' \times \text{Z} \times$
 $\text{FR}' \times$ M.M. pheon.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \alpha\text{RV}\alpha\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\pi' \times \text{S}\pi\text{LV} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}' \times$ M.M. pheon. 2 varieties.

43. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\pi' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \pi\text{N}\text{GL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}' \times$
M.M. pheon.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \alpha\text{RV}\alpha\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\pi' \times \text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi \times \text{NOS} \times \text{X}\alpha\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\epsilon\text{T}$ No M.M.

44. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\pi \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \pi\text{N}\text{GL} \times \text{Z} \times$
 $\text{FR}\pi' \times \times$ M.M. pheon.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \alpha\text{RV}\alpha\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\pi' \times \text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}' \times$ M.M. pheon. 6 (some varied).

45. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\pi' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \pi\text{GLI}\epsilon' \times \text{Z} \times$
 $\text{FR}\pi' \times$ M.M. pheon.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \alpha\text{RV}\alpha\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\pi' \times \text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}$ M.M. pheon.

46. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha' \times \text{DI} \times \text{GR}\pi' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \pi\text{GL} \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}\pi' \times$
M.M. pheon.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \alpha\text{RV}\alpha\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\pi' \times \text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon'$
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D} \times$ M.M. pheon.

47. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}\text{N}' \times \times \text{M.M. pheon.}$

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVC}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\epsilon' \text{ M.M. pheon. } 2 \text{ (1 damaged).}$

48. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGLI}\epsilon' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}' \text{ M.M. pheon.}$

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVC}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{D}' \times \text{M.M. cross crosslet.}$

49. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGLI}\epsilon' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}\text{N}' \times \text{✠} \times \times \text{✠}. \text{ M.M. pheon and cross crosslet.}$

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVC}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{D}' \times \text{M.M. pheon.}$

50. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGLI}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}\text{N}' \text{ M.M. cross crosslet.}$

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVC}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{D}' \times \text{M.M. cross crosslet. } 2 \text{ specimens.}$

51. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}\text{N}' \times \text{M.M. cross crosslet.}$

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVC}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{D}' \times \text{M.M. cross crosslet.}$

52. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGLI}\epsilon' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}\text{A}' \times \text{M.M. cross crosslet.}$

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVC}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\epsilon' \text{ M.M. cross crosslet.}$


53. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}\text{N}' \times \times \text{M.M. cross crosslet.}$

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVC}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{D} \text{ M.M. cross crosslet and two pellets } \text{✠}.$

54. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{N}' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{X} \times \text{NGL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}\text{N}' \times \times \text{M.M. cross crosslet.}$

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R} \times \text{CRVC}\epsilon' \times \text{TV}\text{N}' \times \text{S}\text{N}\text{LV}\text{N} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\epsilon' \times \text{R}\epsilon\text{D}' \text{ M.M. cross crosslet.}$

55. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ \times DI \times $\text{GR}\tau'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ \times $\text{N}\text{GL}'$ \times Z \times
 $\text{FR}\tau'$ \times \times \times \times M.M. cross crosslet.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R}$ \times $\text{CRV}\alpha'$ \times $\text{TV}\tau'$ \times $\text{S}\tau\text{LV}\tau$ \times NOS \times $\text{XP}\epsilon'$ \times
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}$ M.M. .

HENRY VII. HALF-ANGELS.

1. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ \times DI \times $\text{GR}\tau$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ \times NGL \times Z \times F' M.M.
cinquefoil.

Rev.— O \otimes CRVX \otimes $\text{N}\text{V}\epsilon$ \otimes $\text{SP}\epsilon\text{S}$ \otimes $\text{VNI}\alpha\tau$ \otimes \otimes M.M.
roses in legend. 2 specimens.

2. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ \times DI' \times $\text{GR}\tau'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ \times $\text{N}\text{GL}'$ \times Z \times M.M.
pheon.

Rev.— O \times CRVX \times $\text{N}\text{V}\epsilon$ \times $\text{SP}\epsilon\text{S}$ \times $\text{VNI}\alpha\tau$. M.M. pheon.
3 specimens.

3. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ \times DI' \times $\text{GR}\tau'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ \times $\text{N}\text{GL}'$ \times Z \times M.M.
pheon.

Rev.— O \times CRVX \times $\text{N}\text{V}\epsilon$ \times $\text{SP}\epsilon\text{S}$ \times $\text{VNI}\alpha\tau$ \times M.M. pheon.
2 specimens.

4. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ \times DI' \times $\text{GR}\tau'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ \times $\text{N}\text{GL}'$ \times Z F' M.M.
pheon.

Rev.— O \times CRVX \times $\text{N}\text{V}\epsilon$ \times $\text{SP}\epsilon\text{S}$ \times $\text{VNI}\alpha\tau$ \times M.M. pheon.

5. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha$ DI $\text{GR}\tau$ $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ NGL Z No M.M. (poor).

Rev.— O CRVX \times $\text{N}\text{V}\epsilon$ $\text{SP}\epsilon\text{S}$ \times $\text{VNI}\alpha\tau$ No M.M.; per-
forated behind angel's head.

HENRY VIII. ANGELS.

1. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ \times VIII' \times DI' \times $\text{GR}\tau'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ \times $\text{N}\text{NGL}'$ \times
 Z F' M.M. portecullis crowned.

Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R}$ \times $\text{CRV}\alpha'$ \times $\text{TV}\tau'$ \times $\text{S}\tau\text{LV}\tau$ \times NOS \times $\text{XP}\epsilon'$ \times
 $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}'$ M.M. portecullis crowned. 2 specimens
(varied).

2. *Obv.*—ἡΕΝΡΙΟΰ × VIII' × DI' × ΓΡΤ' × ΡΑΧ × Π6L' × Z × F' × M.M. portucellis crowned.
Rev.—ΠΕΡ × ΑRVΘΕ' × TVT' × Σ7ΛVΓ × NOS × XPΘ' × ΡΑΔΘΕ' M.M. portucellis crowned.
3. *Obv.*—ἡΕΝΡΙΟΰ × VIII' × DI' × ΓΡΤ' × ΡΑΧ × Π6L' × Z × F' × x × M.M. portucellis crowned.
Rev.—ΠΕΡ × ΑRVΘΕ' × TVT' × Σ7ΛVΓ × NOS × XPΘ' × ΡΑΔΘΕ' × M.M. portucellis crowned.
4. *Obv.*—ἡΕΝΡΙΟΰ × VIII' × DI' × ΓΡΤ' × ΡΑΧ × Π6L' × Z F' M.M. portucellis crowned.
Rev.—ΠΕΡ × ΑRVΘΕ' × TVT' × Σ7ΛVΓ × NOS × XPΘ' × ΡΑΔ' M.M. portucellis crowned. 2 specimens.
5. *Obv.*—ἡΕΝΡΙΟΰ × VIII' × DI' × ΓΡΤ' × ΡΑΧ × Π6L' × Z × F' × x × M.M. portucellis crowned.
Rev.—ΠΕΡ × ΑRVΘΕ' × TVT' × Σ7ΛVΓ × NOS × XPΘ' × ΡΑΔ' M.M. portucellis crowned. 2 varieties.
6. *Obv.*—ἡΕΝΡΙΟΰ × VIII' × DI' × ΓΡΤ' × ΡΑΧ × Π6L' × Z × FR' × M.M. portucellis crowned.
Rev.—ΠΕΡ × ΑRVΘΕ' × TVT' × Σ7ΛVΓ × NOS × XPΘ' × ΡΑΔ' M.M. portucellis crowned. 3 specimens.
7. *Obv.*—ἡΕΝΡΙΟΰ × VIII' × DI' × ΓΡΤ' × ΡΑΧ × Π6L' × Z × FR' × x × M.M. portucellis crowned.
Rev.—ΠΕΡ × ΑRVΘΕ' × TVT' × Σ7ΛVΓ' × NOS × XPΘ' × ΡΑΔ' × M.M. portucellis crowned. 3 (varied).
8. *Obv.*—ἡΕΝΡΙΟΰ × VIII' × DI' × ΓΡΤ' × ΡΑΧ × Π6L' × Z F R' × M.M. portucellis crowned.
Rev.—ΠΕΡ × ΑRVΘΕ' × TVT' × Σ7ΛVΓ × NOS × XPΘ' × ΡΑΔΘΕ' M.M. portucellis crowned.
9. *Obv.*—ἡΕΝΡΙΟΰ × VIII' × DI' × ΓΡΤ' × ΡΑΧ × Π6L' × Z × FR' × x × M.M. portucellis crowned.
Rev.—ΠΕΡ × ΑRVΘΕ' × TVT' × Σ7ΛVΓ × NOS × XPΘ' × ΡΑΔΘΕ' M.M. portucellis crowned. 8 (varied).

10. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\alpha\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ \times VIII' \times DI' \times $\epsilon\text{R}\tau'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ \times $\pi\text{G}\text{L}'$ \times Z \times $\text{F}\text{R}'$ \times M.M. portcullis crowned.
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R}$ \times $\alpha\text{R}\text{V}\alpha\alpha'$ \times $\text{T}\text{V}\tau'$ \times $\text{S}\pi\text{L}\text{V}\tau$ \times NOS \times $\text{X}\text{P}\alpha'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\alpha'$ M.M. portcullis crowned.
11. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\alpha\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ \times VIII' \times DI' \times $\epsilon\text{R}\tau'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ \times $\pi\text{G}\text{L}'$ \times Z \times $\text{F}\text{R}\tau'$ \times M.M. portcullis crowned.
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R}$ \times $\alpha\text{R}\text{V}\alpha\alpha'$ \times $\text{T}\text{V}\tau'$ \times $\text{S}\pi\text{L}\text{V}\tau$ \times NOS \times $\text{X}\text{P}\alpha'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\alpha'$ M.M. portcullis crowned. 2 specimens.
12. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\alpha\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ \times VIII' \times DI' \times $\epsilon\text{R}\tau'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ \times $\pi\text{G}\text{L}'$ \times Z \times F' \times M.M. castle.
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R}$ \times $\alpha\text{R}\text{V}\alpha\alpha'$ \times $\text{T}\text{V}\tau'$ \times $\text{S}\pi\text{L}\text{V}\tau$ \times NOS \times $\text{X}\text{P}\alpha'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}'$ \times M.M. castle.
13. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\alpha\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ \times VIII' \times DI' \times $\epsilon\text{R}\tau'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ \times $\pi\text{G}\text{L}'$ \times Z \times $\text{F}\text{R}'$ \times M.M. castle and dot \circ \square .
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R}$ $\alpha\text{R}\text{V}\alpha\alpha'$ \times $\text{T}\text{V}\tau'$ \times $\text{S}\pi\text{L}\text{V}\tau$ \times NOS \times $\text{X}\text{P}\alpha'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}'$ M.M. castle.
14. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\alpha\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ \times VIII' \times DI' \times $\epsilon\text{R}\tau'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ \times $\pi\text{G}\text{L}'$ \times Z \times $\text{F}\text{R}'$ \times \times M.M. castle.
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R}$ \times $\alpha\text{R}\text{V}\alpha\alpha'$ \times $\text{T}\text{V}\tau'$ \times $\text{S}\pi\text{L}\text{V}\tau$ \times NOS \times $\text{X}\text{P}\alpha'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}'$ \times M.M. castle. 4 (varied).
15. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\alpha\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ \times VIII \times DI' \times $\epsilon\text{R}\tau'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ \times $\pi\text{G}\text{L}$ \times Z \times $\text{F}\text{R}\tau'$ \times M.M. castle.
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R}$ \times $\alpha\text{R}\text{V}\alpha\alpha'$ \times $\text{T}\text{V}\tau'$ \times $\text{S}\pi\text{L}\text{V}\tau$ \times NOS \times $\text{X}\text{P}\alpha'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\alpha'$ \times M.M. castle. 2 specimens.
16. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\alpha\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ \times VIII' \times DI' \times $\epsilon\text{R}\tau'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ \times $\pi\text{G}\text{L}'$ \times Z \times $\text{F}\text{R}'$ \times M.M. castle.
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R}$ \times $\alpha\text{R}\text{V}\alpha\alpha'$ \times $\text{T}\text{V}\tau'$ \times $\text{S}\pi\text{L}\text{V}\tau$ \times NOS \times $\text{X}\text{P}\alpha'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\alpha'$ M.M. castle.
17. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\alpha\text{N}\rho\text{I}\alpha'$ \times VIII' \times DI' \times $\epsilon\text{R}\tau'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ \times $\pi\text{G}\text{L}'$ \times Z \times $\text{F}\text{R}\tau$ \times M.M. castle.
Rev.— $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R}$ \times $\alpha\text{R}\text{V}\alpha\alpha'$ \times $\text{T}\text{V}\tau'$ \times $\text{S}\pi\text{L}\text{V}\tau$ \times NOS \times $\text{X}\text{P}\alpha'$ \times $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\alpha'$ M.M. castle.

18. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\text{R}\text{I}\text{C}' \times \text{VIII}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{T}' \times \text{R}\text{EX} \times \text{TGL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}' \times \text{M.M. castle.}$

Rev.— $\text{P}\text{ER} \times \text{CRV}\text{C}\text{E} \times \text{TV}\text{T}' \times \text{STLV}\text{T} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\text{E}' \times \text{R}\text{ED}\text{ET}' \text{ M.M. castle.}$

19. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\text{R}\text{I}\text{C}' \times \text{VIII}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{T}' \times \text{R}\text{EX} \times \text{TGL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{FR}' \times \text{M.M. castle.}$

Rev.— $\text{P}\text{ER} \times \text{CRV}\text{C}\text{E}' \times \text{TV}\text{T}' \times \text{STLV}\text{T} \times \text{NOS} \times \text{XP}\text{E}' \times \text{R}\text{ED}\text{ET}' \text{ M.M. castle.}$

HENRY VIII. HALF-ANGELS.

1. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\text{R}\text{I}\text{C}' \times \text{VIII}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{T}' \times \text{R}\text{EX} \times \text{T L}' \times \text{M.M. portcullis crowned.}$

Rev.— $\text{O} \times \text{CRVX} \times \text{TV}\text{E} \times \text{SP}\text{ES} \times \text{VN}\text{NIC}\text{T} \text{ M.M. portcullis crowned.}$

2. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\text{R}\text{I}\text{C}' \times \text{VIII}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{T}' \times \text{R}\text{EX} \times \text{T L}' \text{ Z M.M. portcullis crowned.}$

Rev.— $\text{O} \times \text{CRVX} \times \text{TV}\text{E} \times \text{SP}\text{ES} \times \text{VN}\text{NIC}\text{T} \text{ M.M. portcullis crowned.}$

3. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\text{R}\text{I}\text{C}' \times \text{VIII}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{T}' \times \text{R}\text{EX} \times \text{TGL}' \text{ M.M. portcullis crowned.}$

Rev.— $\text{O} \times \text{CRVX} \times \text{TV}\text{E} \times \text{SP}\text{ES} \times \text{VN}\text{IC}\text{T} \times \text{M.M. portcullis crowned. 3 specimens.}$

(Pl. VII. 11.)

4. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{N}\text{R}\text{I}\text{C}' \times \text{DI}' \times \text{GR}\text{T}' \times \text{R}\text{EX} \times \text{TGL}' \times \text{Z} \times \text{M.M. castle.}$

Rev.— $\text{O} \times \text{CRVX} \times \text{TV}\text{E} \times \text{SP}\text{ES} \times \text{VN}\text{IC}\text{T} \times \text{M.M. castle. 4 specimens.}$

X.

ON A UNIQUE AND UNPUBLISHED MEDAL OF ANTHONY BROWNE, FIRST VISCOUNT MONTAGU.

(Pl. VIII.)

THE following is an account of a unique and unpublished bronze medal belonging to the English series, which was recently purchased at Paris by Mr. A. W. Franks, and presented by him to the National Collection. It is of Anthony Browne, first Viscount Montagu, and a description of it as follows:—

Obv.—Bust of Montagu to right, wearing armour decorated in front with the head of Medusa, and on the shoulder with a lion's head. Over the armour is a cloak. His head is bare, and his beard is long and pointed. Leg. ANTONIVS BRVNEVS VICEGO MONTACVTI.

Rev.—Mars seated facing amidst shields, standards, and arms. His right hand rests upon a staff, and his left arm on his seat. His foot is placed on a globe.

Æ. Size 2·65. Pl. VIII.

The subject of this medal, Anthony Browne, first Viscount Montagu, or Montacute, was the eldest son of Sir Anthony Browne, Master of the Horse and Standard Bearer to Henry VIII., and one of the executors appointed under that monarch's will. It appears that he was born about the year 1526.¹ At the coronation of Edward VI.

¹ This is the date given in Leslie Stephen's *Dict. of National Biography*, vol. vii. 1886: but I have been unable to ascertain if it is correct.



MEDAL OF ANTHONY BROWNE, FIRST VISCOUNT MONTAGU.

he received the honour of knighthood, and in the following year, on the death of his father, 6th May, 1548, succeeded to the family estates, his principal mansion being at Cowdray, in Sussex. In the last year of Edward VI., Sir Anthony Browne was appointed Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, and in the following year, by letters patent, dated 2nd September, 1554, he was elevated by Queen Mary to the peerage in the dignity of Lord Viscount Montagu, a title to which he had some claim as the lineal descendant of Lucy, daughter and co-heiress of John Nevill, Marquess Montacute, K.G., in the reign of Edward IV., from whom the family inherited the Cowdray estates. The ceremonies held at Hampton Court on this occasion appear to have been of the most brilliant character; a special mention being made of them in the State Papers for that year.

In the same year Montagu was appointed Master of the Horse, and, with Thirlby, Bishop of Ely, and Sir Edward Carne, was sent, by order of Parliament, as ambassador to Pope Julius III., from the Queen, to acknowledge obedience to the Papal See, and desiring absolution for her Catholic subjects. It is very probable that this mission of Montagu to Italy was connected with the return of Cardinal Pole to England as legate of the Pope, which was recorded on a medal commemorating the Restoration of the Papacy in England, and described in Hawkins' *Medallic Illustrations*, vol. i. p. 70. On this medal the Pope is represented raising suppliant England. Soon after his return to England, on St. George's Day, 1555, Montagu was elected a Knight of the Garter, and installed at Windsor on the 17th Oct. following, about which date he was also appointed Chief Standard Bearer of England. Being a very staunch Roman Catholic, his religious views re-

commended him for special service to Queen Mary, and there is a tradition at Battle that the Princess Elizabeth was to have been committed to his care and to have been lodged in the Abbey, but that this design was abandoned upon her committal to the Tower. In the year 1557, Montagu was appointed Lieut.-General of the English forces under the Earl of Pembroke, which took part with the Spanish troops in the siege of St. Quentin. On this occasion it is said that he acted with great bravery in leading the Englishmen, "who, when the other soldiours after diverse assaults were repelled and gave over, of a stout courage gave a new onset, by reason whereof the towne was taken. And in reward of thus well doing, King Philip granted them the saccage of the said towne" (see Hollinshed's *Chronicles*). After this short war Montagu returned to England and settled down at once to his duties as Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, in the performance of which he often showed his zeal as a true Catholic, which he knew would meet with favour at the Court. In a letter to the Queen, dated 17th May, 1558, after giving an account of the survey of the coasts and of the number of persons willing to serve in their defence, he goes on to inform her Majesty that he had caused Dr. Langdale to preach in places not well affected to the holy Catholic religion. On the accession of Elizabeth his pronounced religious views led to his being excluded from the list of privy councillors; yet, Camden says, his great wisdom, prudence, and loyalty obtained for him the esteem of the Queen, even though he was the only peer, with the exception of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who voted against the abolition of the Pope's supremacy. In 1560, Montagu was employed on a special mission to Spain, to inform Philip II. of the cause of the war with Scotland, and to require the league of Burgundy between

England and Spain, a demand which, however, was not granted. On his return to England Montagu resumed his duties as Sheriff, making Cowdray his permanent residence. The State Papers of that time contain many of his periodical reports of the musters of the counties under his charge, of the amounts levied on subsidies granted by Parliament, and other matters connected with his office. In several of his letters addressed to Francis Yaxley, one of the Clerks of the Signet, he complains of the dulness of a country life and asks for news of what is going on in the capital.

Although in 1572 Montagu was suspected of having had some hand in the intended marriage between the Duke of Norfolk and Mary, Queen of Scots, he was nominated, in 1586, one of the Commissioners to serve on the trial of that unfortunate Queen. In 1588 he was present at the head of a troop when Elizabeth reviewed the army at Tilbury Fort. This appears to have been the last public act of his life, if we except the reception he gave to Elizabeth in 1591, on her visit to the South of England, when she is said to have passed a week at his seat at Cowdray. Montagu died at Cowdray on the 19th October, 1592, and was buried at Midhurst, with great splendour, at the east end of the South Chapel in the Church of St. Dennis. His monument erected there has since been removed to Easebourne Church, close to Cowdray Park. It represents him kneeling between his two wives—Jane, daughter of Robert Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex, on his right, and Magdalen, daughter of William, Lord Dacre, of Graystock and Gyllesland, on his left, who survived him and had Battle Abbey for her dowry. By his first wife Montagu had a son, Anthony, who died before his father, leaving a son also named Anthony, who succeeded to his

grandfather's titles and estates and became second Viscount Montagu. By his second wife he had five sons.

In this account of Viscount Montagu I may appear at first sight to have gone rather more fully into his life than was altogether necessary, but my object in giving these particulars is to determine if possible through them the date of the execution of the medal, where it was made, and by what artist. The medal is cast, and has all the appearance of having been executed by a foreign artist. It may therefore be concluded that it was made during one of Montagu's visits to the Continent. These visits, as we have shown above, were three in number: viz., in 1554, when he went to Italy in company with the Bishop of Ely and Sir Edward Carne as Ambassador to Pope Julius III.; in 1557 when he commanded the troops at the siege of St. Quentin; and in 1560, when he journeyed to Spain to report to Philip II. respecting the war with Scotland. Between the first and last of these visits there is only a space of a few years, but for the reasons which will be adduced, the date of his last visit is most probably that of the execution of the medal. There is a portrait of Viscount Montagu in the possession of the Marquess of Exeter, and now in the gallery at Burghley House. It formerly belonged to Charles Browne Montagu, the descendant of Viscount Montagu. In this picture Montagu is standing in an apartment decorated with Corinthian pilasters, and near him is a table. He wears a thick, short, curly beard and moustache, and his bonnet is round and flat, seemingly of black velvet. His dress of rich brocade is curiously embroidered all over with gold, so that the material is little seen; it has long sleeves and ruffles at the wrist, and a small ruff encircles the neck. Over this he wears a short full

black coat of rich material with hanging sleeves, and from his shoulders depends the collar of the Order of the Garter, with the George. A small embroidered belt sustains a rapier, the hilt of which is elegantly chased. His hose is black and close-fitting, and below his left knee he wears the Garter; his shoes are of velvet, with broad round toes. This portrait was no doubt painted soon after his elevation to the Order of the Garter in 1555, and from the excellence of its work it has been attributed to the hand of Sir Antonio Moro, who was much employed by the Court of England during the reign of Mary. The face is that of a man of about thirty to thirty-five years, though the cheeks, which are somewhat sunken, would rather denote a more advanced age. If we compare this portrait with that of the medal a marked difference in age is very plain, as on the latter the cheeks have become more sunken, the hair is thinner and has lost its crispness, and the beard is no longer short and curly, but long, thin, and pointed. It is the face of a man who has reached if not passed the prime of life. For these reasons I would place the execution of this medal at a date not earlier than 1560. If it were possible to give it a still later date, and to suppose that the artist executed it from memory, I should be inclined to do so. There is this, however, to be said of a medallie portrait, that often it is more faithful than that of a painting. A painter may be sometimes inclined to flatter his subject by adding youth to his appearance, but the medallist who for his portrait depends entirely upon the lines of the face, by sharpening and emphasizing these is disposed to add to, rather than to take away from, the appearance of age of his subject. For these reasons I would assign the execution of the medal to a period not earlier than

Montagu's last visit to the Continent, viz., to Spain in 1560.

The type of the reverse is purely classical. Mars, or it may be Virtus, the figure being much worn, is seated in repose surrounded by military trophies, the form of which are all ancient. The standards are like those borne by the Roman legions, and the shields are such as were worn by the Roman soldiers in the early period of the Empire; their shapes are either oblong or oval, and they are decorated with arabesque ornaments, some of which may have been intended to represent the thunderbolt. On some of the shields, in the background, I thought at one time I was able to detect some traces of the Montagu arms, which were, *sa.*, three lions passant, in bend, between two double cotises, *arg.*; but on a more careful examination I was obliged to abandon the conjecture. Had the medal been executed in England it is very probable that the Montagu arms would have been given on one of the shields, but Italian artists did not often confuse the classical and modern in their designs. The whole type no doubt refers to the siege of St. Quentin, in which Montagu played such an important rôle, and which in fact appears to have been the only military exploit of his life.

When the probable date of a medal has been ascertained, and the country or place where it was made, there is often not much difficulty in assigning it to a particular artist. This is the case with the medal of Montagu. At the time that he went on his mission to Madrid there were in that city many artists, sculptors, painters, gem-engravers, &c., of all countries, but chiefly Italian, who had been engaged by Philip II. to assist in the erection and decoration of the Escorial. Amongst these was Jacopo Trezzo, a native of Milan, who was specially noted not only as a sculptor, but

as one of the finest gem-engravers and medallists of his time. Some few years before, Trezzo had executed, by order of Philip, medals of himself and his wife, Queen Mary of England, remarkable for their excellence of workmanship. It is therefore not surprising that he should seize the opportunity of portraying in bronze an Englishman who stood so high in the estimation of his patron. Besides that the visit of a special ambassador from Elizabeth to Philip would naturally cause some public interest at Madrid. As it was the same sovereign who had given over to the English the sackage of St. Quentin, we have here a sufficient reason for Trezzo's choosing a military design for the type of the reverse. It is to Trezzo then that I propose to assign the execution of this medal. It bears all the characteristics of that artist's work. The portrait is life-like and well modelled, and the design of the reverse well balanced in its arrangements. The letters of the inscription on the obverse are of the form usually found on Trezzo's medals, clean and well cut. The medal itself is unfortunately, however, not a good specimen of early casting, unlike those which this artist made of Philip and Mary, and which are in the National Collection. Added to this it has suffered from rough usage, being much rubbed, as will be seen by the illustration on Pl. VIII., and a hole for suspension has been pierced in the upper part. This treatment of medals was very common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and did not tend to add to their better preservation. A medal is much more likely to retain its original surface by being placed carefully in a drawer or cabinet, than by being suspended by a nail against a wall.

H. A. GRUEBER.

XI.

ON EUROPEAN MEDIAEVAL GOLD COINS.

(PL. IX. AND X.)

FROM the fall of the Roman Empire until the thirteenth century there was no gold coinage throughout Europe. It is supposed that this deficiency was supplied by the Greek bezants, but while the progress of European civilisation was causing a greater demand for them the decadence of the Greek Empire was causing a falling off in the supply. From the first Crusade in 1096 until the Latin occupation of Constantinople in 1204, only four of the eight emperors who reigned during that period coined gold, and from 1204 to 1261 nothing but copper was struck by the Latin emperors. There were also other causes probably, such as the extension of commerce, rivalry amongst neighbouring states, and the development of art throughout Europe.

The honour of initiating the revival of a gold coinage has been claimed for Florence, but it appears really to belong to Sicily, for, even putting aside the earlier coins with Arabic legends on both sides, and also those struck for Frederic I, during his minority, with Arabic legend on one side and cross with the Greek IC XC NIKA on the other (Fig. 1), Frederic I, of Sicily, who was elected Emperor in 1220, struck between then and 1250, the year of his death, a remarkable gold coin, the *augustale*, a restoration of Roman imperial art two centuries in advance of the cinque-cento revival (Fig. 2).

The first gold florin was struck at Florence in 1252. It has on one side a lily with the legend "Florentia," and on the other the patron of Florence, St. John the Baptist. The flower as typical of Florence appears to be an example of heraldic "armes parlantes" not uncommon at that period. The extensive commerce of the Florentines caused this coin to be very widely circulated, and before long it was reproduced throughout Europe, the name and title of the sovereign by whom it was struck superseding the original "Florentia." This type was retained by Florence for three centuries. Fig. 11, which is an exact copy of the first florin, was struck about 1369.

There is some uncertainty respecting the date of the first genovivo (Fig. 13) struck at Genoa; Muratori attributes it to 1252. This is another example of "armes parlantes," the type being a gateway with the legend JANUA (the Latin name of Genoa). It was long retained on the coins of the Genoese, but does not appear to have been adopted elsewhere.

Venice comes next, the first zecchino having been struck between 1280 and 1289 by Giovanni Dandolo. Its type, St. Mark standing and giving a standard to the kneeling Doge, appears to be a modification of a Byzantine type of Andronicus II. The type was a favourite one with the Venetians, having been reproduced by them uninterruptedly for more than five centuries; in fact, as long as the republic lasted. Fig. 12 is a zecchino of Andrea Dandolo, 1343-1354, and exactly resembles the first one struck by Giovanni Dandolo.

Fig. 6 is the earliest zecchino struck at Rome; its type of St. Peter and the kneeling senator resembles that of Venice, from which it probably was copied, for Rome at that period does not appear to have originated a type of

her own, the next zecchino in the series, that of John XXII. (Fig. 7), being a copy of the Florentine type. About the middle of the fourteenth century, however, the types of the crossed keys, the tiara, and standing figure of St. Peter or St. Paul were introduced on the coins, and a century later that of the barque of St. Peter, and they have been used ever since as papal emblems (Figs. 8, 9, & 10).

It is remarkable, as showing the influence of the Crusades on European civilisation, that Frederic I., who headed the fifth Crusade in 1228, should have struck the *augustale* before mentioned, and that Louis IX. (St. Louis), who led the sixth Crusade in 1249, should on his return from the Holy Land in 1254 have initiated the gold series of France. Of the various types attributed to this king only two, I believe, are known to exist—the *denier d'or* à l'*écu* and the *Agnel d'or*, the type of which (a favourite one with the French for the next hundred years) is said to have been taken from a silver coin of a Count of Toulouse a century earlier.

In 1257 the gold penny was struck in this country by Henry III. Its type resembles that of a silver penny of Edward the Confessor, and also some contemporary coins struck for Naples by the French sovereigns who were Counts of Provence. The Queen of Henry III. was a Provençal, and if the piece was introduced by her countrymen, who were favourites of the king, and consequently disliked by the people, this may have been one reason for its unpopularity; the attempt to introduce it was unsuccessful, and no other gold piece was struck here until the seventeenth year of Edward III., a period of 86 years.

The English series is so well known that it has been considered needless to give any illustrations of it here. The coins are, for the fourteenth century the florin and its parts, the noble and its subdivisions, and for the fifteenth

the angel and the angelet; all bear original types except that of the quarter-noble, the obverse of which has a strong resemblance to that of the denier d'or of Louis IX. of France.

The French series was continuous from its commencement in 1254. During several reigns the agnel or mouton d'or (Fig. 17) was the favourite type, but Philip VI. de Valois, a contemporary of our Edward III., introduced a variety of types, some of them of great elegance; Fig. 16 is his écu d'or. It may be remarked that no French type occurs in the English series, unless possibly that of the quarter-noble as above suggested, nor any English one in the French; the rivalry and animosity between the two nations may account for this. It appears also that the French prided themselves on the originality of their types, for when the popular Florentine type was adopted by John II. in 1361 it was shortly after discontinued, for the reason, as le Blanc states, that it was unworthy of the dignity of so great a nation to borrow its types from other countries; the type was nevertheless used in Vienne, Bar, and other French provinces.

Germany appears to have been backward in coining gold, for the earliest pieces we have are those of Louis IV., 1328-1347 (Figs. 21 & 22). The types of both of these are copies; that of the smaller one, struck previous to 1328, is of the Florentine type (Fig. 11), and that of the larger, struck subsequently to 1328, is a copy of the écu d'or of Philip VI. of France, 1328-1350 (Fig. 16).

The Flemish series commenced with Louis II. (de Male), who was Count from 1346 to 1384. It is remarkable that his real au lion (Fig. 26) is identical in type and in weight with the French écu of Philip VI. (Fig. 16) and the German piece of Louis IV. (Fig. 21), and all three appear to have been struck about the same time. The mouton

d'or of Louis de Male (Fig. 27) is also a copy of a French type (Fig. 17). The succeeding Count, Philip II., 1384-1404, struck a noble of the English type (Fig. 28), and Philip III., 1419-1467, issued a "riddor" (Fig. 29) in imitation of the French "Franc à cheval" (Fig. 18). This prince also struck the "lion d'or" (Fig. 30), one of the very few original Flemish types.

Fig. 23 is a coin of Charles I. of Bohemia, successor of King John, who fell at Crecy in 1346; the type is original and interesting. On one side is the Bohemian lion, and on the other the bust, or three-quarter length figure, of the king. It is suggestive of the "hardi d'or" of Edward the Black Prince (Fig. 19), struck for Aquitaine some time before 1376. We are told that the three ostrich feathers which appear on the "pavilion" of the Black Prince and "Ich dien" were adopted by him at this time, and therefore it is not improbable that the type of this Bohemian coin was also adopted as a model for the Anglo-Gallic "hardi." The type appears to have become a favourite one in Aquitaine, for not only was it struck by Richard II., but, after the expulsion of the English, Charles de France, brother of Louis XI., and Duke of Aquitaine from 1468 to 1474, struck a coin of this type (Fig. 20), and after his death, when the duchy reverted to the French crown, Louis XI. coined some liards of the same type.

The earliest Spanish gold piece, excepting some partly Moorish coins with Arabic legends, is Fig. 14, struck between 1336 and 1387 by Peter IV. of Aragon, and is a copy of the Florentine type. Later pieces are more original in their types. Fig. 15, struck by Ferdinand and Isabella, probably suggested the *vis-à-vis* arrangement on the coins of our Philip and Mary.

The Portuguese series did not commence very early

and is not very regular. French gold coins appear to have been circulated to supply the deficiency. A peculiarity on the earlier Portuguese coins is the repetition of the king's name and titles on both obverse and reverse, as on Fig. 5, a cruzado of John II., 1481-1495.

To return to Italy. Fig. 3 is the *saluto d'oro* of Charles II. of Sicily; the type is both original and elegant; it probably was the prototype of the Anglo-Gallic salutes, especially the rare one of Henry V., to which it bears a strong resemblance. Fig. 4 is a variety of the "rider" type, struck by Alphonsus V., 1442-1458.

The Scottish gold coinage was both backward and poor; possibly the circumstance of the country being more military than commercial may have been the reason. The first piece was struck by David II. after his return from England in 1357. It is a copy of the noble of our Edward III., and, with the exception of the thistle noble of James VI. (Fig. 25), which is a free version rather than a copy, is the only example of an English type in the Scottish series. The rider (Fig. 24) and the *écu* are French types, but the lion, St. Andrew, unicorn, and other types are original.

There is a distinctive difference between the types of the gold and the silver coins of Western Europe; the cross and pellets, the *chatel tournois*, or coat-of-arms, were considered good enough for the latter, but there is great superiority in the designs of the former, and the sovereign enthroned or on horseback, angels, and patron saints are often introduced. In the south of Europe, however, this is not the case; Rome, Florence, Sicily, Milan, and many other Italian states struck coins of gold, silver, and baser metals, of the same types.

J. G. HALL.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE COINS REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING PAPER, AND
ILLUSTRATED IN PLATES IX. AND X.

PLATE IX.

No.	Sovereign.	Country.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Weight in grs.	Reference.	Denomination.
1.	FREDERIC I.	Sicily.	1197—1220	Crowned eagle, head to right. Legend illegible.	Long cross. In field, at sides of cross, IC XC NI KA.	71½	Thomsen, 2493.	—
2.	FREDERIC I. (after his election as Emperor of Germany).	Sicily.	1220—1250	Laureated bust to right. IMP. ROM CESAR. AVG.	✱ FRIDERICVS. Eagle, with head turned to right.	81	C a p p e, x x i i . 361.	Augustale.
3.	Charles II. of Anjou.	Naples.	1285—1309	Shield with arms of Naples and Provence. KAROL. SCD. DEI. GRA. IERL. ET SIC. REX.	The Annunciation of the B. V. Mary. ✱ AVE GRACIA PLENA DOMINUS TECUM.	67½	Variety of Thomsen, 2522.	S a l u t o d'oro.
4.	Alphonse V.	Sicily and Naples.	1442—1458	Shield quartered with arms of Aragon and Sicily, and Naples. ✱ ALFONSV. D. G. R. ARAGO. SICIL. CATH. VLTR.	The King on horseback galloping to right, brandishing a sword. DVS. Ω. R. ADIVT. ET REGO DÆSPICIT IN-IMICOS. Ω.	82	Heiss, 11, 118, 3.	—

5. John II.	Portugal.	1481—1495	Shield with the arms of Portugal, surmounted with a cusped circle. ✠ IOANIS SEC- VNDVS D. G. REGIS.	Greek Cross within a cusped circle. + IOANIS . SEC- VNDVS . DEI . GRA . L.	54½	Fernan- dez, p. 102. (A variety)	Cruzado.
6. Republic.	Rome.	Before 1303	St. Peter giving a standard to a kneeling Senator. S. PETRVS . SEN (vertical) ΠTOR VRBIS.	Christ standing with- in the vesica pisces, five stars on one side and four on the other; a small head as m.m. ROMA CTTPVT MYRDI S. P. Q. R. (vertical).	54½	Cinagli 1, p. 15.	Zecchino.
7. John XXII. (d'Euise de Cahors).	Rome.	1316—1334	Figure of St. John Baptist. m.m. Mitre. ✠ S. IO- HANNES . B.	The Florentine lily, m.m. crossed keys. SANT . PETRII.	54½	Cinagli 1, p. 29.	Zecchino.
8. Nicolas V. (Lucano di Sarzano).	Rome.	1417—1456	Shield bearing the crossed keys, surmounted by the tiara, and enclosed within an elongated quatrefoil. ✠ S. NICOLAVS PP. QVINTVS.	St. Peter with key and book, standing within an elongated quatrefoil. ✠ S. PETRVS ALMA ROMA.	51½	Cinagli 1, p. 49.	Zecchino.

PLATE IX.

No.	Sovereign.	Country.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Weight in grs.	Reference.	Denomination.
9.	Leo X. (de Medici di Firenze).	Rome.	1513—1521	Arms (of the Medici). LEO PAPA DE- CIMVS.	St. Peter in a boat drawing the net. + SANCTVS PE- TRVS ALMA RO- MA.	51½	Cinagli, 6, p. 67.	Zecchino.
10.	Paul III. (Farnese, Romano).	Rome.	1534—1549	Arms (of the Farnesi). PAVLVS III PONT. MAX.	Standing figure of St. Paul. S. PAV- LVS VAS ELEC- TIONIS.	54	Cin. 9, p. 104.	S c u d o d'oro.
11.	Republic (Martelli family).	Florence.	1369	S . IOANNES . B ✠ LA (hammers). Standing figure of the Saint.	✠ FLORENTIA. Lily.	53	Sambon, Cat. 3, 252.	Fiorino d'oro.
12.	Andrea Dandolo.	Venice.	1343—1354	Standing figure of St. Mark giving a standard to the kneeling Doge. ANDR . DANDV- LO . and vertically, DVX . S . M . VENETI.	Christ standing with- in the vesica piscis. SIT . T . XPE . DAT . Q . TV . REGIS . ISTE . DVCAT .	54½	Schweitzer i, p. 102.	Zecchino.



13. Republic.	Genoa.	1252—1339	The Genoese castle (or gateway) with- in a foliated circle. ✱ ✱ CIVITAS . IANVA.	Cross within a fo- liated circle. ✱ CVNRADVS . RXX.	47	Muratori, i., p. 697.	Genovivo.
14. Peter IV.	Aragon.	1336—1387	S . JOHANNES . B. m.m. Castle. The Saint standing.	✱ ARAGO . REX . P. The Floren- tine lily.	53	Heiss, 72, 5.	Florind'or.
15. Ferdinand and Isabella.	Castille and Leon.	1474—1504	✱ FERNANDVS : ET : hELISA- BET : D : G : RXX : ET : RE- GINA : Busts of the King and Queen facing each other. m.m. Aqueduct.	SVB : VMBRA : ALARYM : TVA- RVM : PROTÈ- GET : RO : Crowned shield quartered with the arms of Castille and Leon and Aragon. Behind it is the Sicilian eagle, and beneath, a flower.	215½	Heiss, i., Pl. 20, p. 60.	Quadruple ducat.

PLATE X.

No.	Sovereign.	Country.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Weight in grs.	Reference.	Denomination.
16.	Philip VI. (de Valois).	France.	1328—1350	† PHILIPPVS : DEI : GRA : FRA- NCORVM : REX : The King en- throned; the Royal arms to left, within a cusped circle.	† XP'Q : VINCIIT : XP'Q : BÆGNAT : X'PQ : IMPÆ- RAT : Foliated cross within a qua- trefoil.	67½	Hoffman, xvi. 3.	Écu d'or.
17.	John II. (le bon).	France.	1350—1364	† AGR ○ DEI ○ QVI ○ TOLL ○ PÆCUN ○ RYDI ○ MISERRERÆ ○ NOB ○ The Pas- chal Lamb beneath, IOh . REX, with- in a cusped circle.	† XPQ . VINCIIT . &c., same as No. 16. A foliated cross cantoned with four lis, within a qua- trefoil.	72	Hoffman, xix. 3.	Mouton d'or.
18.	John II. (le bon).	France.	1350—1364	Lis. IOhANNES : DEI : GRA : FRANCORV : REX : The King on horseback, gal- loping.	† XPQ * VINCIIT * &c., as Nos. 16 and 17. Foliated cross within a qua- trefoil.	59½	Hoffman, xix. 10.	Franc - à - cheval.

19. Edward the Black Prince.	Aquitaine.	Before 1376	<p>* ED * PO * GDS * REGIS * ANGLIE * PDS * AQUITANIE * Three-quarter length figure of the Prince, within cusped circle.</p>	<p>* AVXILLVM * MEVM * A * DOSIMO * B. (Bordeaux). Foli- ated cross canton- ned with two lions and two lis. Ends of cross terminat- ing with acorns, the whole within a cusped circle.</p>	62	Ainslie, 1, 5 (a variety).	Hardi d'or.
20. Charles of France.	Aquitaine.	1468—1474	<p>* KAROLVS * DVX * AQLI- TANIE * m.m. Ship (for la Ro- chelle probably). Same type as No. 19. Lis below figure.</p>	<p>* XPC * VIRGIT * &c., same as No. 16, 17, and 18. Type same as No. 19, m.m. Ship.</p>	53	Duby, Pl. 38, Fig. 11.	Hardi d'or.
21. Louis IV. (of Bavaria).	Germany.	1328—1347	<p>* LVDOVICVS : DEI : GRA : ROMANORVM : IMP : The Em- peror enthroned, with a cusped cir- cle; to left shield with double-headed eagle.</p>	<p>* XPC VIRGIT &c., as on former pieces. Foliated cross within a qua- trefoil.</p>	67	C a p e, xii. 190.	Hardi d'or.

PLATE X.

N ^o .	Sovereign.	Country.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Weight in grs.	Reference.	Denomination.
22.	Louis IV. (of Bavaria).	Germany.	1328—1347	✠ LODOVICI REX The Florentine lily.	✠ S. IOHANNES B. m.m. Crown. Standing figure of the Saint.	53	Cappe, xii. 188.	Florin d'or.
23.	Charles I.	Bohemia.	1346	✠ KAROLVS. DEI. GRACIA. Three-quarter length figure of the King.	✠ ROMANORVM • ET • BOEMIE • REX. • Crowned double-tailed lion rampant to left.	53	Voigt, p. 128, 3.	Florin d'or.
24.	James VI.	Scotland.	1594	∴ IACOBVS. 6. D. G. B. SCOTORVM. The King on horse- back galloping to right. In exergue, 1594.	∴ SPERO. MELLI- ORA. Crowned shield with arms of Scotland.	78	Cochran- Patrick, x. 1.	Riddor.
25.	James VI.	Scotland.	1588	∴ IACOBVS. 6. DEI. GRATIA. REX. SCOTO- RVM. Ship, having at centre arms of Scotland, crowned.	FLORENT. SCEPT. • PIIS. REGNA. HIS. JOVA. DAT • NVMERAT. Q. Floriated cross can- tonned with four lions rampant with- in quatrefoil.	116	Cochran- Patrick, ix. 13.	Thistle noble.

26.	Louis II. (de Male).	Flanders.	1346—1384	<p>✱ LVDOVICVS : D&I : GR&A : COM : Z : DNS : FLAND : The Count enthroned; on his left, shield with lion rampant, the whole within a cusped circle.</p>	<p>✱ XPC : VIRGIT &c., as on No. 16. Type of No. 16, ex- cepting that qua- trefoil is cantoned with rosettes in- stead of trefoils.</p>	67½	Fillon, 998. Den Duyts, Pl. 1, No. 12.	Real au Lion.
27.	Louis II. (de Male).	Flanders. (Ghent.)	1346—1384 (1357)	<p>✱ A&N : D&I : &c., the same as No. 17. Type also the same excepting LVD : COM : instead of IOh . REX :</p>	<p>✱ XPC : VIRGIT &c. Both legend and type are the same as No. 17, excepting that the cross is cantoned with eagles instead of lis.</p>	71	Fillon, 999. Den Duyts, 1, 11.	Mouton d'or.
28.	Philip II. (le hardi).	Flanders.	1384—1404	<p>✱ Ph&S : D&I : GR&A : DVX : BVRG : COM&S : Z : DNS : FL- AND : Type of English noble, but with lion at stern and arms of Bur- gundy instead of those of England.</p>	<p>✱ Ioh : AVTEM &c. Both legend and type are ex- actly the same as those of the Eng- lish noble of Ed- ward III.</p>	104	Fillon, 1005. Duby, liii. 10.	Noble d'or.

PLATE X.

No.	Sovereign.	Country.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Weight in grs.	Reference.	Denomination.
29.	Philip III. (le bon).	Flanders.	1419—1467 (struck after 1430)	PHS : DEI : GRA : DVX : BVRG : Z : COMES : FLANDRIA : The Count on horse- back galloping to right; in exergue, FLAD:	+ SIT : NOMEN : DOSIRI : BE- NEDICTVS : A- MEN : m.m. Bri- quet. Floriated cross quartering shield bearing arms of Burgundy and Brabant.	55	Thomsen, 3585.	Riddor.
30.	Philip III. (le bon).	Flanders.	After 1430	PHS : DEI : GRA : DVX : BVRG : COM : FLAND : Lion to left under Gothic canopy, on either side a "bri- quet" with sparks.	Same legend and type as No. 29.	65	Thomsen, 3586.	Lion d'or.



16



21



26



17



22



27



18



23



28



19



24



29



20



25



30

XII.

FASTI ARABICI.

IV. *Mr. Leggett's Collection.*

MR. EUGENE LEGGETT, of Karachi, has been so good as to send me a number of coins belonging to his cabinet, to be examined for my *Fasti Arabici*. The following is a list of those which are not represented in the British Museum up to the present time. When the inscriptions contain only the usual formulas and Khalif's names, etc., they are not recorded here. Only unusual inscriptions are printed. A vertical *double* line divides Obv. from Rev. in the following descriptions: a horizontal line serves by its position to show that the words under or above it are beneath or above the usual area inscription. The letter *l* of the article *el* is printed in different type from the word it precedes when it is to be assimilated to the following consonant: e.g. El-Seffāḥ is pronounced Es-Seffāḥ.

AMAWĪ KHALIFS.

Æ. Jundey-Sābūr, A.H. 95.—Destuwā, 93.—Sijistān, 91.—
Sarakhs, 99.—Surraḳ, 92.—Sūk-el-Ahwāz, 92.—
Kūmis, 91.—Meysān, 96.—Māhī, 98.—Nahr-
Tīra, 93.

‘ABBĀSĪ KHALIFS.

El-Seffūh. *N.* 134.

El-Manṣūr. *N.* 137. *R.* Armīniya, 144, and 149.—Arde-shīr-Khurra, 145 (الفصل).

El-Mahdī. *R.* El-Moḥammadiya, 162 (الطاهر بن || طلحة), a new governor's name); and 163.

El-Rashīd. *R.* El-Moḥammadiya, 180 (Ties. 1276), and 186

($\frac{\text{سلم}}{\text{جعفر}}$).

El-Amīn. *N.* 197 (no name);—*R.* Sijistān, 196 (name of Khalif Hārūn (*siō*), and $\frac{\text{دا}}{\text{ون}}$);—Herat, 194.

El-Ma'mūn. *N.* s.l. 200 (العراق || ذو الرياستين);—Miṣr, 201

($\frac{\text{لله الفضل}}{\text{سليمين}} || \frac{\text{لله طاهر}}{\text{السوى}}$);—s.l. 204

R. Abrashahr, 210;—el-Moḥammadiya, 201

($\frac{\text{ذو الرياستين}}$), and 204.

El-Mo'taṣim. *R.* Iṣbahān, 219;—Dimashq, 222;—Med.-el-Selām, 219.

El-Mutawekkīl. *R.* Marw, 233.

El-Muhtedī. *R.* Med.-el-Selām, 255.

El-Mo'temīd. *N.* El-Moḥammadiya, 275.

R. Surra-men-raä, 273;—Wāsiṭ, 271 (with $\frac{\text{ذو الوزيرتين}}{\text{الموفق}}$).

El-Mo'taḍīd. *R.* El-Baṣra, 288;—Surra-men-raä, 284, 286, and 288; Shirāz, 287;—Wāsiṭ, 289.

El-Muktefi. *R.* Işbahān, 289, 291;—el-Ahwāz, 293;—el-Bağra, 290;—Tustar-min-el-Ahwāz, 289, 292, and 294;—el-Rāfika, 292;—Surra-men-raä, 290, 291, 292, and 293;—Sūk-el-Ahwāz, 294; el-Kūfa, 290;—el-Moḥammadiya, 294;—Mişr, 292;—el-Mōşil, 292, 293, and 294;—Nişibīn, 290; Wāsiṭ, 290, 292.

El-Muktedir. *R.* Işbahān, 297;—el-Ahwāz, 300;—el-Bağra, 296, 297, and 303;—Tustar-min-el-Ahwāz, 298, 229;—Surra-men-raä, 302, 303;—Sūk-el-Ahwāz, 301; Shīrāz, 304; Fāris, 298;—el-Kūfa, 298, 300;—Med.-el-Selām, 296, 299;—Wāsiṭ, 308.

SAFFĀRIS.

Tāhīr b. Moḥammad. *R.* Fāris, 292.

SĀMĀNIS.

Ismā'īl b. Aḥmad. *R.* El-Shāsh, 288.

R. El-Badhakhshān (*sic*) 293 (الامير محمد بن احمد).

R. El-Shāsh, 291 (أبو الحسن ولي الدولة الوزير).

Naşr b. Aḥmad. *A.* El-Moḥammadiya, 326.

KHANS OF TURKISTAN.

Ilek Naşr. *R.* Akhsīkat, 398. Obv. as B.M. ii. 432 (but م لله); rev. as 433.

BUWEYHIS.

Aḡud-el-dawla. *A.* el-Bağra, 372 الطائع لله || الملك العدل شاهانشاه عضد الدولة وتاج الملة أبو شجاع.

R. Shīrāz, 358, 361, and 365 (all with Rukn-el-

dawla and بن بويه on obv., and ف above rev.).—
 Shebarkān (or Sebzewār السمرقار) 361 (Rukn-
 el-dawla on obv.; rev. | محمد رسول الله |
 المطيع لله | الأمير العدل عضد الدولة أبو شجاع
 شیرزید بن عضد الدولة. —Ammān, 365 (Rukn-
 el-dawla on obv.; rev. | محمد رسول الله |
 الملك العدل عضد | الدولة أبو شجاع | المرزبان
 بن عضد الدولة. No outer margins on obv.

Behā-el-dawla. AR. As B.M. ii. 681, but unit of date clear,
 el-Basra, 385.

FĀṬIMĪS.

El-Hākim. A. Miṣr, 408.

El-Mustanṣir. A. Sūr, 441 (as B. M. iv. 143). Ṭarābulus,
 451.

MONGOLS OF PERSIA.

Abū-Saʿīd. Six examples of Square Kūfī bilingual type; as
 B. M. vi. 173, but new mints, viz.:—

<u>ضرب</u>	<u>ضرب</u>	<u>ضرب</u>	<u>ضرب</u>	<u>شهرستان</u>	<u>ضرب</u>
ارجيش	ارزن	باران	بردع	رشدی	ساجار

Of these, Arzen-rūm, Bārān, Bardaʿ, Sinjār, are well
 known, though not found in this type in the British
 Museum; but *Arjīsh*, in greater Armenia, near Khelāt,
 and *Shahristān Rushdā*, are remarkable.

To the foregoing, I must add descriptions of the following three Mongol coins in the possession of Colonel C. E. Stewart, C.B., who brought them from the Afghan frontier.

1. MANGKŪ KHĀṢĀĀN. AR.

Obv. بج لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Rev. پان شاه ر
وی زمان
منکو کاکا
ن

Above ornament. (خا قان instead of خ to قان.)

No margins.

2. ABĀGĀ, ILKHĀN. AR.

Obv. In square, لا اله الا الله
وحده لا شريك له
محمد رسول الله

Margin in segments obliterated.

Rev. [شیرازی
...
[شیرازی *
[شیرازی
[شیرازی
[شیرازی

* A ring fixed in the middle.

(شیرازی Abaghanu is a new spelling.)

3. TŪKATIMŪR, ILKHĀN. R.

Obv. In eightfoil,

كزينا
لا اله الا الله
محمد
رسول الله
عثمان

Rev. In interwoven double quatrefoil,

ضرب
السلطان العادل
محمد كيش
خلد الله ملكه
طوس

Outside, ضرب | في سنة | احدا | [ر]بعين | سبع | مائة.

First instance of Tūkatimūr's name in Mongol.

Col. Stewart has also a fine gold coin of Tekesh, Shāh of Khwārizm, struck at Neysābūr, A.H. 590.

S. LANE-POOLE.

ORIENTAL COINS AT CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

The Library at Christ Church contains a cabinet of about 550 Mohammedan coins, the majority of which are, more or less precisely, duplicates of specimens in the National Collection, and these need not be mentioned: the remainder, however, comprise some noteworthy specimens.

Passing over 46 early Arab copper coins, which offer but a few trifling varieties of the British Museum types, and of which the earliest is the later form of the standing Khalīf with the name of 'Abd-el-Melik, we begin with the

AMAWIS (12 coins, of which 3 are not in B.M.). *Æ*. Afrikiya, 104, el-Andalus, 111, Hamadhān, 95.

'ABBĀSĪS (15 coins, 3 not in B.M.). *Æ*. 1½2 *el-Rāfiqa*.

Obv. Area. Formula; marg. mint and date.

Rev. Area. محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه

وسلم | عدل.

Marg. . . . بسم الله مما امر به الامير ابراهيم بن دا . . .
الله (Not in Ties.)

Æ. el-Basra, 204. Above rev. area لله; nothing above or beneath obv.

Æ. el-Medīna el-Mutawekkiliya, 247. Beneath obv. area, المعتز بالله. Rev. as B.M., *Cat. Or. Coins*, i. 316.

AMAWĪS OF SPAIN (51) *AR.* el-Andalus, 383. Hishām II.
Above obv. sprig (on a second specimen, annulet);
above rev. .∴, beneath عامر.

AR. el-Andalus, 403. Hishām II. As B.M., ii. 125,
save date.

HANMŪDĪS OF CEUTA (4). *AR.* Med. Sebta, 406. 'Alī.
As B.M. ii. 133; new date; and rev. area
ولى العهد | الامام هشام | امير المؤمنين | المويد
بالله | على.

IDRĪSĪS OF MALAGA (9). *AR.* el-Andalus, 440. As. B.M.
ii. 145; but above rev. الامير, beneath يحيى (three
examples).

KINGS OF TOLEDO (2). *Æ.* Mint and date oblit.; el-Ma'mūn.
(Codera, p. 155); and another (Codera, p. 156).

SĀMĀNĪS (19). *AR.* el-Shāsh, [28]1. Ismā'īl b. Aḥmad.
Obv. Area. لا اله الا الله و | حده. Khalif el-
Mo'taḍid on rev. Otherwise normal. An in-
teresting coin, apparently Ismā'īl's first issue.
AR. Samarkand, 296. Aḥmad b. Ismā'īl. Normal.
Khalif el-Muktedir.

AR. Ma'din, 317. Naṣr b. Aḥmad. Normal. (Two
examples.)

SELJŪKS OF RUM (5). *Æ.* Kay Khusrū I. As B.M. iii.
97; but with mint round horseman, ضرب
بقيصريه

Æ. Kay Khusrū II. No mint or date. Different
inscription from B.M.

[Of the Atābeg and Urtukī class, 51 coins, all are in B.M.]

FĀṬIMĪ KHALIFS (3). *AR.* el-Mahdīya, year obliterated.
el-Mahdī. As B.M. iv. 1; but silver.

AV. Miṣr, 450. el-Mustanṣir. B.M. iv. 143, but
new date.

AV. Sicily, 4xx. ,, Area inscr. arranged
in two lines, not in B.M.

AYYŪBĪS (35). *Æ*. Damascus, no year. Ṣalāḥ-el-dīn. As B.M. iv. 261, square type, but khalif | الامام | لدين الله (half dirhem).

Æ. Mint and date obliterated. el-'Ādil. Usual inscription of el-'Adil and Khalif el-Nāṣir *in six-foil borders*.

Æ. Mayyāfārikīn, 602. el-Awḥad. As B.M. iv. 441 : but date قمرية (sic) وستماة (sic).

The word قمرية 'lunar' after the date is quite unique.

(MAMLŪKS, 11, unimportant.)

KHANS OF THE GOLDEN HORDE (27). *Æ*. Gulistān, 756. Jānibeg. As B.M. vi. 415: but ٦٥٧, reversed.

Æ. New Serāi, 760. 'Azīz Khān.

Æ. Mint and date oblit. 'Azīz Sheykh. Obv. pentagram. Rev. عزيز شيخ خان.

'OTHMĀNLĪ TURKS (64). *Æ*. Miṣr, 982. Murād III. Same as B.M. viii. 252, but with Formula A on obv., thus showing the date of the change of formula.

Æ. Baghdād, 318. Suleymān II. Obv. Hexagram, cusped. Rev. ضرب | بغداد | ١٠٩٩.

Æ. Adrianople, 1106. Muṣṭafā II. Inscription as B.M. viii. 413.

(Also some varieties of denomination under Muṣṭafā III., struck at Islāmböl.)

ALMORAVIDES (5). *Æ*. Denia, 500. 'Alī. Inscr. as B.M. v. 10; nothing beneath rev. (Found in 1825 in digging a sewer opposite Ch. Ch.)

Æ. Seville, 516. 'Alī. Inscr. as B.M. v. 10. Beneath rev. لك.

Æ. Almeria, 525. 'Alī. Inscr. as B.M. v. 10.

SHERĪFS OF MOROCCO (22). *AV.* Marrākush, 996. Aḥmad el-Manṣūr. Inscr. as B.M. v. 240, arrangement varied.

AV. Marrākush, 1008. Aḥmad el-Manṣūr. Inscr. as B.M. v. 248, but ثمانية.

AV. Marrākush, 1013. el-Wāthik. Inscr. as B.M. v. 255, arrangement varied. (2 examples.)

AV. Marrākush, 1046. Moḥammad Sheykh.

Obv. area, within square, بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | عبد الله الامام | محمد شيخ بن | الامام | ايده الله

Margin, انما يريد الله الخ

Rev. area, within square, ابن الامام احمد | ابن | الامام محمد | المهدي بن القائم | بامر الله المحسن

Margin. ضرب بخضر... كش حاطها الله عام ١٥٤٦

AR. 1047. Mint obliterated. Abū-Marwān.

Obv. area, within square, لا اله الا الله الامر | كله لله

Margin obliterated save عام.

Rev. area, within square, ابو مروان | المنصور | بالله

Margin, عام ١٠٤٧

AV. Marrākush, year obliterated. As B.M. v. 263, but obv. and rev. margins transposed.

AV. Fez, 180x and 1092. Ismā'īl. Inscr. as B.M. v. 265.

SHĀHS OF PERSIA (23).

(1) SĀFĀVĪS. *AR.* Tebriz? [10]3 $\frac{4}{5}$. 'Abbās I. As B.M. Pers.¹ 30; var. date.

¹ Mr. R. S. Poole has kindly allowed me to refer to the proof-sheets of his Catalogue of Persian Coins in the British Museum, now in the press.

AR. Iṣfahān, 1096. Suleymān. As B.M. Pers. 50,
but ۱۰۹۱; small size.

AR. Iṣfahān? *x* Suleymān. As B.M. Pers. 50, var.
date, mint doubtful, smaller size.

AV. Tebrīz, 1106. Ḥuseyn. Obv. Normal.

Rev. زد از توفیق حق چهره زر
مکه سلطان حسین دین پر در
ضرب تبریز ۱۱۰۶

AR. Iṣfahān, 1115. Ḥuseyn. As B.M. Pers. 93, var.
date, and در جهان instead of کلب درگاه.

AR. Iṣfahān, 1121. Ḥuseyn. As B.M. Pers. 97: the
same large medal as engraved in Marsden DLVI.

AR. *x* 1122. Ḥuseyn. Obv. usual formula,
counterstruck نقره, Rev. as B.M. Pers. 93, var.
date ۱۱۲۲, and counterstruck رائج.

AR. Iṣfahān, 1125. Ḥuseyn. Oblong. As B.M.
Pers. 97, var. date.

AR. Iṣfahān, *x*. Ḥuseyn. Marginal Imāms trans-
ferred to rev. Small size.

(2) AFGHĀNS.

AR. Iṣfahān, 1136. Maḥmūd. New reverse formula.
Large size.

(3) ERSHĀRĪS.

AV. Iṣfahān, 1151. Nādir. Obv. السلطان نادر.

Rev. ۱۱۵۱ خلد الله ملکه ضرب اصفهان
Small size.

AR. Shīrāz, 1152. Nādir. As B.M. Pers. 250, var.
mint.

AR. Iṣfahan, 1154. Nādir. As preceding: but
ضرب دار السلطنة اصفهان
۱۱۵۴ (ringed)

AV. Iṣfahān, 1160. 'Adil. Obv. triple formula: no margin.

Rev. ۱۱۶۰ یا علی بن موسی الرضا ضرب اصفهان

Local copper issues (13) of Erivān, Iṣfahān, Baghdād, Tebrīz, Tiflīs and Shīrāz.

MONGOLS OF DEHLI (82).

AR. *x* 1018. Jehāngīr. Formula not in B.M.

Zodiacal Issues. A complete set in gold, with an additional Aries, the ram *recumbent*; a few signs in silver and a set of the French imitation half rupees; none, but the Aries already mentioned, being noteworthy.

Rupees of Shah Jehān, Sūrat, 1041, and Lahore, 1037; of Ferukhsīr, Murshidābād, 1130; of Moḥammad, Shahjehānābād, 1143 and 1149, and Multān, 1136; and a rupee of Nādir Shāh struck at Murshidābād in 1151, are not in the B.M. collection.

S. LANE-POOL.

NOTICES OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

The *Revue Numismatique*, 1885, Part IV, contains the following articles :—

1. C. Casati. *Épigraphie de la Numismatique étrusque*. The chief point worthy of note in this paper is the writer's attribution of the coins hitherto read $A \gtrsim \text{EIEI} \nabla$ *Peithesa* and classed among the uncertain of Etruria, to Perugia. M. Casati reads the inscription $A \gtrsim \text{EIDE} \nabla$ *Peiresa*.

2. E. Babelon. *Monnaies de la Cyrénaïque*. In this article M. Babelon is inclined to disagree with L. Müller in attributing to Cyrene two remarkable electrum coins (Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afrique*, tom. I. p. 9, No. 1, and *Suppl.* p. 1, No. 1a) which he prefers to class among the uncertain early electrum of Asia Minor. On the other hand, he gives to Cyrene an archaic coin of pure gold, weight 110 grs., having on the obverse four silphium flowers arranged in a cruciform pattern, and on the reverse an incuse square (Pl. XV., 1.). The writer would also attribute to Cyrene the curious silver coin bearing a winged running or kneeling figure, with a disk in his hand and with a flower (silphium ?) before him, engraved in the B.M. *Catalogue of Greek Coins, Macedon*, p. 136, and there assigned to the district about Therma (Salonica), where it is said to have been procured by the late Mr. Borrell.

3. M. Deloche. *Monnaies mérovingiennes*. Coins of Theodebert I and of the Emperor Justinian, bearing the monograms $\overline{\text{RE}}$ (*Remis*, *Civitas Remorum*, Reims) and $\overline{\text{CALN}}$, $\overline{\text{CLAVN}}$, $\overline{\text{CALVN}}$, $\overline{\text{CN}}$, $\overline{\text{CANI}}$, or $\overline{\text{CNAI}}$, abbreviated forms of *CATALAVNI* (Châlons-sur-Marne).

4. A. Engel. *Monnaies des Normands d'Italie*. Unpublished coins of Roger I, Count of Calabria and Sicily, 1072—1101.

5. J. J. Guiffrey. *La Monnaie des médailles*. A metallic history of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.

The *Revue Numismatique*, 1886, Part I, contains the following articles :—

1. L. Maxe Werly. *Monnaies des Pétrocres*.

2. P. Margaritis. Médailles grecques. Remarkable coins in the writer's collection.

3. M. Deloche. Monnaies mérovingiennes. (Continuation.) Coins of Theodebert with the mint-mark \overline{BO} (Bonn).

4. R. Serrure. Monnaies mérovingiennes. Avranches, Ambazac, Arras, *Jubiniacum*, Chemillé, Maestricht, &c.

5. L. Blancard. Sur le florin provençal.

6. P. de Cassac. Chronologie des Comtes de la Marche.

7. J. J. Guiffrey. La Monnaie des médailles. (Continuation.)

8. J. P. Six. Monnaies lyciennes. We reserve our notice of this valuable contribution to the study of the obscure series of Lycia until M. Six has published his concluding article. At present we need only remark that M. Six is clearly right in rejecting Fellows's attempt to identify the legends on the Lycian coins of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., with the names of cities. They are certainly the names of princes or rulers, some of whom are historically known.

The *Revue Numismatique*, 1886, Part II, contains the following articles:—

1. J. P. Six. Monnaies lyciennes. (Continuation.)

2. O. Vauvillé. Monnaies gauloises trouvées dans le département de l'Aisne.

3. J. M. Prou. Tiers de sou d'or mérovingien de Tidiriciacum.

4. L. Blancard. Sur le florin provençal.

5. G. Schlumberger. Sceau inédit de Boniface de Montferrat avec le plan de la ville de Salenique.

6. J. Rouyer. Déniers et autres poids monétaires de France et des Pays-Bas.

The *Revue Numismatique*, 1886, Part III, contains the following articles.

1. Th. Reinach. Essai sur la Numismatique des rois de Cappadoce:—A first instalment of a very valuable paper which will elucidate many doubtful points in the numismatic history of the province of Cappadocia. The Cappadocian series, owing to the fact that nearly all the kings bore the name Ariarathes, or Ariobarzanes, and that on their coins their surnames are very rarely added, has been hitherto one of the most difficult to classify in the whole series of Greek regal coins. M. Reinach, who has for some time past devoted close and minute study to the coinage of the Kings of Cappadocia, has availed himself of all the most recent discoveries both numismatic and epigraphic, and has undoubtedly succeeded in establishing a scientific and well-founded system of classification which will probably be accepted by all numismatists.

2. G. Schlumberger. Monnaies inédites des Éthiopiens et des Homérites. This article forms a substantial contribution to the little which is known of the numismatics of the Christian Kings of Southern Arabia in the fourth century, A.D.

3. M. Deloche. Monnaies mérovingiennes. Considérations générales sur les monnaies d'or au nom du Roi Théodebert I.

4. A. Engel. Imitations monétaires de Château-Renault. Second article.

5. Th. Sauzier. Numismatique coloniale. Le piastre Decaen.

The *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, Band xiii., Heft ii., contains the following articles :—

1. P. Lambros. Inedited coins of the Cretan town of Naxos. In this paper, M. Lambros attributes to the town of Naxos, in Crete, a place which is mentioned by Suidas and by the Scholiast of Pindar (*Isthm.* vi., 108), two very remarkable silver staters inscribed respectively **ΝΟΙΞΑΝ** and **ΝΑΚΜΣΟΝ**. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, *Rev.* Tripod; and on the strength of this evidence the previously known silver coins of the same types usually attributed to Apollonia in Crete which bear no inscriptions.

It is to be feared that M. Lambros has been a little too hasty in attributing these coins to the town of Naxos, for as M. Halbherr has pointed out in an article recently published in the *Mittheilungen des Arch. Inst. in Athen*, Band xi., p. 84, the initial letters **Ν** and **Ξ** are local forms of the Digamma which occur in inscriptions lately discovered on the site of Axus in Crete, to which city the coins must therefore be transferred. The appearance of M. Lambros's article before that of M. Halbherr is to be regretted, as it has led astray not only the learned editor of the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, who has added no note of warning on the subject, but also Mr. Warwick Wroth, who has accepted the attribution of these coins proposed by M. Lambros in his valuable *Catalogue of the Coins of Crete and the Ægean Islands in the British Museum*. London, 1886.

2. F. Imhoof-Blumer. Contributions to Greek Numismatics. This paper consists of disconnected notes on coins of various cities. Like all Dr. Imhoof's papers, it is fruitful in new matter.

3 and 4. F. Friedensburg. Two short articles on Bracteates and other mediæval coins.

5 and 6. J. Menadier. The earliest coinage of Hanover.

7. F. Hulsteh. On an ancient Egyptian gold ring bearing marks of value.

8. B. Pick. On the official titles of the Flavian Emperors.

9. H. Sachs. The Emperor Domitius Domitianus and the usurper Achilleus.

10. C. Stuve. Additions to Von Sallet's Dates of Alexandrian Imperial Coins, &c.

The *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, Band xiii., Heft iii. and iv., contains the following articles :—

1. A. Meyer. Coins of Brandenburg and Prussia relating to the African possessions, 1681—1696.

2. W. Drexler. Remarks on certain coins described by Cohen, Mionnet, and others.

3. W. Drexler. On a coin of Julian the Apostate.

4. J. Menadier. On the farthings (Vierlinge) of the town of Brunswick.

5. H. Dannenberg. Were there memorial coins in the Middle Ages?

6. J. Menadier. Finds of Bracteates in 1885.

7. J. Menadier. Croppenstedt, a mint of the abbots of Corvei.

8. B. Pick. On the official titles of the Flavian Emperors. (Continuation.)

9. R. Weil. The Dionysos of Praxiteles at Elis.

10. H. Dannenberg. On a find of mediæval denarii at Pammin.

The *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, Band xiv., Heft i., contains the following articles :—

1. A. von Sallet. The acquisitions of the Royal Coin-Cabinet from April, 1885, to April, 1886.

The Berlin collection has acquired during the year 249 Greek, 38 Roman, 365 Oriental, and 133 Mediæval and Modern coins.

Among the Greek the most important are a fine silver stater of Mallus in Cilicia, with a figure of Demeter on the reverse ; a stater resembling those of the Orreskii (Head, *Coins of the Ancients*, Pl. IV., 3), but with the legend ΔΙΟΝΥ., the name of some unknown place or dynast in Thrace.

A very fine bronze medallion of Acrasus in Lydia (Sept. Severus) with the type of Amphion and Zethos binding Dirke to the bull ; a fine coin of Smyrna of Antoninus Pius with the reverse type of Pelops and Hippodameia ; an unpublished bronze coin of the first century, B.C., probably struck at Pisidia or Cilicia, and bearing the name of an unknown dynast, Soloettes or Soloettus.

2. Th. Mommsen. On the coins of Titus.

3. Th. Mommsen. Roman mint-officials.

4. Th. Mommsen. The provincial currency of the Province of Asia and its relation to the imperial currency.

5. Weber. Two hitherto unidentified deniers of Osnabrück.

6. F. Friedensburg. On finds of Bracteates at Filehne and Sarbske.

7. F. Friedensburg. On Silesian Bracteate-shaped Heller.

8. M. Bahrfeldt. Roman denarii countermarked by Vespasian.

The *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, Band xiv., Heft ii., contains the following articles:—

1. J. N. A. Sworonos. On some hitherto unattributed Cretan coins. The towns to which the writer assigns the coins of which he treats are Malla, Aptera, Eleutherna, Elatos? Etera, and Phalasarna.

2. W. Drexler. Remarks on some specimens in Fox's Engravings of unpublished or rare Greek coins.

3. J. V. Kell. The arms of Neuburg and the coins of Otto, Heinrich, and Philip, 1505—1559.

4. J. P. Six. A group by Myron? on a stater of Mallus, representing Herakles strangling the lion.

5. A. Löbbecke. Find of coins in the Island of Chios. The coins are of Ephesus, Erythrae, Miletus (including two tetradrachms), Chios, Cos, Rhodes, and of Mausolus and Pixodarus, the Carian Dynasts.

6. H. Dressel. Remarks on Garrucci's "Monete dell' Italia antica."

7. E. Bahrfeldt. On a wrongly attributed Bracteate of Silesia.

8. Minor Contributions.

In the *Annuaire de Numismatique*, 1886, July—August, the most remarkable article is by M. J. P. Six. It is entitled *L'ère de Tripolis*. The writer of this paper has once more made one of those striking discoveries in the chronology of the silver coinage of Phœnicia which carry immediate conviction to the mind of the numismatist. No one who reads his paper with the coins of Tripolis before him can fail to see at a glance that the tetradrachms dated **AΣ** (= 201) and **HI**, **ΘK**, **Λ**, **ΑΛ**, **ΒΛ**, (= 18 and 29—32) are all of the same style, and that they cannot possibly be dated, as has hitherto been supposed, from two eras so far apart from one another as the Seleucid, B.C. 812, and the Pompeian, B.C. 64.

There can, of course, be no doubt that the first was struck in the year 201 of the Seleucid era, which corresponds with B.C. 111. Now, as M. Six shows, this is clearly the first year of the autonomy of the city, from which the *Era of Tripolis* dates.

In the year 111, therefore, the Seleucid era was abandoned, and the subsequent tetradrachms bearing the dates 18 and 29, 30, 31, 32, were issued respectively in B.C. 95, 84, 83, 82, and 81.

It is a pity that M. Six did not include the copper coins in his inquiry. It will be found, we believe, that these will fully confirm M. Six's discovery, but they will also prove (a fact which M. Six does not mention) that Tripolis, in the course of the first century B.C., reverted again to the Seleucid era, which she continued to use down to the latest Imperial times.

B. V. H

MISCELLANEA.

HISTORICAL DOLLARS AND THE ENGLISH SHILLING.—In exhibiting from my thaler cabinet a selection of thalers of South Germany, that is to say, of Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden, I think that a few remarks on the above subject may perhaps interest some of my numismatic friends, especially as I believe that no paper has yet been read on these most interesting pieces.

All the coins are more or less historical, but not all can fairly be considered beautiful in the strict sense of the word, although they may serve as a useful medium in the dealings between men.

In comparing the reverses of these thalers with the reverses of our shilling of the present reign, any one will naturally be struck with the remarkable plainness of the latter and the great beauty of the former, which are designed by Voigt.

It may be said that simplicity is the very essence of fine art; in the case of our shilling, however, simplicity means poorness of design and absence of beauty.

The coin should declare its country, and may it not be said in centuries to come that English art was in a declining state if judged by the now current coins?

The Greek coinage of antiquity is much more symbolical than historical, and the Romans improved on it by making their coinage both symbolical and historical.

It appears that the King of Bavaria and the famous artist Voigt have taken the Roman coinage as their model; this course, however, might with advantage have been imitated in designing our shilling.

The execution of the Bavarian pieces is very good indeed. The reverse of the Kronen-thaler of Baden is only heraldic, and has no historical interest.

The inscriptions are all in the language of the country, that is, in German; and in this case another step has been taken in the right direction, which is quite in accordance with a popular desire, that all inscriptions on coins or medals should be in the language of the country in which they were struck; this has only partly been carried out in the shilling of Victoria, as the obverse bears the well-known Latin inscription.

One of these thalers has on the reverse the bust of two eminent men face to face, on the left that of "Reichenbach," on the right that of "Frauenhofer," and the date 1826 under the busts. These gentlemen were the founders of the celebrated manufactory of mechanical and optical instruments at a place called Benedict-Beuern. This seems to be the first instance in modern times of the representation of private individuals on current coins—an example worthy of notice.

Over the busts there appears the motto of Schiller, "Dem Verdienste seine Kronen;" this is an honour which poets do not very often enjoy, and perhaps it might seem somewhat novel to have quotations from Shakspeare, Byron, or Milton, placed on our new coinage, which, I believe, is now under consideration.

As this is not a complete set of the Geschichts-thaler, I will not describe each specimen separately. I may, however, be permitted to call attention to those with the following inscriptions, "Segen des Himmels," "Walhalla," "Bayerns Treue," and also to an Austrian double thaler, as beautiful productions of medallie fine art.

E. C. KRUMBHOLTZ.

FIND OF ROMAN COINS.—The six hundred Roman coins enumerated in the accompanying list were brought to the Medal Room of the British Museum, on June 16th, 1885, by Mr. Walter Rhodes, manager of the gas-works at Charing, Kent, who stated that they had been found in 1881 by a distant relation of his whilst ploughing some land lying between Bawtry in Yorkshire and Everton in Nottinghamshire. The coins were found in a jar, and Mr. Rhodes believes that these six hundred specimens constitute the whole find. The hoard was looked through by my colleague Mr. Keary and myself, but the time at our disposal was, unfortunately, not sufficient to allow of a minute examination of the coins, and we were not able therefore to draw up a list of the reverse types, nor to identify a number of badly preserved specimens which might have been puzzled out after cleaning. We, however, classed

the coins according to emperors, and counted the specimens belonging to each reign. They were all of copper, with the exception of a few which showed signs of having been washed with silver.

Emperor.	Date.	No. of Specimens.
Valerianus	A.D. 253—260	1
Gallienus	253—268	266
Salonina	(wife of Gallienus)	16
Postumus	258—267	3
Victorinus	265—267	2
Claudius II. Gothicus	268—270	220
Quintillus	270	13
Aurelianus	270—275	6
Tetricus I.	268—273	4
Tetricus II.	(son of Tetricus I.)	2
Probus	276—282	1
Diocletian	284—305	2
Uncertain		64

Total . . 600

WARWICK WROTH.

FIND OF COINS NEAR LEAMINGTON.—On the 21st of May, 1885, in the parish of Milverton, near Leamington, a carter, while working in a gravel-pit, found an earthen vessel containing Roman coins. Unfortunately the man broke the jar to reach the contents, and the fragments have not yet been discovered. A large proportion of the coins were appropriated by persons who heard of the discovery, while the specimens that found their way into the hands of the owner and his friends have been claimed by the Crown as treasure-trove, probably by reason of erroneous newspaper statements that “many gold and silver coins” had been found.

I had an opportunity of examining between fifty and sixty of an estimated total of two hundred, and found that the following emperors (with one empress) were represented:—

Gallienus.	Victorinus.	Quintillus.
Salonina.	Tetricus.	Tacitus.
Postumus.	Claudius II.	Probus.

The specimens I saw were all base denarii (third brass), and with a few exceptions their condition was somewhat indifferent.

HENRY SYMONDS.

LIST OF COINS FOUND IN ABERDEEN IN MAY LAST ENCLOSED IN A BRASS POT.—The pot, which closely resembled that which contained the Montraive hoard, was of the ordinary form of the brass culinary pots, with three feet and triangularly-shaped ears for suspension by a semicircular iron handle, with loops at the ends.

The pot and coins were forwarded to the Exchequer, and her Majesty's Remembrancer having asked me to examine and report upon the find, I lost no time in complying with his request.

I found the whole of the coins to consist of pennies or sterlings, and mostly of Edwards I., II., and III. I did not feel qualified, nor did I deem it desirable, to separate the Edwards into their respective reigns, and contented myself by merely stating the number of coins belonging to each mint. There was not one reading EDWARDVS in the find. The varieties are numerous, and on the whole the coins are well preserved. To examine them minutely would occupy a very long time, seeing they number upwards of twelve thousand.

The following is the result:—

ENGLISH. Edwards I., II., and III.		
Berwick		204
Bristol		275
Bury St. Edmunds		402
Canterbury		3134
Chester		21
Durham		1118
Exeter		15
Kingston (Hull)		16
Lincoln		106
London		5930
Newcastle		152
York		272
Robert de Hadeleie, Moneyer		20
Dublin (3 without triangle)		45
Waterford (2 without triangle)		21
Edward III. deniers of Aquitaine		4
SCOTTISH. Alexander III.		112
Robert Bruce		8
John Baliol (3 of St. Andrew and 8 Rex Scotorum)	11—	131
Carried forward		11872

	Brought forward	11872
FOREIGN STERLINGS.	Robert III. de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at Alost, 1305—1322	12
	Ditto struck at Ghent	1
	Arnold, Count of Loos, 1280—1323	3
	Ferri IV. of Lorraine, 1312—1328	2
	Edward, Count of Bar	3
	John, Count of Luxemburg, as King of Bohemia and Poland, 1311—1346	7
	Gaucher II. de Chatillan, 1314—1329, struck at Yve	55
	John d'Avesnes, Count of Hainault and Holland, 1280—1304, struck at Mons	7
	Gauleran II. de Luxemburg, Lord of Ligny, 1304—1353	8
	Louis IV., Count of Flanders, 1314— 1347, struck at Aix-la-Chapelle	5
	Gui de Dampierre, Marquis of Namur, Count of Flanders, 1280—1305	3
	William d'Avesnes, Bishop of Cam- bray, 1292—1295	1
	John III., Duke of Brabant, 1312— 1355	6
	Not yet deciphered, some of which are illegible	27—
	Corroded and illegible	140
	Fragments of about	204
		20
		<hr/>
		12,286
		<hr/>

GEORGE SIM.

EDINBURGH, *October 6th*, 1886.

XIII.

GREEK COINS ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM IN 1885. (Pl. XI.)

Few more important sales have taken place in recent years than that of 1884, at which Mr. James Whittall's cabinet, formed at Smyrna, was dispersed. The British Museum, although shortness of funds prevented it from buying many desirable coins, was yet able in consequence of that sale to acquire in 1885 many important additions to the national cabinet. It may interest the members of the Numismatic Society to possess a list of the more important of these acquisitions, and photographic illustrations of a few selected coins.

The present paper will not, however, mention the most important class of coins comprised in the sale or purchased for the British Museum, the electrum coins of Asia Minor; these are reserved for a second paper by Mr. Head.

Among the other Greek coins acquired are the following:—

ABDERA IN THRACE.

Obv.—Griffin with pointed wing trotting l., in front, star.

Rev.—ΕΓΙΜΑΝΔΡΩΝΑΚΤΟΣ, written in incuse band.

R. 1. Wt. 199·5 grains. . (Pl. XI, 1.)

The trotting griffin is very unusual on coins of Abdera.

AENUS IN THRACE.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Hermes r., in round pileus, hair plaited.

Rev.—**AINI**. Goat r., in field astragalos; all in incuse square.

Æ. .95. Wt. 250.

2. As last; symbol, crescent.

Æ. .9. Wt. 250.

3. As last; symbol, Silenus-mask.

Æ. .95. Wt. 253.5.

4. *Obv.*—Head of Hermes as above.

Rev.—**AI**. Caduceus; all in incuse square.

Æ. .45. Wt. 19.7. (Pl. XI, 2.)

5. As last.

Æ. .4. Wt. 18.

6. *Obv.*—Head of Hermes in pileus; hair short.

Rev.—**AIN**. Goat r.; in front, club.

Æ. .5. Wt. 20.2. (Pl. XI, 3.)

7. As last; before goat, plant.

Æ. .45. Wt. 19.8.

8. *Obv.*—Head of Hermes, three-quarter face, in pileus.

Rev.—**AINION**. Goat r., in front amphora; beneath astragalos.

Æ. .95. Wt. 243. (Pl. XI, 4.)

9. As last; before goat, growing plant.

Æ. .95. Wt. 232.3.

Of these coins Nos. 1, 6, and 8 are notable for their style and perfect preservation. Nos. 4 and 5 are of a

type new to the British Museum: but a stater with the same types was in the Fox collection (Fox, *Rare Greek Coins*, No. 44), purchased from Mr. Whittall; and smaller divisions are mentioned by Von Sallet in his paper on the coins of Aenus, *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, v. 177.

COTYS, KING OF THRACE.

Obv.— Bearded head l., bare.

Rev.— $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{KO} \\ \text{TY} \end{smallmatrix}$ Two-handled cup.

Æ. 4. Wt. 13·7.

Published by Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. C. 5. A similar specimen in the British Museum bears the legend **KOTO** (*Cat. Thrace*, p. 202).

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

Besides ordinary coins of Lysimachus and Alexander, we must mention a few important pieces of the latter king of the late flat type, which seem to be new varieties. It will be necessary only to mention the symbols and letters on the reverse.

1. Mesembria. $\begin{smallmatrix} \Delta\text{IO} \\ \text{ME}\Sigma\text{AMBPI} \end{smallmatrix}$

Æ. 1·3. Wt. 225·8.

2. Teos. $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{A} \\ \text{THI} \end{smallmatrix}$ and a figure of bearded Dionysus l., in full drapery; holds kantharos and long thyrsos.

Æ. 1·3. Wt. 256·7. (Pl. XI, 5.)

3. Uncertain city. **ΕΥΠΡΟ** and bee.

Æ. 1·2. Wt. 257·9.

The figure of the bearded Dionysus is new on coins of Alexander; very probably it reproduces a sculptural type so familiar to the people of Teos as to be regarded as an appropriate emblem for the city.

LARISSA IN THESSALY.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Nymph facing, hair bound with taenia; on shoulders to fasten her dress two sphinxes.

Rev.—**ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙ**. Horse r., feeding; below, **ΑΙ**.

Æ. 75. Wt. 91·4.

This coin has already been published in this Journal by the Rev. W. Greenwell (1885, Pl. I, 5, p. 7), while temporarily in the hands of Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent.

2. *Obv.*—Head of Nymph facing.

Rev.—**ΛΑΡΙΣ**
ΑΙΩΝ Horse r., feeding.

Æ. 8. Wt. 92. (Pl. XI, 7.)

This is for beauty and preservation one of the most perfect coins in the British Museum.

MAGNETES OF THESSALY.

Obv.—Head of Artemis r.; at shoulder bow and quiver.

Rev.—**ΜΑΓΝΗ**
ΤΩΝ Forepart of galley r.; to r. **Χ** (**Ἀχαιῶν**.)

Æ. 6. Wt. 33.

See Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.* p. 132.



AETOLIA.

Obv.—Head of Pallas r., in crested Corinthian helmet adorned with serpent.

Rev.—ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ. Aetolia seated r. on shields; holds spear and Nike; to r., tripod; in ex. ΓΕΝ ΑΡ.

Æ. 7. Wt. 132·2.

ARCADIA IN CRETE.

Obv.—Head of Zeus Ammon r.

Rev.—Α]ΡΚΑ ΔΩΝ. Pallas r.; clad in chiton with diplois; holds spear and shield.

Æ. 65. Wt. 78. (*Cat. Crete*. Pl. III, 8)

CNOSUS IN CRETE.

Obv.—Head of Persephone r.; corn-crowned; various countermarks.

Rev.—Four pellets in labyrinth of mill-sail pattern.

Æ. 9. Wt. 167·8. (*Cat. Crete*. Pl. IV, 10.)

The above coins are included in the catalogue of Cretan coins recently published.

SINOPE IN PAPHLAGONIA.

Obv.—Eagle's head l.; below fish's head.

Rev.—Two small incuse squares within a larger.

Æ. 65. Wt. 88·2.

Published by the Rev. W. Greenwell in *Num. Chron.*, 1885 (Pl. I, 8, p. 8).

GARGARA IN MYSIA.

Obv.—Head of Apollo r.

Rev.—ΓΑΡ. Horse r., galloping; all in incuse square.

Æ. .45. Wt. 22.2. (Pl. XI, 8.)

These types appear to be new on silver of this city

CEBRENIA IN TROAS.

1. *Obv.*—Ram's head l.

Rev.—Quadripartite incuse square, the alternate sections deeper.

Æ. .45. Wt. 29.3.

2. *Obv.*—Ram's head r.

Rev.—Quadripartite incuse square.

Æ. .4. Wt. 16.5.

3. *Obv.*—KEBRI. Ram's head r.

Rev.—As last.

Æ. .4. Wt. 17.

4. *Obv.*—Ram's head r.

Rev.—As last.

Æ. .2. Wt. 4.5.

5. *Obv.*—KEBPHNI. Two rams' heads back to back; between, floral pattern.

Rev.—As last.

Æ. .4. Wt. 10.5.

6. *Obv.*—Ram's head r.

Rev.—Two small incuse squares joined at the corner.

Æ. .1. Wt. 19.

7. *Obv.*—Ram's head r.

Rev.—Calf's head r., in incuse square.

Æ. .4. Wt. 29·5.

8. *Obv.*—Ram's head l.

Rev.—Gorgoneion in incuse square.

Æ. .4. Wt. 26·8.

9. *Obv.*—Ram's head l.

Rev.—Kantharos.

Æ. .25. Wt. 3.

Several of these varieties are new, or at least do not appear in Dr. Imhoof's list of the coins of Cebrenia in the *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, ii. 307.

The following, not purchased at the Whittall sale, but already in the British Museum, do not appear to be published :—

10. *Obv.*—Ram's head l.

Rev.—Gorgoneion in incuse square.

Æ. .4. Wt. 27·6.

11. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r., laur.

Rev.—Ram's head r.

Æ. .3. Wt. 5·2, 4, 3·4, 2·7.

Of No. 11, all four examples were brought from Asia by Mr. Newton. They are in poor preservation, and whatever legend they may have had has disappeared; it is not impossible that they may belong to Lesbos or some other place, but the types are the same as appear on copper of Cebrenia.

DARDANUS IN TROAS.

Among the coins of Dardanus acquired are two interesting pieces of the reign of Geta. One has a representation of Ganymedes and the eagle. The other (Pl. XI, 6) is a duplicate of the coin discussed by me at p. 79 of my *Types of Greek Coins*. The type is Aeneas flying from Troy; with one hand he leads Ascanius, in the other he holds, not as one might expect his father Anchises, but a deity seated on a chair. On both the British Museum coins this interesting figure is clear. The deity is seated in perfectly rigid attitude with hands on knees on a high-backed seat; the upper part appears to be undraped, but the knees are covered with drapery. We have here in all probability a copy of some archaic seated statue preserved at Dardanus and said to have been rescued by Aeneas from burning Ilium.

GERGIS IN TROAS.

Obv.—Head of Sibyl, facing, laur.

Rev.—ΓΕΡ. Winged sphinx seated l.

ÆR. 35. Wt. 6·2. (Pl. XI, 9.)

This coin appears to be new, in silver. That the types at Gergis are a head of the Sibyl and a sphinx is expressly stated by Stephanus of Byzantium *s.r.* Gergis.

ILIUM IN TROAS.

The only silver coins of Ilium mentioned in the list in Schliemann's *Ilios* (p. 641) are the tetradrachms of flat fabric. But a hemidrachm similar to the following is published by Fox (ii. Pl. III, 47).

Obv.—Head of Athene l., in Corinthian helmet.

Rev.—**ΙΑΙ**. Athene walking to l., polos on head, holds in r. spear bound with fillet; in l., spindle; at her feet owl l. and **Α**.

Æ. .55. Wt. 32. (Pl. XI, 11.)

GAMBRIUM IN IONIA.

I am not aware that any silver coins of Gambrium have been hitherto published; the following specimen is of the same types as the ordinary copper:—

Obv.—Head of Apollo r. laur.

Rev.—**ΓΑΜ**. Forepart of bull r., butting.

Æ. .4. Wt. 26. (Pl. XI, 10.)

This is a coin of thick fabric and very good style, struck early in the fourth century B.C.

HERACLEIA IN IONIA.

Obv.—Head of Pallas r., in crested Corinthian helmet.

Rev.—**ΗΡΑΚΛΕ
ΩΤΩΝ** Club; all in wreath.

Æ. .6. Wt. 38.2. (Pl. XI, 12.)

This piece seems to be contemporary with the large tetradrachms of Heracleia. The standard is that in use in the third century at Miletus and Ephesus (Head, *Coinage of Ephesus*, period VII).

MILETUS IN IONIA.

Obv.—Head of Apollo l., laur.

Rev.—**Μ. ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΙΟΣ**. Lion l., looking back at star.

Æ. .9. Wt. 161.2.

A fine example of the rare staters of Miletus.

SAMOS.

I regret to say that I was misinformed as to the weight of some of the coins of Mr. Whittall's collection published in my *Samos* (*Num. Chron.*, 1882). Pl. I, 6, p. 27, weighs not 39 grs. but 32·7; Pl. I, 7, weighs not 9 grains but 4·4; and the variety of the same coin (p. 27, No. 4) weighs 5·1. These corrections unfortunately still further increase the doubt with which I classed the coins to Samos.

CERAMUS IN CARIA.

1. *Obv.*—Head of City r., wearing turreted crown.

Rev.—**KE**. Caduceus; all in wreath.

Æ. 65.

2. Similar.

Æ. 5.

3. *Obv.*—Head of Artemis r., laur.; quiver at shoulder.

Rev.—**KE**. Sceptre; beside it, bipennis.

Æ. 5.

A coin resembling No. 3 is stated by Dr. Friedländer to have been procured in Caria by Schönborn (*Berl. Blätter*, iii. 13). The attribution of 1 and 2, which seem to be unpublished, is more dubious. They must, however, belong to the Asiatic Coast, and as Cebrenia, Celeris, and Ceretape did not strike coins at this particular time, the second century B.C., Ceramus is the most probable attribution.

CHERSONESUS IN CARIA.

Obv.—Head of lion r., mouth open.

Rev.—**+EP**. Head and neck of bull r.; all in incuse square.

Æ. 4. Wt. 13·5. (Pl. XI, 13.)

Statars of this type were first attributed to the Carian

Chersonesus by M. Six (*Zeitschr. f. Num.* iii., p. 345). The present small coin, being from a collection formed at Smyrna, would confirm this attribution if it needed confirmation.

CNIDUS? IN CARIA.

1. *Obv.*—Forepart of lion with open mouth to l.

Rev.—Square incuse divided diagonally by band.

Æ. .8. Wt. 164.8.

Published by the Rev. W. Greenwell, *Num. Chron.*, 1885 (Pl. I, 10, p. 10). The attribution to Cnidus, however, is far from certain; Lycia has a claim quite as good.

2. *Obv.*—**ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ**. Head of Aphrodite r., hair in sphendone; behind, prow of ship.

Rev.—**ΣΥΝ**. Young Herakles kneeling r., strangling serpents.

Æ. .9. Wt. 164.8. (Pl. XI, 15.)

This is a coin of the well-known alliance formed by several cities of Asia after the victory of Conon at Cnidus in B.C. 394. (See Waddington, *Mélanges de Num.* ii. p. 8. Pl. II, No. 4). The present example differs from that figured by Mr. Waddington in the position of the prow.

LYCIA.

1. *Obv.*—Dolphin r.; below, double line of dots.

Rev.—**ΚΟ**. Triquetra, of which one prong ends in a griffin's head.

Æ. .8. Wt. 147.3. (Pl. XI, 16.)

2. *Obv.* Shell (murex).

Rev.—**ΜΕΧ**. Young male head facing (Apollo?), wears chlamys.

Æ. .35. Wt. 8. (Pl. XI, 14.)

These are interesting varieties of the Koprile and Mithrapata classes respectively. The triquetra combined with cocks' heads and serpents' heads is already known; but the combination with the griffin's head I believe to be new, and the form certainly tends to confirm the theory as to the solar meaning of the triquetra, the griffin being specially sacred to the solar Apollo. These coins are mentioned in M. Six's lists in the *Revue Numismatique* of this year, p. 168, No. 160, and p. 423, No. 246; but as M. Six had only the Whittall Sale Catalogue to go by, his descriptions are not quite correct.

PINARA IN LYCIA.

Obv.—Head of Apollo r., laur.

Rev.—ΠΙ. Lyre; all in shallow incuse square.

Æ. .65. Wt. 29.4.

This coin of the Lycian League type seems to be unpublished. Mr. Warren (*Federal Coinage*, p. 39) remarks that all the six principal cities of the League "except Pinara, have left League coins; no doubt some specimen of Pinara will be hereafter discovered." This prophecy is now fulfilled.

SYRIA: ANTIOCHUS I.

Obv.—Head of Seleucus I., r.; diad. with horn of bull.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Apollo laur., seated l. on omphalos, naked, holds in r. hand bow; l. rests on omphalos: in field Σ Α.

Æ. 1.15. Wt. 261.5. (Pl. XI, 17.)

This coin bears a fine portrait of Seleucus. Similar pieces are published by Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 423), who

rightly remarks that the portrait of Seleucus on these coins is much more trustworthy than the helmeted portrait on his own money.

SELEUCUS II.

Obv.—Head of King r., diad. and bearded.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ** Apollo naked standing l.; holds in
r. arrow; l. elbow rests on tripod; to l. Ψ , to r. ?

\mathcal{A} . 1·1. Wt. 252·8. (Pl. XI, 18.)

This is a variety of the tetradrachm of Seleucus with bearded head on the obverse, published in the British Museum *Catalogue of Seleucidae* (Pl. IV, 14). But this portrait is so different from that last mentioned as to raise interesting questions. We may fairly doubt whether this bearded head is after all of Seleucus, or whether it may be of some ruler under him. Diodotus puts his portrait on coins which bear the name of Antiochus II, possibly a Parthian or Bactrian prince may have put his portrait on coins of Seleucus II.

DEMETRIUS II.

Obv.—Head of Demetrius r., diad.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ** Anchor inverted; below **ΠΟ**.

\mathcal{A} . ·65. Wt. 60·3.

This is a rare type, though published by Mionnet, with a different legend; *Mion. Sup.* viii., p. 45, No. 235.

ANTIOCHUS VII. EUERGETES.

1. *Obv.*—Head of the King r., diad.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ

Rev.—**ANTIOXOY** Oriental deity (Sardanapalus) r.

EYERGETIOY

on horned lion; r. hand raised, in l. bipennis.

Æ. .7. Wt. 64.

A tetradrachm of Antiochus VII of this type is published in the *Catalogue of Seleucidae*, and a drachm of Demetrius II. The present coin is remarkably clear in details; cf. Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. II, 14.

2. *Obv.*—Head of the King r., diad.

Rev.—Same inscr.; Tyche seated l. on throne supported by winged monster, holds sceptre and cornucopiae; in ex. two monograms.

Æ. .75. Wt. 63.2.

This is a drachm with the type of Demetrius I, a type new to the coinage of Antiochus VII.

BARCE IN CYRENAICA.

Obv.— **KAI.** Head of Zeus Ammon r.

Rev.—Three stems of silphium springing from one centre.

Æ. .45. Wt. 15.

A trihemiobol of Attic standard: not in Müller.

CYRENE IN CYRENAICA.

1. *Obv.*—Lion's head facing; above it silphium seed.

Rev.—Head and neck of griffin or serpent r. in incuse.

Æ. .6. Wt. 61.3.

2. *Obv.*—Silphium seed.

Rev.—Female head, r., probably of Cyrene ; in incuse.

Æ. .4. Wt. 31·8.

These two coins are published by the Rev. W. Greenwell in the *Num. Chron.* for 1885 (Pl. I, 13, 14).

EUESPERIS IN CYRENAICA.

Obv.—**E V E Σ.** Head of Zeus Ammon r. ; in incuse square.

Rev.—Silphium plant.

Æ. .65. Wt. 47·8. Æ. .55. Wt. 19·7.

I add descriptions of three coins purchased in 1885 from other sources:—

MALLUS IN CILICIA.

Obv.—Bearded head of Herakles r., bound with tænia.

Rev.—**MA.** Demeter r., clad in long chiton and scarf, hair in sphendone ; holds in r. hand torch, in l. ear of corn ; to l. barleycorn.

Æ. .9. Wt. 160. (Pl. XI, 19.)

See *Zeitschr. f. Num.* xii. Pl. XIII, 13, p. 333, where is published a similar coin from the collection of Herr Loebbecke.

UNCERTAIN OF ASIA.

Obv.—Archaic head of Aphrodite ? l. hair in formal curls, wears earring.

Rev.—Square incuse of irregular form ; beside it, a second incuse.

Æ. .8. Wt. 153·1. (Pl. XI, 20.)

This coin, which was purchased of Mr. Lawson, of Smyrna, is interesting as being probably the earliest coin in existence bearing as type a human head. It follows

the Persian standard, and was in all probability minted at some city on the south coast of Asia Minor. One would feel inclined to suggest Cnidus, but that all the early coins which can be given with certainty to Cnidus follow the Aeginetan standard. The coins published by the Rev. W. Greenwell, *Num. Chron.* 1885 (Pl. I, 10, 11), follow the Persian standard, but their attribution to Cnidus is doubtful.

EGYPT: PTOLEMY II.

Obv.—Head of Ptolemy r., diad. and wearing ægis.

Rev.—ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. Eagle l., wings closed, on thunderbolt; to l. Μ, to r. wheel in countermark.

Æ. 1·8. Wt. 482·7.

See Feuardent, *Demetrio Coll.* (Pl. II, No. 102).

This rare octadrachm, apparently struck at Miletus by Ptolemy II, is the only coin of that denomination in the British Museum.

PERCY GARDNER.

XIV.

ON SOME RARE OR UNPUBLISHED ROMAN COINS.

(Pl. XII.)

IN October, 1868,¹ I communicated to this Society a short paper on some rare or unpublished Roman gold coins, some twelve in number, which, with one exception, were in my own collection. Since that time my series of Roman gold coins has gradually increased, and I am now desirous of calling the attention of the Society to twelve other coins from my own cabinet, which are for the most part unpublished, though some, which are selected on account of their rarity or interest, have already been described in works relating to Roman numismatics. Eleven of these coins are of gold, and one is of copper.

The first in the Plate, though not the first in chronological order, is, so far as the types and legends are concerned, a by no means rare coin, being one of Faustina the Younger, with the trite reverse of IVNONI LVCINAE. The principal, if not indeed the only special interest attaching to it, lies in the portrait, which is larger and far more beautifully executed than the portraits usually seen on the gold coins of Faustina. The workmanship is, indeed, more like that of a gem-engraver than of an ordinary die-sinker. I am not aware that the special

¹ *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. viii. p. 223.

beauty of this portrait has already been remarked upon, but the same head occurs on two or three of the specimens in the British Museum. This coin formed part of the great hoard found some years ago in Paris.

1. *Obv.*—FAVSTINAE AVG. PII AVG. FIL. Draped bust to r., the hair in wavy bands, confined by a string of pearls running round the head.

Rev.—IVNONI LVCINAE. The goddess standing l., in her right a patera, in her left a long wand.
109 grs. (Pl. XII, 1.)

Faustina the Younger, as is well known, was the daughter of Antoninus Pius and Faustina the Elder, and was married to Marcus Aurelius about A.D. 146. Both she and her mother enjoy no very good character in the capacity of wives, but the husband of each appears to have been singularly attached to his empress, so much so as to raise a doubt whether historians have not been calumnious towards them. The unusually large family of Faustina II, which appears to have been not less than ten in number, seems to have been accepted as his own by Aurelius. Whatever the parentage, the goddess represented on the reverse must have been constantly invoked, and her table spread in the hall of the imperial palace.

The next coin that I shall attempt to describe has also already been published, as it will be found in the second edition of Cohen's *Médailles Impériales*,² where a vignette of it is given from a specimen in the British Museum. It is a coin of Vespasian restored by Trajan, which was found at Brough, Westmoreland, in 1856, and was acquired by me at Sir G. Musgrave's sale in March, 1874.

² Vol. i. p. 419.

2. *Obv.*—DIVVS VESPASIANVS. His undraped bust laureate to r.

Rev.—IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. DAC. P.P. REST. Two small busts facing; that to l. Mercury, apparently draped, with the caduceus on his shoulder; that to the r. of a more aged personage differently draped, and probably Jupiter; below, a large star of eight points. 109½ grs. (Pl. XII, 2.)

This is one of the gold coins restored by Trajan, of which a large number, with the heads of various emperors and empresses, are known. Of Vespasian alone there are four such restored coins in gold, of which this seems the rarest and most interesting. Besides the two I have mentioned there were formerly specimens in the cabinets of Paris and Vienna.³

The practice of restoring the coins of predecessors on the imperial throne, or of re-striking coins in their name, seems to have begun under Titus and Domitian—who restored principally brass coins—and to have attained its fullest development under Trajan. The so-called restorations of Gallienus belong to another category. The probable cause of this great recoinage by Trajan in the name, not only of preceding emperors, but of various Roman families that struck coins, may well be that assigned by Eckhel.⁴ It appears that Xiphilinus records, out of Dion Cassius, that Trajan, among other great works, called in the worn and obliterated coins then current, and recoinced them; and it is suggested that, in melting down the coins of those who before him had assisted in building up the greatness of Rome, he took care that their memorials should not perish with them, and perpetuated their names

³ Eckhel, *Doct. Num.* V. 102. (*Olim Mus. de France Vin-dob.*) No such coin, however, is to be found in his *Catalogus Nummorum*.

⁴ *Doct. Num.* V. 109.

on the new coins put into circulation. It is remarkable that in the case of a number of the gold coins, no prototype exists for the device of the reverse, among the coins of those whose memory is preserved on the obverse, but that new designs in the style of the period of Trajan are frequently introduced. In the portraits of the emperors on these restored coins there is often a greater likeness to Trajan to be traced than is found on their actual coins.

In the device on the reverse of the coin now under consideration we may possibly find some reference to the restitution of Vespasian to the coinage some thirty or forty years after his death. On the left we have the head of Mercury, probably as Hermes Psychopompus, who has brought from Hades the soul of the great general who restored peace to the Roman Empire and closed the Temple of Janus, and is now being presented by Hermes to Jupiter. The star below is possibly the sun, identical with Janus, and it may be suggestive of a new era having been opened to Vespasian by this restitution. It was Janus who presided over the beginning of everything, though the sanction of Jupiter was also required; and the two gods were first invoked in all undertakings and in all prayers.

The next coin that I have to describe is of Severus, and of a type not mentioned by Cohen in the first edition of his *Médailles Impériales*, though published from a coin belonging to M. Rollin in his second edition, where it is figured as No. 75.

3. *Obv.*—SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Laureate bust r.

Rev.—CONCORDIA MILIT. (The latter word in the exergue.) Concord standing to l.; on either side three military standards, one of which she holds in her r., in her l. a sceptre. 116 grs. (Pl. XII, 3.)

It may be that this is the type intended by Mezzabarba, when he describes a gold coin of Severus with this legend as having "Imp. stans in medio trium Signorum Militarium." He gives, however, the type more correctly in describing a silver coin with this legend. Concord, with the six standards, occurs also on both large and second brass coins of Geta; and on a bronze medallion of Geta as Cæsar in the British Museum, with the legend CONCORDIA MILITVM, he is shown with three standards in front of him and two behind. What are for convenience termed six military standards are in fact two groups, each consisting of a legionary eagle between two standards, ending in a hand. On the legionary coins of Severus a similar group of three is found, but the eagle is larger in proportion, and the standards have a square end. Coins of Severus are known with the names of some twelve of his legions on their reverses, and I think that the reverse of this gold coin must be taken as typifying the general agreement of the Roman army rather than as recording any historical event. The weight of the piece is above the average of the aurei of the period.

The next coin in the Plate is already well known, but belongs to a class to which much mysterious interest attaches, and the origin and meaning of which has never been satisfactorily explained.

4. *Obv.*—GALLIENAE AVGVSTAE. Bearded head of Gallienus l., with wreath of long narrow leaves of reeds, flags, or sedges.

Rev.—VBIQVE PAX. Victory in a *biga* to r. 82 grs.
(Pl. XII, 4.)

This coin, like so many of those in gold brought from the East, has been perforated for suspension. It was formerly in the collection of Dr. Elberling, of Luxem-

burg, and belongs to a class of which there are at least two varieties, the one with the reverse as above, the other with the reverse legend VICTORIA AVG. and the type of Gallienus crowned by Victory. On the latter, the head on the obverse appears to be crowned with ears of corn instead of with flags, as on the present coin. The same reverses and the same heads also occur with the obverse legend GAL-LIENVS AVG. The head crowned with ears of corn or flags and the masculine legend is found on coins with P . M . TR . P . VII and FIDES MIL., the former of which would give the date A.D. 259 for this curious type, so that it would seem to have been introduced on the coins of Gallienus even before the death of his father Valerian. As Postumus had already in the previous year assumed the purple, it seems possible that these coins may, as suggested by Vaillant and Lenormant, have been struck under his orders, with the view of bringing the effeminate Gallienus into ridicule. The whole subject of their significance has been carefully discussed by the late M. Cohen,⁵ and before him by de Barthélemy, Eckhel, and other numismatists, so that I shall not longer dwell upon it. It seems to me, however, that these "ornaments of a cabinet and the despair of antiquaries" may be rightly regarded as being of a satirical or ironical character.

The coins of Julianus, who was an usurper in Pannonia on the death of Carus in A.D. 283, are extremely rare, though they exist in gold and in what is known as small brass. Of his history but little has been recorded, so that he has been thought unworthy of a place in Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, or Smith's *Dictionary of Biography*.

⁵ *Monn. Imp.* 2nd Ed. V. 440.

Vopiscus, Eutropius and Zonaras, all of whom record the history of Carinus, make no mention of Julianus. Aurelius Victor, in his book *De Cæsaribus*, and the anonymous compiler of the *Epitome* of his history, are the only ancient authors who have mentioned him at all. Victor⁶ relates that Julianus, who held the office of Corrector or District-Governor of Venetia, hearing of the death of the Emperor Carus, and desirous of obtaining the imperial dignity, advanced into Illyricum against Carinus, who there defeated and subsequently beheaded him. The epitomist⁷ calls him Sabinus Julianus, and states that he was killed by Carinus in the plains of Verona. Two other Julians appear to be mentioned during the reigns of Diocletian and Maximian—one who was made emperor in Italy according to the *Epitome*,⁸ and the other who headed a revolt in Africa according to Victor.⁹ It seems probable that there has been some confusion on the part of the epitomist, and that the Italian and the African Julians are one and the same person, whose revolt really took place in Africa. The Venetian Julian seems, however, to have been quite another person, and on numismatic evidence it would appear that he had a following in Pannonia, for some of his copper coins have the reverse PANNONIAE AVG., with the type of the two provinces standing, the one holding either a standard or a trophy. His other copper coins have the reverse legends FELICITAS TEMPORVM and VICTORIA AVG., both probably quite inapposite to the actual state of affairs, though no doubt politically well selected. On these copper coins his name is given as Marcus Aurelius, and it may be that these names

⁶ De Cæss. c. xxxix. 9.

⁸ Cap. xxxix. 3.

⁷ Cap. xxxvii. 6.

⁹ De Cæss. c. xxxix.

were assumed in imitation of those appropriate to Carinus.

The gold coin shown in Fig. 5 has already been frequently published, and is indeed engraved by Cohen. Its rarity and the beauty of its preservation must be my excuse for bringing it before the readers of the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

5. *Obv.*—IMP. C. IVLIANVS P. F. AVG. Laureate bust r., with the paludamentum and cuirass.

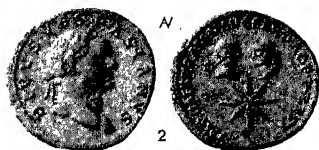
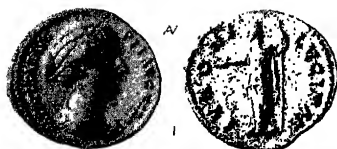
Rev.—LIBERTAS PVBLICA. Liberty standing l., holding in her r. the cap, on her l. shoulder a cornucopiæ. In field an eight-rayed star. 76½ grs. (Pl. XII, 5.)

In Beger's¹⁰ engraving no star is shown in the field, nor is one mentioned in the Berlin Catalogue.¹¹ There are two specimens in the British Museum, one with the star and one without. A forgery by Becker exists, on which the figure of Liberty and the whole field within the beaded circle are much larger than on the genuine coins. The star on it has only six rays.

The legend LIBERTAS PVBLICA was, no doubt, intended to aid in enlisting adherents to the cause of Julianus. It is a legend that first appeared on the coins of Galba, struck when the Roman people were rejoicing at being freed from the tyranny of Nero, but it also continued on the coins of several other emperors down to the time of Trebonianus Gallus. Instead of the accustomed wand representing the *vindicta* or *festuca* with which the Prætor touched a slave in manumitting him, there is a cornucopiæ held by the goddess, typifying the abundance which springs from liberty. The pileus or cap of Liberty held in the right hand of the figure is the cap of felt worn

¹⁰ *Thes. Brand.*, vol. ii. 784.

¹¹ *Das Königl. Münzkab.*, 1877, No. 1,047.





by the emancipated slave, who on attaining his freedom had his head shaved and wore an undyed pileus. The pileus was the usual head-covering of the Pannonians,¹² so that the type of Liberty holding the national cap would be singularly appropriate on coins issued for their use. The star in the field occurs also on some of the gold coins of Numerianus, Carinus, and Diocletian, and may possibly be intended to typify the rising sun.

The coins of Carausius and Allectus are always of special interest to British numismatists, not only as illustrative of a memorable period in the history of our island, but as exhibiting the state of the engraver's art in this country at that period. For, with but few exceptions, the whole of the issues of these two emperors must have been struck in British mints. The coins of Carausius struck in Gaul, of which a large hoard was found near Rouen some years ago, show a different and a lower style of art. At the same time it must be acknowledged that his coins struck at the various mints in Britain differ considerably in artistic merit, some being comparatively rude, while others come up to the contemporary issues of the continental emperors.

The coin shown as No. 6 in the Plate was found many years ago near Neath Abbey, Glamorganshire. It is of gold, and presents a hitherto unpublished type. The portrait, though forcible, is somewhat rudely executed; the work of the reverse is also rude.

6. *Obv.*—IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Laureate bust of the Emperor r., the shoulders draped.

Rev.—PAX AVG., in exergue MVLX. X. Peace standing facing, but with head l.; in r. hand a branch, in l. *hasta pura*. 69¾ grs. (Pl. XII, 6.)

¹² Eckhel, *Doct. Num.* vi. 526.

I am not aware of the existence of any other gold coin of Carausius that gives this particular style of portrait, which is, however, common on his brass coinage. On the gold coins in the British Museum and that in the Bibliothèque at Paris he is represented in armour. The Pembroke gold coin of Carausius was false, and I fear that the authenticity of that in the Hunter collection at Glasgow cannot be substantiated. I have not seen the coin at Paris, but the engraving in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica* conveys the impression that it is of Gaulish fabric. A nearly similar coin, engraved in Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*,¹³ is said to have formed part of the Rouen hoard. Another gold coin, with the CONCORDIA MILITVM reverse, is engraved by Stukeley.¹⁴ Both these have, however, the head to the right and not to the left.

Although the reverse type with the standing figure and PAX AVG. is the commonest among the brass coins of Carausius, yet in no instance, so far as I am aware, do the words MVLT. X occur on such coins. These words seem to supplement VOTIS V, which must here be understood, though not expressed. As Carausius was recognised as emperor in Britain in A.D. 287, and was not murdered by Allectus until A.D. 293, there appears no reason why the ceremony of the Vota quinquennalia should not have taken place. In fact, the coin preserved at Oxford,¹⁵ with the type of Rome seated, holding a Victory in front of the emperor, with the legend VOTA QVI. CAE., may not improbably refer to this event, as the legend can hardly be expanded otherwise than as VOTA QUINQUENNIALIA CAESARIS. The division into two

¹³ Vol. vi., Pl. XX. 1.

¹⁴ Pl. XII. 1.

¹⁵ *Mon. Hist. Brit.* Pl. XIV. 25.

of the period of ten years after which the Vota Decennalia were originally offered, seems first to have been recognised under Postumus, of whom coins with QVINQVENNALES POSTVMI AVG. are known. In the days of the later Empire the time for the offering of these vows was often anticipated, and even in the time of Carausius we find silver coins with VOTO PVBLICO MVLTIS XX IMP. The taxes levied on these occasions may have much to do with their constant recurrence.

On this gold coin the "many happy returns" extend to the tenth only and not to the twentieth year of the reign of Carausius, but we can hardly err in assigning its date to the year in which the quinquennial vows would be properly offered, viz. A.D. 292. Another coin of the same emperor to which also I would call attention is of copper, and not of gold. It is not absolutely unpublished, though the exact legend has never before been given. An imperfect specimen was in the Pembroke Collection,¹⁶ on which the reverse inscription was read as DIANA. The same coin is figured more correctly in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*,¹⁷ but the legends are quite fragmentary. A variety has been published by Stukeley, which was also not improbably read incorrectly. The Pembroke coin is that cited by Cohen.¹⁸ My specimen was found near Newmarket, and was kindly ceded to me by Mr. Arthur G. Wright, of that town. It may be thus described:—

7. *Obv.*—INVICTO ET CARAVSIO AVG. Busts of the Emperor and the Sun jugate, l. Both are radiate and seem to wear cuirasses with an embroidered scarf or *lorum* over the shoulders. On the head of the Sun the front locks of hair look like a bird. In front of him is a whip.

¹⁶ Pt. III., tab. 29.

¹⁷ Pl. VII. 15.

¹⁸ 1st ed. No. 94.

Rev.—FORTVNA. In exergue, VG. The goddess draped and seated l. on a chair, beneath which is a wheel of five spokes. In her r. she holds a rudder, and in her l. a cornucopiæ. (Pl. XII, 7.)

The practice of conjoining the head of the emperor with that of some divinity had prevailed among some of the earlier emperors; while coming nearer the days of Carausius we find the head of Postumus occasionally *accolée* with that of Hercules, while the bust of Probus is on some of his medallions jugate with that of the Sun. There are also one or two other coins of Carausius with the reverse of PAX AVG. and VIRTUS AVG., on which his bust is conjoined with that of the Sun, but on none of them does this legend INVICTO ET CARAVSIO AVG. appear. The worship of the Sun, as one of the principal tutelary divinities of the Roman Empire, had already attained considerable proportions before the Constantine period, when SOLI INVICTO COMITI AVG. with the image of the Sun became so common a reverse on the Roman coinage. Under Aurelian we have coins with SOL DOMINVS IMP. ROMANI, while SOLI INVICTO came in under Gallienus, and SOLI INVICTO COMITI AVG. occurs under Probus. There is little doubt that this worship of the Sun originated from Roman contact with the East, and that the Sol of the coinage may with some degree of safety be identified with Mithra, though he does not wear the accustomed Phrygian cap. What appears to be a bird above the forehead is probably merely a lock of hair and not a Mithraic raven.¹⁹ On another coin of Carausius in the British Museum bearing

¹⁹ See Arthur J. Evans, F.S.A., in *Archæologia*, vol. xlix. p. 119.

the *capita jugata* of Carausius and the Sun-god, with the ordinary legend IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. on the obverse, and VIRTVS AVG. on the reverse, the hair of the Sun is more distinctly shown, and above his forehead are two waving locks, arranged somewhat like those on the Apollo Belvedere. In front, is the whip of the usual character on coins with the type of Oriens or Sol, who is—

“Stimuloque domans, et verberare sævit.”²⁰

The bust is clothed with a lorica,²¹ and the imperial or consular robe, the same as that of the emperor.

The legend is remarkable in its character. The absence of the name of the Sun divinity, whose epithet *Invictus* alone is given, and the coupling of the name and busts in such guise that, though the god has the precedence in the legend, the emperor occupies the first place on the coin, while the epithet *Augustus* may be applied to either, embodies a piece of flattery probably as grateful to Carausius as it would be imposing on his subjects.

The representation of *Fortuna* seated and holding a rudder and cornucopiæ is traditional, at all events from the time of Hadrian. The wheel, though a common attribute, is usually in front or at the side of the figure of *Fortuna*, and not beneath the chair. She is indeed often represented in accordance with the description of Ovid as “*incertâ—hic quoque nixa rotâ.*” The arrangement of the legend which begins above the rudder is unusual, the letters VG or VC in the exergue probably stand for AVG. The third letter in *Fortuna* seems more like a P than an R, and the whole execution of the reverse is much ruder

²⁰ *Ovid. Met.* ii. v. 399.

²¹ *Sec Val. Flaccus*, iv. v. 97.

than that of the obverse, the bust of Carausius on which resembles that on some of his silver coins, though on those his head is always laureate and not radiated. The radiated crown is, however, common on his copper coinage.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the gold coins of Allectus, whose reign was considerably shorter than that of Carausius, are not of such rare occurrence as those of his predecessor. They are, however, of a very high degree of rarity. On a former occasion²² I called attention to a very fine coin of Allectus in gold, with the legend COMES AVG., and the type of Minerva, of which specimens existed both in the Hunter collection and my own. I have since acquired another specimen with the same legends, but a totally different type upon the reverse. It was found some years ago at Conwil Elvet, or Cunvilelvet, or Conwyl Elfed, in Carmarthenshire, and is in the highest possible preservation. The land on which it was discovered had been but recently enclosed, and lies about a mile beyond Chapel Hermon, on the old Conwil and Newcastle road, which is probably Roman.²³ The coin may be thus described:—

8. *Obv.*—IMP. C. ALLECTVS P. F. AVG. Laureate bust of the Emperor, r., with the paludamentum over cuirass.

Rev.—COMES AVG. Victory, partially draped, marching to the right, in her r. a circular wreath, in her l. a long palm-branch resting on the ground. In exergue ML. 68½ grs. (Pl. XII, 8.)

The other known gold coins of Allectus with this legend have Minerva to the left, and not Victory; and

²² See *Num. Chron.* N.S., viii. p. 231.

²³ *Arch. Camb.* 4th Series, vol. vii. p. 77. The coin was exhibited in a temporary museum at Carmarthen in 1875.

indeed where Victory appears on any of the coins of Allectus, she is represented with different attributes from those on this coin. On some of the brass coins of Carausius, however, with the legend COMES AVG., Victory is represented as holding a wreath and a long palm-branch, though generally turned to the left and not to the right, and also fully draped. On a coin engraved by Stukeley, Pl. XI. 5, the attitude of the figure is nearly the same as here, but it is covered with drapery, and the wings are more fully shown. On my coin the Victory is well drawn, though the execution is somewhat rude, and I think that some part of the engraving of the die has been ground out in the process of polishing the die. Great pains have been bestowed on this process of polishing the dies for both obverse and reverse, and the coin is as fresh as the day it was struck. The portrait is forcibly executed, and the design and execution of the whole are highly creditable to the medallic art of the London mint. The palm-branch is long, like that held by Hilaritas on the coins of Hadrian. Curiously enough, it looks more as if it had been drawn from nature, than as a mere conventional attribute of Victory. Possibly some foreign legionaries may have brought palm-branches over to Britain as memorials of more southern climes.

The next coin I have to mention is one of Constantius Chlorus, with what appears to be a new and unpublished reverse.

9. *Obv.*—CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. Laureate head r.

Rev.—VBIQVE VICTORES. The Emperor standing to r. between two crouching captives, in his r. a spear, in his l. a globe. In exergue TR. 80 grs. (Pl. XII, 9.)

There is a small brass coin of Constantius as Cæsar

with the reverse VNDIQVE VICTORES,²⁴ and a similar type, except that there are no captives. The type seems to have come in under Numerian, and to have been continued by various members of the Constantine family. With the legend VBIQVE VICTORES it occurs on gold coins of Maximinus Daza, Licinius I., Constantine the Great, Crispus, and Constantine II., for the most part like this struck at Trèves. The portrait of Constantius on my coin differs from that on his coins from the eastern mints, and more nearly resembles that of his son Constantine the Great. The date of the coin is probably A.D. 306, in which year Constantius died at York.

The next coin is of Galerius Maximianus, and differs slightly both in the legend of the obverse and the type of the reverse from that described by Cohen.²⁵

10. *Obv.*—MAXIMIANVS CAES. Laureate head, r.

Rev.—VIRTVS MILITVM. Gateway of a camp with three turrets; on the wall behind, four turrets, the two in the middle, small. In exergue PR. 88 grs. (Pl. XII, 10.)

The representation of the gate of a permanent *castrum* is common on the coins of this period, frequently with the legend PROVIDENTIA AVGG. There are sometimes four soldiers represented in front of the camp. It seems probable that one of the chief occupations of the Roman soldiers at the end of the third century was the erection of *castra* built with masonry. The type is often spoken of as the Prætorian camp, but as the Prætorian guards lost their privileges under Diocletian, and were suppressed by Constantine, and their fortified camp destroyed about A.D. 312, the gate on the coins of Crispus and Constantine


²⁴ Cohen, 1st ed., No. 254.


²⁵ 1st. ed., No. 81.

the Younger can hardly be that of the Prætorian camp. This raises the presumption that on the somewhat earlier coins with the same device it is not the Prætorian camp that is typified, but the industry, prudence, and valour of the soldiers in erecting fortified *castra* throughout the limits of the empire.

My next coin is of Galeria Valeria, the daughter of Diocletian and the wife of Galerius. It is of considerable rarity, but the type has already been described by Cohen and others. It was found some years ago near Belgrade, and, unfortunately, has been pierced.

11. *Obv.*—GAL. VALERIA AVG. Diademed bust of the Empress r., the shoulders draped.

Rev.—VENERI VICTRICI  XC. Venus standing l. holding her robe with her l., and an apple in her r. In exergue SMN. 81 grs. (Pl. XII, 11.)

This portrait of Valeria is pleasing, the hair being arranged in a peculiar manner, with a long plait running over the middle of the head, and ending in a knot in front of the diadem. No other type than that of Venus Victrix is found upon the reverse of her coins, whether in gold, silver (if such exist), or copper. The remarkable feature in my coin is the termination of the legend on the reverse  XC. Mr. Madden, in 1865,²⁶ thought that Cohen had erroneously described these symbols, as he considered that only five specimens of the coin existed, on none of which they were to be seen. Four out of these five specimens were in 1868 in the British Museum.²⁷ They were struck at Nicomedia, Antioch, Serdica, and Siscia. The coin engraved by Beger²⁸ has these symbols, and there

²⁶ *Num. Chron.*, N.S. v. 101.

²⁷ *Num. Chron.*, N.S. viii. 29.

²⁸ *Thes. Brand.*, vol. ii. 790.

is another gold coin on which they occur in conjunction with IOVI CONSERVATORI that has been attributed to Maximianus Hercules;²⁹ but, as Friedländer³⁰ has pointed out, must be attributed to Galerius. Coins of Severus and Daza bear also the same marks.³¹ As to the meaning of these symbols, all are at fault; even the suggestion that NK may stand for Nicomedia finds no favour with Sabatier. Although the letters SMN, significant of the mint of Nicomedia, occur on the exergues of these coins, it seems to me that the NK in the legend may also refer to that town—a favourite residence of Diocletian and Galerius—or possibly to some edict there issued.

That the \mathbb{L} and XC may denote numerals seems by no means improbable, especially when we remember the silver coins of Diocletian with XCVI, and the gold coins of Constantine with OB, and of Constans³² with LXXII, which no doubt commemorate the fact that ninety-six and seventy-two coins respectively were coined from the pound of metal. Dr. A. Missong, in an interesting article,³³ has devoted some pages to the consideration of the meaning of these marks, and points out that whether we take the \mathbb{L} to be $L + V = 55$ or $L - V = 45$, the coins do not correspond in weight with either $\frac{1}{55}$ th or $\frac{1}{45}$ th of a pound. He also points out that the series of coins with the NK upon them must have been struck in two years, between the middle of A.D. 305 and that of A.D. 307, and that the mark is confined to issues from the Nicomedian mint. The

²⁹ *Zeitschr. für Num.*, vii. 288.

³⁰ Cohen, 1st ed., No. 61. *Rev. Num.*, 1863, p. 8. Eckhel, *Doct. Num.*, viii. p. 20.

³¹ *Repert. zur ant. Num.*, p. 419.

³² *Zeitschr. für Num.*, vii. 288.

³³ *Op. cit.*, ii. 13.

late Dr. Friedländer has also written on the subject, and is inclined to connect **NK** with some Nicomedian standard. He observes that if the numerals could be read as **LX**, and as typifying the number to the pound, the weight of the coins would nearly correspond, as they run about sixty to the pound; but he leaves the legend as a riddle which still awaits solution. I will not pretend to solve it, but will venture to make a suggestion, which, though it may have no foundation in fact, seems to get over any difficulty about weight. Assuming that from some cause or other the local pound at Nicomedia was one-tenth lighter than the Roman pound, or as **XC** to **C**, it will then be evident that if sixty aurei were struck from the Roman pound only fifty-four of the same weight would be struck from the Nicomedian pound. If the number were fixed at fifty-five this might be typified by **LV** or **Ⅴ**. Whether we take the Roman pound of 5050 Troy grains and divide it by 60, or whether we take a pound of 4545 grains and divide it by 55, we come to nearly the same result—in one case $84\frac{1}{6}$ grains, in the other $82\frac{7}{11}$ grains. Of the two perhaps the latter comes nearer the usual weight of such coins. **LV** would then represent the number of coins struck from the Nicomedian pound, and **XC** the proportion this bore to the Roman pound. The theory here suggested requires much corroboration before it can be accepted as in any degree satisfactory. All that can be said in its favour is that the actual weight of the coins is about 10 per cent. less than $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the Roman pound.

The last coin about which I have to speak is another of those struck at the mint of Nicomedia, and differs from those described by Cohen, either in merely having the **NK**, and not the other two symbols after the reverse

legend ; or in having CAESAR only on the obverse. The variety is, however, cited by Dr. Missong.

12. *Obv.*—MAXIMINVS CAESAR. Laureate head r.

Rev.—SOLI INVICTO NK. The Sun radiate, facing, but looking to r., a cloak over his shoulders, his r. raised, in his l. a whip. In exergue SMN. 82 grs. (Pl. XII, 12.)

This coin also has been perforated for suspension. Its chief interest here is to show that the NK is of importance even without the V and XC, and is placed in the legend, notwithstanding the presence of the N for Nicomedia in the exergue. This and other coins with the same peculiarity strengthen the supposition that there was some special standard of weight, or some edict with regard to the coinage in force at Nicomedia, to which the NK in the legend refers.

JOHN EVANS.

XV.

INDEX TO THE ENGLISH PERSONAL MEDALS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, 1760—1886.

THE publication of Hawkins's *Medallic Illustrations*, in the excellent edition prepared by Mr. Franks and Mr. Grueber, has furnished all who are interested in English Medals with a full account of the specimens issued before the death of George II. In bringing their work to a close at that point the Editors were no doubt well advised. The Medals of George III and his successors are so overwhelmingly numerous, and are so often of such slight interest and importance, that there can hardly be any doubt that the publication of an elaborate description and explanation of each specimen would be a waste of time and money. It seems desirable, however, that there should be in the hands of the public some kind of index to the British Museum Collection of English Medals—especially the Medals of Persons—issued since the death of George II. About seven years ago I drew up a manuscript list of all the English Personal Medals in the Museum, from 1702 to the present reign. This list was only intended for use in the Department of Coins and contained nothing more than a rough indication of the obverse and reverse types of the specimens. It has been thought, however, by the Editors of the *Numismatic Chronicle* that the publication of this list—unpretending as it is—might be of

some usefulness, and I am therefore happy to print it, the more so as Mr. Grueber has undertaken to give, in future numbers of the *Chronicle*, a full account of the most interesting medals which it contains. I have revised my original list in many parts, and have incorporated descriptions of such medals as have been acquired by the Museum since the list was first drawn up. Personal Medals already described in the *Medallic Illustrations*—that is to say, medals issued before the death of George II, and those which, though issued after 1760, relate to persons (*e.g.* Shakespeare and Bacon) who flourished before that date—are not here included. A liberal interpretation has been given to the term ‘personal,’ and I have generally included not only medals struck with the sole purpose of commemorating an individual, but also those specimens which incidentally record the names of persons. Thus, many medals of Societies have been inserted under the name of the person to whom they were awarded. The dates given are those which appear upon the medals themselves. Dates accompanying undated medals are placed in brackets, and such dates record the year of issue, or, where that cannot be ascertained, the year in which took place the death of the person commemorated by the medal. Inscriptions are given in italics. In the British Museum cabinets, the English Medals are not arranged alphabetically but in order of date. Of a large number described in our List, the Museum possesses specimens in more than one metal.

WARWICK WROTH.

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of Sir R. ABERCROMBIE, l.	Column, &c. (Helder Point taken)	1799
Bust of Sir R. ABERCROMBIE.	Horse	1801
Bust of Sir R. ABERCROMBIE, r.	Highlander capturing standard	1801
Bust of Sir R. ABERCROMBIE, facing l.	Britannia mourning, tomb, &c.	1801
Sir R. ABERCROMBIE, l. (half-length)	Britannia mourning, tomb, &c.	1801
Bust of Lord Keith, l.	Tomb of Sir R. ABERCROMBIE .	1801
Minerva, &c.	Serpent, wreath, ACKERMAN'S honorary medal	[1809]
Bust of Henry ADDINGTON [Viscount Sidmouth], r.	On pedestal, Britannia, Justice, Time, &c.	1803
Bust of Wm. ALEXANDER, r.	No rev.	[1785]
River Deity	Ariel Club. J. ALLAN	1846
ALSTROMER. See SOLANDER, Daniel.		
Bust of Thos. Attwood, l.	Busts of Lord ALTHORPE, &c. .	[1831]
Busts of Lord ALTHORPE and others, r.	Scotch Reform Bill, &c. . . .	1832
Medallions of Lord ALTHORPE, &c., l.	Scotch Reform Bill, &c. . . .	1832
Busts of Lord ALTHORPE and others, l.	Scotch Reform Bill, &c. . . .	1832
Busts of Lord ALTHORPE and others, l.	Star, &c.	1832
Busts of Lord ALTHORPE and others, r.	Royal Assent, &c.	1832
Busts of Lord ALTHORPE and others, l.	Crown, columns, &c.	1832
Medallions of Lord ALTHORPE and others, l.	Crown, columns, lion	1832
Busts of Lord ALTHORPE, &c., l.	Hands, heart, &c.	1832
Medallions of Lord ALTHORPE, &c., l.	Hands in wreath	1832
Bust of Marquis of ANGLESEY, r.	Dragoon charge	1815
Bust of W. ARCHDEKNE	Wreath	1823
Bust of Abp. ARMAGH	Armagh Library	1771
ASHBY and Young, Stockbrokers, &c.	Bear; inscription	[1829]
John ASHBY, Stockbroker, &c.	Bear; inscription	1829
Joseph ASKINS, Ventriloquist, l.	Anchor	1796
Joseph ASKINS, l.	Inscription (with monogram) .	1796

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Joseph ASKINS, l.	Inscription (no monogram)	1796
Bust of Duke of ATHOL	Grief	1774
Bridge of Dunkeld-.	Built by <i>John, Duke of ATHOL</i>	1808
Inscr. (50th anniversary of Wedding day of H. W. ATKINSON)	Inscript.	1830
Bust of THOS. ATTWOOD, l.	Lion, l.	[1831]
Bust of THOS. ATTWOOD, l.	Coronet of Oak; Inscript.	[1831]
Bust of THOS. ATTWOOD, l.	Busts of Brougham and others.	[1831]
Bust of THOS. ATTWOOD, r.	<i>The Uncompromising, &c.</i>	[1831]
Dove, fasces, Bust of Earl Grey	Lion, Medallion of THOS: ATTWOOD	[1831]
Union Jack. T. ATTWOOD, <i>Esq.</i>	<i>The Reformation of, &c.</i>	[1832]
Bust of THOS. ATTWOOD, l.	Hands in circle. Inscript.	1832
Bust of THOMAS ATTWOOD, l.	Union sprig	1832
Busts of Scholefield & ATT- WOOD, r.	National Reform Jubilee, &c.	1832
Busts of Scholefield & ATT- WOOD, r.	Ballot urn, &c.	1832
Busts of Scholefield & ATT- WOOD, r.	<i>Attwood and Liberty, &c.</i>	1832
<i>A mark of respect to Hon. T. Skinner, Sir R. Glode, and Mr. W. AUSTIN</i>	Horses	1795
Bust of Daniel Solander, r.	<i>(Josepho BANKS effigiem amici merito D. D. D. Cl. et. Joh. Alstræmer)</i>	[1785]
Bust of Geo. III. r.	Board of Agriculture Medal, given to Sir J. BANKS	1809
Bust of Sir J. BANKS, r.	Wreath, sheaf, book, &c.	1816
Bust of Sir J. BANKS, r.	<i>The Horticultural Society, &c.</i>	1820
Plenty and Peace	(Soc. of Industry, Miss BANKS, subscriber)	1783
Bust of Pr. Regent, l.	Victory (Presented to Miss BANKS)	1815
BANKS, Rbt. See LIVERPOOL, Earl of.		
Arms (Grand Lodge of Free- masons)	Inscr. (Presd. to Edward BARRY, D.D.)	[1804]
Bust of Ld. BATHURST, l.	Six Clerks Office	1776
Bust of Ld. BATHURST, l.	No rev.	[1776]
Bust of Mons. BAUERT	No rev.	[1800]
Bust of Barber BEAUMONT, l.	<i>(The Duke of Cumberland's sharp shooters, &c.)</i>	1803
Bust of H. T. De la BECHE, r.	Palms	[1842]

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of Wm. BECKFORD . . .	<i>The Zealous Advocate, &c.</i> . . .	1770
Bust of Wm. BECKFORD, r. . .	Liberty	1770
Bust of Wm. BECKFORD . . .	<i>Right Honourable, &c.</i> . . .	1773
Beggar receiving alms . . .	{ Inscript. (addressed to Duke of BEDFORD) }	1795
Bust of Duke of BEDFORD, r. . .	Britannia and herdsmen . . .	1802
Bust of Duke of BEDFORD, l. . .	Farmer, broken column . . .	1802
Bust of Duke of Bedford . . .	None [large medallion] . . .	1802
Bust of Duke of BEDFORD, r. . .	Agriculture mourning . . .	[1802]
Bust of Duke of BEDFORD, l. . .	No rev.	[1821]
Arms of Duke of BEDFORD . . .	Wreath	1839
St. George's Ch. Camberwell (Francis BEDFORD, Archi- tect)	{ Names of Committee, &c. . . . Arms of John BELL. <i>Iohanni</i> <i>Bell naturae et antiquitatis</i> <i>indugatori</i> }	1822
Urn on pedestal	{ Inscr. (<i>Assassinated the Rt.</i> <i>Hon. Spen. Percival</i> . . .) }	1770
Bust of John BELLINGHAM . . .	{ Inscr. (<i>Assassinated the Rt.</i> <i>Hon. Spen. Percival</i> . . .) }	1812
Bust of BELZONI, l.	Pyramid opened, 1818 . . .	[1820]
Bust of Jeremy BENTHAM, r. . .	<i>Died, &c.</i>	1832
Naval trophy	Tomb (Baron BENTINCK) . . .	1781
Bust of Ld. Geo. BENTINCK, l. . .	<i>Brave, earnest, &c.</i>	1848
* Bust of Ld. BERESFORD, r. . .	Lancer and foot soldier . . .	1811
Bust of Count BERGAMI, r. . .	<i>Courier to, &c.</i>	1820
Bust of Queen Caroline, l. . .	Bust of Count BERGAMI, r. . .	[1820]
Bust of W. H. W. BETTY, r. . .	{ Inscript. (<i>British Tragedian,</i> <i>aged xiii years</i>) &c. . . . }	1804
Bust of W. H. W. BETTY, r. . .	{ Inscript. (<i>British Tragedian,</i> <i>aged 13 years</i>) &c. . . . }	1804
Bust of W. H. W. BETTY, r. . .	{ Theatrical emblems }	1804
(flowing hair)	{ Theatrical emblems }	1804
Bust of W. H. W. BETTY, r. . .	{ Theatrical emblems }	1804
(hair short)	{ <i>British Tragedian; with feeling,</i> <i>&c.</i> }	1804
Bust of W. H. W. BETTY, r. . .	{ <i>British Tragedian; He aston-</i> <i>ishes, &c.</i> }	1804
BIRCH. Arms of Nottingham . . .	Inscr. Wreath	1803
Bust of BIRCH, Ld. Mayor of London	{ Wheatsheaf }	[1814]
Fame (Hist. Soc. of Dublin Univ.)	{ Adjudged to Rbt. BLAKENEY . . . }	1794
Bust of BLUCHER, l.	Lion, lamb, church, &c. . . .	1814
Bust of BLUCHER	<i>The Glory of Prussia, &c.</i> . . .	[1814]

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of BLUCHER, l.	Inscr. <i>The Liberties</i> , &c.	1814
Busts of BLUCHER, Wellington, &c.	Britannia on rock	1814
Bust of Wellington	BLUCHER trampling on Davoust	[1814]
Bust of Wellington, l.	Bust of BLUCHER, l.	1815
Busts of BLUCHER and Wellington	<i>Der entscheidenden</i> , &c.	1815
Busts of BLUCHER and Wellington	<i>Der sieggewohnten</i> , &c.	1815
BLUCHER and Wellington crowned	Allies enter Paris	1815
Bust of BLUCHER, r.	Blucher (hand upraised)	1815
Arms	{ From Col. BOLTON to Corp. Wall }	1806
Arms	Inscr. Presd. by Col. BOLTON	1806
Bust of J. BOLTON, l. <i>Waterloo Estate</i>	<i>A reward</i> , &c.	1835
Beggars	Inscr. (Rev. L. BOOKER)	1826
Infant blowing spark	{ Roy. Humane Soc. Med. (Ab.) BosQUET) }	1806
Inscr. (<i>A Carlo Filippo De BosSET</i>)	Greek inscr.	1813
Bust of Chas. de BOSSET, r.	Greek inscr.	1813
Bust of Pr. Regent	{ Victory. Presd. to Thos. Bos- tock, Roy. Horse Guards (Waterloo Medal) }	1815
Bust of Beriah BOTFIELD	<i>Beriah</i> , &c.	1854
Bust of Beriah BOTFIELD	<i>Praestantiae</i> , &c.	1854
Bust of Matt. BOULTON, r.	Inscr. in concentric circles	1798
Bust of Nelson (From M. BOULTON)	The battle of Trafalgar	1805
Bust of Matt. BOULTON, r. &c.	Inscr. (<i>By the skilful</i> , &c.)	1809
Palm-branch. (<i>In memory of</i> , &c.)	Inscr. (<i>Matthew BOULTON died</i> , &c.)	1809
Bust of Matt. BOULTON, (<i>Died</i> , &c.)	No rev.	[1809]
Bust of Matt. BOULTON, r.	<i>Farewel</i> , wreath.	[1809]
Bust of Matt. BOULTON, r.	Wreath. Inscr. (<i>Inventas</i>)	[1809]
Bust of Matt. BOULTON, r.	Battle of Trafalgar	[1809]
Bust of Matt. BOULTON, r. (<i>Galle f.</i>)	{ No rev. }	[1809]
Bust of Matt. BOULTON, r.	No rev.	[1809]
Bust of Matt. BOULTON, r.	<i>The Liberal</i> , &c.	1809
Shakespeare—Muses.	{ Inscr. (Presd. by I & J. BOY- DELL, &c.) }	1803

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of W. N. BOYLSTON, l.	No rev.	[1821]
Highlander	Inscr. (Presd. by Ld. BREADAL- BANE)	1798
Bust of Earl of BRIDGE- WATER, r.	Francis Henry, &c.	[1827]
BRIDPORT, Lord. See HOOD.		
Four Medallions of J. BRIGHT, &c.	Britannia, sheaf, &c.	1846
St. Peter's Church, Ashton- under-Lyne	Inscr. (MESSRS. BROADHEAD)	1821
Bust of D. BROCK	Whose devotion, &c.	1835
Success to, &c.	Sir Isaac BROOK, the hero, &c.	1816
Bust of Sir B. BRODIE, l.	Science and Lamp	1841
Bust of BRODIE, l.	Lamp kindled.	1841
Salisbury Volunteers — Lt. Col. BRODIE	Joseph Pickett, &c.	1832
Charles BROOKER, Candidate, &c.	Advocated, &c.	1841
Names (W. M. BROOKES, Architect)	Inscr.	1835
Bust of Henry BROUGHAM, r.	A memorial of gratitude, &c.	1812
Bust of Henry BROUGHAM, r.	Of Commerce, &c.	1812
Bust of Henry BROUGHAM, r.	To the patriotic, &c.	1818
Bust of BROUGHAM, (?) l. (Stothard)	No rev.	1831
Medallions of BROUGHAM and others	The desire of, &c.	[1831]
Busts of BROUGHAM, Russell and Grey, l.	Lion and hydra, l.	1832
Busts of BROUGHAM, Russell, Grey, l.	Corruption destroyed	1832
Medallions of BROUGHAM and others, &c.	Britannia expels corruption	1832
Busts of Grey, Russell, BROUGH- HAM	The desire of, &c.	[1832]
Busts of BROUGHAM, Russell, Grey, l.	The desire, &c. In wreath, The Reform, &c.	[1832]
Busts of Ld. BROUGHAM and others, l.	Crown, columns, &c.	1832
Medallions of Ld. BROUGHAM, &c., l.	Hands in wreath	1832
Busts of BROUGHAM, Russell, Grey, l.	Earl Grey ... the invincible, &c.	1832
Medallions of Ld. BROUGHAM, &c., l.	Scotch Reform Bill, &c.	1832

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of Wm. IV., r.	{ Busts of BROUGHAM, Russell, Grey, &c. }	1832
Busts of Ld. BROUGHAM and others, r.	{ <i>Royal assent</i> , &c. }	1832
Medallion of Ld. BROUGHAM, l, &c.	{ Hands, heart, &c. }	1832
Busts of Ld. BROUGHAM and others, l.	{ Crown, columns, lion }	1832
Busts of Ld. BROUGHAM and others, l.	{ Scotch Reform Bill }	1832
Busts of Ld. BROUGHAM and others, l.	{ Star, &c. }	1832
Busts of BROUGHAM, Russell, Grey, l.	{ Thistle }	1832
Busts of Ld. BROUGHAM and others, r.	{ Scotch Reform Bill, &c. . . . }	1832
Bust of Geo. IV., r.	{ Brighton Pier (designed by S. BROWN) }	1823
Bust of Thomas BROWN, l. . . .	{ Brown Medal }	1871
Bust of Sir Wm. BROWNE	{ Apollo, &c. }	1765
Bust of BRUNEL, l.	{ Thames Tunnel }	1842
Bust of BRUNEL, l.	{ <i>Thames Tunnel</i> , &c. }	1842
Bust of BRUNEL, l.	{ Thames Tunnel and Thames . . }	1842
Bust of Sir F. BURDETT, l. . . .	{ Man flogged }	[1796]
Bust of Sir F. BURDETT, l. . . .	{ <i>Elected M.P.</i> , &c. }	1810
Bust of Sir F. BURDETT, r. . . .	{ <i>The intrepid champion</i> , &c. . . }	1810
Bust of Sir F. BURDETT, r. . . .	{ Inscr. (Burdett committed to Tower) }	1810
Bust of Sir F. BURDETT, r. . . .	{ <i>The independent champion</i> , &c. }	[1810]
Bust of Sir F. BURDETT, l. . . .	{ <i>The zealous advocate</i> (Cath. Emancipation) }	1828
Wearmouth Bridge	{ Bridge, built by R. BURDON . . }	1796
Wearmouth Bridge	{ R. BURDON, Esq., invent ^r . . . }	1796
Bust of BURKE, r. (Malton Penny)	{ Fame }	1797
Busts of Albert and Victoria . .	{ <i>Presented by Todd BURNS</i> , &c. . }	1849
Bust of Ld. BYRON, l.	{ Laurel—lightning }	1824
Bust of Ld. BYRON, l.	{ Warrior at tomb }	1824
Bust of Ld. BYRON, l.	{ Harp }	1824
Bust of Ld. BYRON, l.	{ <i>Natus</i> , &c. }	1824
Bust of Ld. BYRON, l.	{ <i>Byron, the pride</i> , &c. }	1824
Bust of Ld. BYRON, l.	{ Prometheus }	[1824]
Bust of Ld. BYRON, l.	{ Urn }	[1824]
Bust of Ld. BYRON, l.	{ Apollo }	[1824]
Bust of Ld. BYRON, l.	{ <i>Dis aliter</i> , &c. }	[1824]
Bust of Charles CALVERT, l. . . .	{ <i>A tribute</i> , &c. }	1832

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of Duke of CAMBRIDGE . . .	Hanover, horses	1814
Bust of Ld. CAMDEN . . .	Liberty and Equity	1766
Bust of Ld. CAMDEN . . .	True to, &c. Liberty	1766
Bust of Ld. CAMDEN . . .	Long live, &c.	[1766]
Bust of Ld. CAMDEN, r. . .	Lord Camden	1773
Bust of Ld. CAMDEN, r. . .	Plain	[1794]
Bust of Ld. CAMDEN, l. . .	Theatre, Cambridge	1835
Arms of Liverpool	Sam CAMPBELL ... voted, &c.	1816
<i>The Right Hon. Geo. CANNING</i>	<i>A free trade, &c.</i>	[1812]
CANNING <i>for ever</i>	<i>Free trade.</i>	[1814]
Bust of CANNING, l.	<i>Indiæ imperio, &c.</i>	1822
Bust of CANNING, l.	Muse	1826
Bust of George CANNING, l.	<i>A la Concorde, &c.</i>	1827
Bust of Geo. CANNING, l.	<i>Died at Chiswick, &c.</i>	1827
Bust of George CANNING, l.	<i>Né à Londres, &c.</i>	1827
Bust of George CANNING, l.	<i>The Cabinet Ministers, &c.</i>	1827
Bust of Geo. CANNING, r.	Oak wreath	1827
Bust of Geo. CANNING, r.	Minerva at tomb	1827
Bust of George CANNING, l.	Tomb, Britannia, Fame	1827
Bust of Geo. CANNING, l.	Tomb	1827
Bust of Geo. CANNING, l.	Tomb, tree	1827
Bust of Geo. CANNING, l. (Bain)	No rev.	[1827]
Bust of John CAPEL, l.	Inscript.	1826
Bust of Wm. CAREY	<i>Expect great things, &c.</i>	1838
Bust of Wm. CAREY, r.	<i>W. Griffin</i>	?
Medallions of CAREY and others	House at Kettering	1842
Bust of CARLISE, r.	<i>Nicholas Carlisle, &c.</i>	[1842]
Bust of Thomas CARLYLE, l.	Inscr. [by Boehm and Morgan]	1875
Bust of Thomas CARLYLE, l.	None [by Prof. Legros]	?
Britannia, dragon, column	{ (Lt. Col. Carrick) <i>Bethnal</i> } <i>Green, &c.</i>	1814
Bust of Sir W. P. CARROL, l.	Mars, r.	[1821]
<i>Leicester Election, &c.</i>	<i>Robert Otway CAVE, Esqr.</i>	1826
Bust of Dr. THOS. CHALMERS	Burning bush	1843
Bust of Sir Wm. CHAMBERS, r.	Somerset House	1796
Bust of F. CHANTREY, l.	Inscr.	1825
Bust of F. CHANTREY, r.	Statue of Watt	[1843]
Bust of Ld. CHARLEMONT, l.	Minerva, Hibernica	1786
Bust of Ld. CHARLEMONT, l.	Plain	[1786]
Bust of Ld. CHATHAM, r.	<i>Lord Chatham</i>	1773
CHATHAM, Lord. See also PITT.		
Bust of Geo. III.	<i>Ex dono, &c.</i> Ld. CHETWYND	1769
Bust of Geo. III.	<i>In Memoriam.</i> Ld. CHETWYND	1770
Bust of Sir G. CHETWYND, r.	Grendon Hall	1833

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of Peter CLARE	Inscription	1779
Bust of William Branwhite } CLARKE, R. }	<i>The Royal Society of New South Wales, &c.</i> }	1878
Bust of Thomas CLARKSON, R.	Negro	1840
Bust of Henry Milton, l.	{ Inscr. (<i>Engraved by his appren- tice, Scipio CLINT</i>). }	1823
Bust of S. CLINT (?), l.	Plain	[1836]
Bust of Ld. CLIVE	Fame, Pyramid	1766
Bust of William COBBETT, l.	Plain	?
Four medallions of COBDEN, } &c. }	Britannia, sheaf, &c.	1846
Bust of Richard COBDEN	Wheat, &c.	1846
Bust of Richard COBDEN	<i>Peace Jubilee, &c.</i>	1865
Arch, &c.	{ Presented by Sir Chas. Cock- BRELL }	1819
Pallas	Crowns (CODRINGTON, &c.)	1827
Bust of D. P. COKE, R.	Arms of Nottingham	1803
Bust of Radama Manjaka, R.	Lowry COLE, &c.	1826
<i>A mark of respect to, &c.</i>	{ Horses (<i>destroyed by D. COL- GATE</i>) }	1795
Bust of Ld. COLLINGWOOD, l.	Battle of Trafalgar	1805
<i>Boundary Token, &c.</i>	J. COLLINSON, <i>Rector, &c.</i>	1824
Arms of Charles COLLYNS	{ Seal of St. John's Hospital, Exeter }	1819
Bust of Taylor COMBE	Inscr.	1826
Bust of Ld. COMBERMERE	Victory	1821
(Copley Medal given to Capt. } Cook) }	Minerva; Arms, Royal Society	1776
Bust of Capt. Cook	<i>Courage, &c.</i>	1779
Bust of Capt. Cook	<i>Killed by, &c.</i>	1779
Bust of Capt. Cook, l.	Inscr.	1779
Bust of Capt. Cook (Roy. } Soc. Med.) }	Britannia, pillar, oar, globe	[1779]
Ships	Inscr. (Wm. Cook, Master)	1825
Bust of George COOKE, R.	Wreath	1805
<i>COOKE and independence</i>	Urn	1818
Bust of Rich. COOSSENS	Inscr.	1775
Bust of Thomas CORAM	Inscr.	1805
Bust of Ld. CORNWALLIS, l.	{ Cornwallis receives sons of Tippoo }	1792
Bust of Ld. CORNWALLIS, R.	<i>Ab oriente. Fame</i>	1794
Bust of Ld. CORNWALLIS, l.	<i>His fame resounds. Fame</i>	1794
Bust of Ld. CORNWALLIS, l.	Arms	1801
Bust of Ld. CORNWALLIS, l.	Britannia, Genius, &c.	1802
Bridge. <i>Rito</i> [Roberto] CORY	Oak wreath	[1829]

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
<i>Forlorn Hope, &c.</i>	<i>Edward COSTELLO, &c.</i>	[1812]
<i>Moderation</i>	Inscr. <i>A. J. COULAN, &c.</i>	[1833]
Prize Fighter (Thomas CRIBB)	<i>Successful in 10 battles, &c.</i>	1811
<i>Genius of Patriotism</i>	Inscr. (Staveley & CROMPTON). . . .	1832
<i>CULLY's Jury</i>	Inscr.	1833
Bust of Duchess of CUMBERLAND	<i>Duchess of Cumberland</i>	[1773]
<i>J. CURTIS, alias CURTEL, hung in chains</i>	<i>For the robbery and murder of Wolf Myers</i>	1767—68
Edmund Wm. DARBY. Eye, &c.	<i>May God preserve him</i>	1850
Bust of William DARGAN, r. . . .	Dublin Exhibition	1853
Christ Church, West Bromwich	Inscr. (Earl of DARTMOUTH)	1821
Bust of Charles DARWIN	None [by Prof. Legros]	1881
Bust of Dr. C. G. B. DAUBENY, l.	<i>Meeting at Cheltenham, &c.</i>	1856
Colonel DAVIES, &c.	<i>City & Trade of Worcester</i>	[1818]
Colonel DAVIES, &c.	<i>The friend of the People, &c.</i>	1818
Colonel DAVIES	<i>The people's friend, &c.</i>	[1818]
Peace, medallion of Nelson	<i>Battle of the Nile (pres. by A. DAVISON)</i>	1798
Star (<i>John DAVY, 3 regt.</i>)	<i>Espana, &c.</i>	1836
Bust of Dean DAWSON, l. . . .	Mourners at tomb	1840
Bust of Dean DAWSON, l. . . .	Plain	[1840]
Bust of Wm. DEANE, r. . . .	Plain	{ [1788 or 1785]
Bust of R. J. DEVEREUX, M.P., l.	Plain	?
Duchess of DEVONSHIRE, l. . . .	Animals' heads	[1824]
Britannia (Drayton Agric. Soc.)	Wreath (medal gained by Thos. DICKEN)	1800
Bust of Charles DICKENS, l. . . .	Wreath	[1885?]
(DUCKETT, Sir George, various medals presented to.)		
Bust of Sir J. T. DUCKWORTH	<i>Dedicated by, &c.</i>	1817
Bust of Ld. DUDLEY & WARD	<i>The rich man's model, &c.</i>	1817
Busts of Ld. & Lady DUFFERIN, r.	Arms	1873
Montrose Academy	Inscr. (Sir James DUKE)	1839
Bust of Adm. DUNCAN (Dundee penny)	Adam and Eve	1797
Bust of Adm. DUNCAN, r. . . .	Boy nailing up colours	1797
Bust of Adm. DUNCAN, l. . . .	Britannia triumphant	1797

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of Geo. III., r.	City of London arms (DUNCAN)	1797
Bust of Admiral DUNCAN, l.	De Winter and Duncan	1797
Bust of Geo. III., r.	{ <i>Howe, St. Vincent, DUNCAN</i> } (on altar)	1797
Bust of Adm. DUNCAN, r.	<i>Struck in honour of, &c.</i>	1797
Warrior, River-god, &c.	Inscr. (to Jas. DUNCAN)	1829
Royal arms and trophies	{ Inscr. (Presd. to John DUN- MAN) }	1805
Arms of Ld. de DUNSTAN- VILLE	{ Trophies, &c. (Penryn Volun- teers) }	1794
Bust of Richard DUPPA, l.	Papal emblems	1828
Bust of D. J. EATON, l.	Cock, pigs	1795
Birmingham Cemetery (C. EDGE)	Inscr.	1835
Bust of Geo. EDMONDS, l.	<i>National Parliamentary, &c.</i>	1832
EFFINGHAM, Ld. See HOWARD, Thomas.		
EGERTON, Francis Henry. See BRIDGEWATER, Earl of.		
Bust of John EGERTON, M.P., l.	{ <i>To commemorate, &c.</i> }	1812
Bust of Ld. ELDON, l.	Inscr. <i>Born, &c.</i>	1827
Bust of Ld. ELDON, l.	Oak wreath	1827
Bust of Genl. ELLIOTT, l.	Hercules and pillars	1782
Bust of Genl. ELLIOTT, r.	Gibraltar, siege raised	1782
Gibraltar	<i>Bruderschaft, ELLIOTT, &c.</i>	1782
Bust of Genl. ELLIOTT, r.	Gibraltar besieged	1783
Bust of Geo. IV.	Coronation (ELLISTON)	1821
Bust of M. ELPHINSTONE, r.	Minerva, Indian youths	1835
Bust of H. ENGLEFIELD, l.	H. C. E. (monogram)	[1819]
Bust of H. ENGLEFIELD, l.	Plain	[1819]
Bust of Madame [the Che- valier] d'Eon	Inscription	1777
Busts of Hardy, Tooke, & Thelwall	{ Busts of ERSKINE & Gibbs. } Names	[1793]
Bust of ERSKINE, l.	<i>A friend to, &c.</i>	[1794]
ERSKINE & Gibbs holding scroll	{ Names of Prisoners (<i>T. Hardy,</i> &c.) }	1794
Busts of ERSKINE & Gibbs	Justice supports Freedom	1794
Bust of Rev. Caleb EVANS	<i>Blessed are the dead, &c.</i>	1791
Bust of Ld. EXMOUTH, r.	Inscr. (<i>Societas ad piratas, &c.</i>)	1816
Bust of Ld. EXMOUTH, r.	Neptune and sea-monster	1816
Bacon, l.	Fuller Medal (M. FARADAY)	1828 ¹

¹ In the British Museum cabinets all the Faraday medals are placed under the year 1865.

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Napoleon III., r.	{ Paris Exhibition, 1855 (FARA- DAY) }	1855
Copley Medal (Royal Soc.)	Michael FARADAY	1832
George IV., r. (Roy. Soc.)	Newton (Michael FARADAY)	1835
Copley Medal (Royal Soc.)	Michael FARADAY	1838
Victoria, I. (Roy. Soc.)	Newton (FARADAY)	1846
Rumford Medal	Tripod (M. FARADAY)	1846
Prince Consort, I.	Group (FARADAY)	1863
Warrior & Commerce	Inscr. (Presd. to J. FARROR)	1802
Science	Robert FELLOWES, presd.	[1830]
Peace	Presented by Saml. FEREDAY	1814
Bust of Samuel FEREDAY, I.	A friend to his country	[1815]
Bust of Robert Cutlar FER- GUSON, I.	Inscr.	1832
Bust, I.	General Sir R. C. FERGUSON, &c.	1830
Bust of General Sir R. C. FERGUSON, r.	{ Let grateful art, &c. }	1838
Bust of Rbt FERGUSON, I.	Inscr.	1836
Warrior, River-god, &c.	Inscr. (to Adam FERRIE)	1829
Bust of John FIELDING	Inscr.	1774
Bust of John FIELDING	Plain	[1774]
Bust of Earl FITZWILLIAM, I.	Inscr.	[1824]
Bust of FLAXMAN, I.	Muse	1826
Punniar (star)	Edward Foley, &c.	1843
Busts of G. FORDYCE & J. Hunter	{ Serpent }	[1785]
Bust of John FOTHERGILL	Don. Soc. Med., &c.	1773
Arms of Exeter	Market (C. FOWLER, Architect)	1837
Bust of C. J. Fox	The free, &c.	1789
Bust of C. J. Fox	Resistless speaker, &c.	[1789]
Bust of C. J. Fox	Invidia	[1794]
Bust of C. J. Fox, r.	Tree; two shields	[1794]
Odd fellows (Pitt and Fox)	Heart in hand	[1795]
Bust of C. J. Fox, r.	With learning, &c.	1800
Arms of Nottingham	"Fox" within wreath	1803
Bust of C. J. Fox, r.	Inscr. (Durand's series)	1806
Bust of C. J. Fox, I.	Inscr. Intrepid champion	1806
Bust of C. J. Fox, I.	Inscr. (Revered for)	1806
Bust of C. J. Fox, r.	Stars, wreath	1806
Bust of C. J. Fox, r. (MDCCCVI)	Victory, with wreaths	1806
Bust of C. J. Fox, r.	Victory, with wreaths	[1806]
Art & Industry crowned, &c.	J. Deffett FRANCIS, &c.	1865
Arms (gift of Lt.-Col. GRANT- FRANCIS)	{ Cannon }	1859
Bust of Benj. FRANKLIN, I.	Plain	[1776]

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of Benj. FRANKLIN . . .	Tree struck by lightning . . .	1777
Bust of Benj. FRANKLIN, l. . .	Oak wreath—inscription . . .	1786
Bust of Prince of Wales . . .	{International Exhib. (Presd.) to A. W. FRANKS)}	1874
Jeton of A. W. FRANKS, Esq. . .	Contemnit, &c. Eagle, l. . .	1884
Bodiam Castle	Inscr. (<i>John FULLER, Esq.</i>) . .	1830
Bust of John FULLER, r. . .	Inscr.	1834
Medallions of FULLER and others	{House at Kettering}	1842
Bust of Samuel GARBETT, r. . .	Plain	[1789]
Admiral GARDNER	Fox, obelisk, &c.	1796
St. Peter's, Birmingham . . .	{Inscr. (Rev. L. GARDNER, Rec- tor)}	1827
Busts of Victoria & Albert, &c. .	GARDNER & Co., &c.	[1849]
Bust of GARRICK, r.	Tragedy, Music, Comedy . . .	1772
Bust of GARRICK, l.	Emblems	1772
Bust of GARRICK, l.	<i>D. Garrick, Esquire</i>	1773
Bust of GARRICK, l.	<i>Ille histrio, &c.</i>	1776
Neat and GAS	<i>The Sportsman's delight, &c.</i> . .	[1822]
General GASCOYNE	<i>Town & Trade of Liverpool</i> . .	[1812]
Maldon Arms	{Inscr. (Charter restored by B. GASKELL)}	1810
Gen. GATES	Surrender at Saratoga	[1777]
Bust of Hardy, Tooke and Thelwall	{Busts of Erskine and GIBBS— jurymen}	[1793]
Erskine & GIBBS holding scroll . .	{Names of Prisoners (T. Hardy, &c.)}	1794
Busts of Erskine & V. GIBBS . . .	Justice supports Freedom . . .	1794
Bust of C. L. GIESECKE, r. . .	Arctic scene	1817
Bust of J. W. GILBART, l. . .	Inscr.	1853
<i>This gold discovered, &c.</i> . . .	<i>The</i> (Rt. Hon. W. GLADSTONE) .	1842
Bust of W. E. GLADSTONE, r. . .	<i>Serius in cælum, &c.</i>	1879
Bust of W. E. GLADSTONE, r. . .	<i>Fide, &c.</i> [By Prof. Legros] . .	1882
GLIDE. See AUSTIN, W.		
Christ Ch., West Bromwich . . .	Inscr. (F. GOODWIN)	1821
St. George's Chapel, Kidder- minster	{Inscr. (F. GOODWIN)}	1821
St. Peter's, Ashton-under- Lyne	{Inscr. (F. GOODWIN)}	1821
Trinity Chapel, Bordesley . . .	Inscr. (F. GOODWIN)	1823
Bust of Ld. G. GORDON, l. . .	<i>Lord George Gordon</i>	1780
Bust of Ld. G. GORDON, l. . .	Inscr. (Acquittal)	1781
Bust of Ld. G. GORDON, l. . .	Old Bailey	1793
Bust of Ld. George GORDON . . .	Bust of Gordon r. (incuse) . . .	1793
Sir W. D. GORDON	<i>The zealous supporter, &c.</i> . . .	[1818]

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
King and Soldier	{ <i>Re-established by Sir H. Gough,</i> 1820 }	[1819]
St. John's Perry Barr	Inscr. (<i>John Gough.</i>)	1833
Arms of Beverley Brotherly Soc.	{ <i>John Gould, father</i> }	1776
Bust of Geo. III.	{ Apollo crowns student. (Duke of GRAFTON) }	[1768]
Bust of Geo. III.	{ Student crowned. (Duke of GRAFTON) }	[1805]
Bust of Marquis of GRANBY	Heart crowned	[1759]
Marquis of GRANBY on horse	Trophy of arms	1761
Head of Geo. III.	Minerva (Marquis of GRANBY)	1765
Marquis of GRANBY	Heart crowned	[1770]
Bust of M. of GRANBY, r.	Laurel wreath	1770
Bust of M. of GRANBY	Mars seated	1770
Bust of M. of GRANBY, l.	<i>Marquis of Granby</i>	1774
GRANT-FRANCIS. See FRANCIS.		
GRANVILLE, George. See STAFFORD, Lord.		
Bust of Henry GRATTAN, r.	<i>Pro patria, &c.</i>	1820
Bust of Henry GRATTAN, r.	<i>In memory of, &c.</i>	[1827]
Astronomia	Inscr. (GRAY medal)	1771
Bust of King of Würtem- berg, r.	{ Globe &c. (Presd. to Dr. Edw.) GRAY) }	1824 ²
Group of animals	Presd. to Dr. Edw. GRAY	1863 ²
Busts of J. E. and M. E. GRAY	Wreath	1863
Eagle	{ <i>Taken at Barrosa, by Gen.</i> GRAYHAM }	1811
Busts of Charles GREEN, l.	Balloon, &c.	1836
Bust of Ric. GREENE (ld. token)	{ West porch of Lichfield Cathe- dral }	1800
<i>Templa quam dilecta</i>	{ Inscr. (Ld. GRENVILLE, Chan- cellor) }	1810
<i>Lichfield election, &c.</i>	Inscr. (Sir Roger GRESLEY)	1826
Bust of Sarah GRETTON	Plain	[1796]
Bust of Chas. Ld. GREY, l.	Inscr.	1801
Bust of Earl GREY, l.	Horseman	1830
Bust of Ld. GREY, l.	{ <i>Rt. Honble. Charles Earl Grey,</i> &c. }	1831
Bust of Thos. Attwood, l.	Busts of Earl GREY, &c.	[1831]
Dove, fasces, bust of Earl GREY	{ Lion, medallion of Attwood }	[1831]
Bust of Earl GREY, r.	<i>The enlightened, &c.</i>	[1831]

¹ In British Museum under date 1874.

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Medallions of Ld. GREY and others	<i>The desire of, &c.</i>	[1831]
Busts of GREY & Russell, l.	Victory	[1832]
Busts of GREY & Russell, l.	<i>The Bill, the whole Bill, &c.</i>	[1832]
Busts of GREY, Russell, Brougham, l.	<i>The desire of, &c.</i>	[1832]
Busts of Brougham, Russell, GREY, l.	<i>The desire of, &c. The Reform Bill</i>	[1832]
Bust of Wm. IV., r.	Busts of Brougham, Russell, GREY, l.	1832
Bust of Earl GREY, r.	Britannia expels Corruption	1832
Medallions of Earl GREY and others, &c.	Britannia expels Corruption	1832
Busts of Ld. GREY & others	Crown, columns, &c.	1832
Medallions of Ld. GREY and others, l.	Crown, columns, lion	1832
Bust of Earl GREY, to right	Genius of Patriotism, &c.	1832
Bust of Earl GREY, l. &c.	Hands, heart, &c.	1832
Medallions of Earl GREY, &c. l.	Hands in wreath	1832
Bust of Ld. GREY, l.	Lion, cap, fasces, &c.	1832
Bust of Earl GREY, r.	Lion & Hydra	1832
Bust of Ld. GREY, l.	Lion & Hydra	1832
Busts of Brougham, Russell, GREY	Lion & Hydra	1832
Busts of Earl GREY and others, r.	Scotch Reform Bill, &c.	1832
Busts of Earl GREY & others, l.	Scotch Reform Bill, &c.	1832
Medallions of Lord GREY, &c., l.	Scotch Reform Bill, &c.	1832
Busts of Earl GREY & others.	Star, &c.	1832
Busts of Brougham, Russell, GREY, l.	Thistle	1832
Medallion of Earl GREY, r.	Three shields	1832
Busts of Brougham, Russell, GREY, l.	<i>Corruption destroyed, &c.</i>	1832
Busts of Brougham, Russell, GREY, l.	<i>Earl GREY. . the invincible, &c.</i>	1832
Medallion of Lord GREY, r.	<i>Jubilee, &c. (heart-shaped)</i>	1832
Busts of Earl GREY & others, r.	<i>Royal Assent, &c.</i>	1832
GRIFFIN, W., Medallist	(Various medalets)	?
Bust of Nich ^s . GRIMSHAW, r.	Arms of Preston—Grimshaw Arms	1822
Church	Arms of Preston—Grimshaw Arms	1822
Inscr. (Sir B. W. GUISE)	Inscr. (<i>May the spirit of, &c.</i>)	1811
Pallas, Mercury, Britannia	(Medal presd. to Miss F. GUISE)	1789
Bust of Henry HALLAM, r.	Inscr.	1859

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
(Copley Medal, Royal Soc.)	Minerva (Wm. HAMILTON.)	1770
Bust, l. (by J. G. HANCOCK)	Inscr.	1800
Bust of John HANSON, r.	Loom, &c.	[1810]
Bust of HARDINGE, l.	Warrior & Minerva	1846
Dragoon	Presented to Wm. HARDMAN	1823
Busts of HARDY, Tooke, and Thelwall	Busts of Erskine and Gibbs— jurymen	[1793]
Bust of Thomas HARDY	<i>Acquitted by</i> , &c.	1794
Bust of Thomas HARDY	Names of jury	1794
Scales suspended over Tower	HARDY's jury	1794
Hiberniacrowning ploughman	<i>To Denis</i> HARRISON	1844
Bust of John HARRISON	Armagh library	1771
Bust of Ld. HASTINGS, l.	Victory in car	1818
<i>Sir Chas. Abney</i> HASTINGS, &c.	<i>King</i> , &c.	1826
<i>Sir Chas. Abney</i> HASTINGS, &c.	<i>The Zealous</i> , &c.	1826
Shield, &c.	HASTINGS medal, &c.	1829
Military Trophies	Inscr. (Pres. to Serjt. J. HAWKES)	1804
HAWKESBURY, Lord.	See LIVERPOOL, Earl of.	
Star, wreath	{ Inscr. &c. (Presd. to Corp.) HAWKINS.	1804
Arms of St. Ives	<i>Sir Chrstr.</i> . . . HAWKINS, &c.	[1826]
Bust of NEWTON, r.	{ Herschell's telescope (Ed. HAW- KINS)	1820
Bust of NEWTON, l.	{ Telescope (<i>struck for</i> . . . <i>Edward</i> HAWKINS)	1820
Bust of Geo. IV. l.	Statue of Newton (Ed. HAWKINS)	1826
Wm. IV. (Roy. Soc. Medal)	{ Newton (<i>struck for</i> Ed. HAW- KINS)	1833
Christ Church, West Brom- wich	{ Inscr. (John HEDGE, builder)	1821
Volunteer, church, &c.	Arms of Sir John HENNIKER	1798
Volunteer (John HENNIKER, Major)	{ Wreath of roses, &c.	1798
Busts of Minerva & Mercury, l.	<i>To Mr Samuel</i> HENNING, &c.	1820
Bust of Col. HERRIES, l.	Helmet	1819
Bust of Solomon HERSCHEL, l.	Hebrew inscr.	?
Bust of Alex. HERZEN, r.	Bell	1863
Bust of Rowland Ld. HILL, l.	Pallas & Victory, &c.	1812
Bust of Rowland Ld. HILL, r.	<i>The brave</i> , &c.	[1815]
Bust of Rowland Ld. HILL, r.	Columns	1816
Bust of ROWLAND Hill	Serpent, crown	1833
<i>T. Hill</i> , &c.	<i>Persevere and excel</i>	1810
Bust of Bp. HOADLEY	Tree, tomb, mitre, &c.	1761
Bust of J. C. HOBOUSE, r.	<i>The ardent</i> , &c.	[1820]
Inscr. (Frederick HODGSON, elected)	{ Names of candidates	1824

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of Ld. HUTCHINSON	Turk—Englishman	1801
Busts of J. Fred. HUTH & wife	<i>Their fiftieth wedding day, &c.</i>	1856
Bust of Charles HUTTON	Earth weighed	1821
Bust of Geo. IV., r.	<i>James HYDE, Pilot</i>	1820
Bust of J. Hodgson, l.	<i>Seconded by Sanderson LEDERTON</i>	1830
Bust of Henry IRVING	Wreath	[1885?]
Cannon	Inscr. (<i>modelld. by G. JAMES</i>)	1816
Corner stone, &c.	Meeting-house (<i>J. A. JAMES</i>)	1819
Stockton Suspension Bridge	Ships. (<i>Pubd. by J. W. JAMES</i>)	1830
Arms	Inscr. (<i>Presd. to Sergt. JEAGER</i>)	1806
Bust of JENNER, l.	Child protected from disease	1796
Bust of JENNER, l.	Children dancing round cow	1796
JERVIS, Sir John, See VINCENT, St., Lord.		
Bust of Bartholomew JOHNSON	Musical emblems	[1810]
Bust of Dr. Samuel JOHNSON	Inscr. (<i>Durand's Fr. Series</i>)	1784
Bust of Thomas JOHNSON, l.	Inscr.	1789
Bust of Peter JOHNSTONE, r.	Faith, Pupil	1865
Peace crowned	{ Repository of Art (<i>Charles JONES</i>)	[1829]
Bust of JONES of Havod	Wreath (<i>Cardigan Agric. Soc.</i>)	1817
Bust of James JONES, r.	Naval action	1812
Bust of Paul JONES	Naval action	1779
Bust of R. Lambert JONES	<i>Presented by, &c.</i>	1849
Wolf, l., &c.	<i>To Edmund KEAN, Esq., &c.</i>	1815
Bust of Ld. KEITH, l.	Tomb of Sir R. Abercrombie	1801
Bust of KEMBLE, l. (<i>Hancock</i>)	<i>Tragoedus, &c.</i>	1798
Bust of KEMBLE, l.	<i>Tragoedus, &c.</i>	1798
Bust of KEMBLE, l.	Inscr. O. P., &c.	[1807]
Head of KEMBLE, l. (<i>obstinacy</i>)	O. P., &c.	[1807]
John Bull on ass (<i>with KEMBLE's head</i>)	{ O. P., &c.	[1807]
Bust of John Philip KEMBLE, r.	<i>Thou last of all, &c.</i>	[1817]
The <i>Royal George</i> —Adm. KEMPENFELT	{ Gibraltar—ships, &c.	1788
Bust of Edward D. of KENT, l.	View of Gibraltar	1802
Bust of Adm. KEPPEL	<i>Judicious, &c.</i>	[1777]
Bust of Adm. KEPPEL	Ship	[1777]
Bust of Adm. KEPPEL	Justice triumphant	1779
Military emblems, &c.	<i>For long (Thomas KINSMAN)</i>	1831
Bust of Rev. Wm. KNIBB, r.	Monument	1838
Bust of Wm. KNIBB, r.	<i>To commemorate, &c.</i>	1838
Bust of T. A. KNIGHT, l.	Wreath, &c.	1836

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Spring & LANGAN, boxing . . .	Gloves	[1824]
St. Peter's, Brighton . . .	Interior (pubd. by LANGRIDGE)	[1830]
Bust of Mrs. LANGTRY, r. . .	None	1882
LASCELLES for ever	Inscr. <i>Indefatigable</i> , &c. . . .	1807
LASCELLES for ever	Inscr. (<i>In mind</i> , &c.)	[1807]
Bust of David LATOUCHE, l. .	<i>Qui bene parta</i> . Three figures	1785
Stockport Church	(Consecrated by Bp. LAW)	1817
St. Peter's Church, Ashton- under-Lyne	Inscr. (First stone laid by Bp. LAW)	1821
<i>Free Trade to India</i> , &c. . .	LAWLEY for ever	1812
Bust of Sir T. LAWRENCE, r. .	Bust of Sir T. LAWRENCE, l. .	1830
Bust of Sir T. LAWRENCE, r. .	<i>Sir Thos. Lawrence</i> , &c. . . .	1830
Cholera Orphan School . . .	Inscr. (LEIGH, incumbent).	1833
Busts, l. (Nichols & L. LEWIS)	<i>Felices</i> , &c.	1868
Liverpool Arms	{ <i>Sam Campbell</i> . . . voted for <i>Thos. LEYLAND</i> }	1816
Bust of Jenny LIND, facing .	Harp, &c.	1847
Bust of Lord Hawkesbury [Earl of LIVERPOOL]. . . .	Mercury, Britannia	1803
Bust of David LIVING- STONE, r.	Inscr. (Roy. Geograph. Soc.).	1874
Plough; (Wm. LOCKHART) . .	Wreath	[1832]
Bust of Geo. III., r.	{ Student crowned (Wm. LONG- LEY) }	1805
Marquis of LORNE & Ps. Louise	{ Arms of England & of Argyle family }	?
Queen's bust.	Wreath, &c. [LORRIMER Medal]	1860
Bust of James LUCKCOCK, l. .	Inscr.	1831
Bust of Vincent LUNARDI . .	Balloon	1784
Bust of Ld. LYNEDOCH . . .	Victor, burning city, &c. . . .	1813
Inscr. (Sir James LYON) . .	Inscr. (Hurricane, Barbados) .	1831
Fire, soldiers	Inscr. (Presd. to P. LYS) . . .	1804
Bust of Catharine MACAULAY.	Cap and daggers	[1791]
Busts of Victoria & Albert .	Presd. by McGEE & Co.	1849
Fame inscribes column . . .	{ Freemasons' medal—to Alex. McKOWL }	1780
Bust of Prof. H. MALDEN, r. .	<i>Malden Prize Medal</i>	1876
Pallas & Hermes	Presd. to Capt. MANBY ³	1808
<i>Lateat scintillula</i> , &c. . . .	Presd. to Capt. MANBY	1808
<i>Lateat scintillula</i> , &c. . . .	{ Presd. to Capt. MANBY (<i>ob ejus</i> , &c. }	[1854]

³ In the Brit. Mus. the Manby Medals are placed under the date 1854.

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Highlander, Scotia, &c.	Presd. to Capt. MANBY	1814
Bust of Charles X., l.	Presd. to Capt. MANBY	1828
Bust of GEORGE IV., l.	{ Presd. to Capt. MANBY, Life- boat, &c. }	1830
Bust of King of NETHERLANDS, l.	{ Presd. to Capt. MANBY }	1830
Eye, &c.	Presd. to Capt. MANBY	1836
Bust of Victoria, l.	Presd. to Capt. MANBY	1839
Bust of King of Denmark, r.	Presd. to Capt. MANBY. Wreath	[1854]
Arms	{ Duke of MANCHESTER, Governor, &c. }	1821
Bust of Radama MANJAKA, r.	Lowry Cole, &c.	1826
Bust of Earl of MANSFIELD, r.	<i>Utrique fidelis</i>	1777
Bust of "H.M.S. H. the Prince of MANTUA"	{ To his most Serene Highness, &c. Long inscript. }	1879
Bust of John Strachan, l.	{ Swans, &c. (Ant. MARCHETTI, Champion) }	1837
Presd. to Corp. G. MARSH	Wreath	1819
Arms (Elephant, &c.)	James MARTIN, Junr., &c	1845
Bust of Gen. MARTINE, r.	Arabic inser. A.H. 1211	[1797]
Bust of Ld. MARYBOROUGH, r.	Inscr.	1823
Bust of C. Green, l.	Balloon (M. MASON).	1836
Bust of Rev. T. MATHEW, l. . . .	Inscr.—Wreath	1838
Bust of Rev. T. MATHEW, r. . . .	<i>He reasoned, &c.</i>	[1843]
Bust of Rev. T. MATHEW, r. . . .	Preacher and multitude	[1843]
Naval trophy (P. MELVILL)	Ships after action	1781
Bust of D. MENDOZA, l.	Pugilists	1790
Bust of MENDOZA & W. Ward	Pugilists	1791
Bust of John Stuart MILL, l. . . .	Plain (by Prof. Legros)	?
Bust of Benjamin West, l.	<i>Inscribed by G. MILLS, &c.</i> . . .	1820
Bust of D. MILNER, l.	Temple on rock	[1823]
<i>Lord MILTON for ever</i>	Inscr. (<i>King and Constitution</i>)	[1807]
Fame (Ld. MILTON, M.P.)	Inscr. (<i>Success to</i>), &c.	1807
Bust of Henry MILTON, l.	Inscr.	1823
Blue Coat School, Birming- ham	{ Inscr. (Thos. MOLE, Chairman)	1824
Bust of Sir John MOORE, l.	Death of Moore; soldier, eagle	1809
Bust of Sir John MOORE, l.	{ Death of Moore; Fame, Brit- annia, &c. }	1809
St. George's Church, Wol- verhampton	{ Inscr. (J. MORGAN, Architect).	1828
Bust of James MORISON, l.	Inscr.	1840
St. Peter's Church, Ashton- under-Lyne	{ Inscr. (S. MORS, Carpenter) . .	1821
Bust of Wellington, l.	Presd. by MOSES & Son	1852

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of Miss MUDIE, r. . . .	Theatrical emblems	1805
Bust of Miss MUDIE, r. . . .	None	1805
Busts of P. MULLMAN and wife	Kirby Hall	1774
Head of Earl of MULGRAVE, l.	<i>The tribute, &c.</i>	1837
Bust of MUNDEN, r.	<i>English Comedian, &c.</i>	1799
Bust of G. F. MUNTZ, r. . . .	Inscr.	1857
<i>To celebrate, &c.</i>	Hands, torch (ANNE MURRAY)	1825
MURRAY, John. See ATHOL, Duke of.		
MURRAY, Wm. See MANSFIELD, Earl of.		
Bust of Pitt, r.	Mr. MURRELL, &c.	[1813]
MYERS, Wolf. See CURTIS, J.		
Bust of Sir CHAS. NAPIER, l. .	Trident within wreath	1841
NEAT and GAS	<i>The Sportsman's Delight, &c.</i> .	[1822]
Bust of NELSON, l.	Inscr. (St. Vincent)	1797
NELSON, r.	Battle of Nile	1798
NELSON, l.	Battle of Nile	1798
Peace—medallion of NELSON	Battle of the Nile	1798
Shield, anchor, &c.	{ Faith, Pyramid, &c. (Medallion) of NELSON) }	1798
Bust of NELSON, r.	Neptune—ocean, &c.	1798
Bust of NELSON, l.	Nilus—distant battle	1798
Bust of NELSON, l.	Victory inscribes shield	1798
Bust of NELSON, l.	Inscr. (Aboukir, French defeat)	1798
Bust of NELSON, l. (Token)	Inscr. (In memory of the Nile)	1798
NELSON, <i>Baron of the Nile</i>	<i>Memorable, &c., inscr.</i>	1798
Bust of NELSON, l.	Plain	[1798]
Bust of NELSON, l.	Britannia with wreath—ship .	1800
Bust of NELSON, l.	Inscr. (Copenhagen).	1801
Justice, medallions of NELSON & Parker	{ British Fleet—the Sound, &c.	[1801]
Statue of NELSON	Britannia mourning	1805
Tomb of NELSON	Britannia—Neptune	1805
The Arms of Ld. NELSON . . .	Man-of-war	1805
Bust of NELSON, r.	Naval column	1805
Bust of NELSON, l.	Pallas on prow	1805
Bust of NELSON, l.	The battle of Trafalgar	1805
Bust of NELSON, l.	Trafalgar	1805
Bust of NELSON, l.	Victory with thunderbolt . . .	1805
Bust of NELSON, l.	Wreath	1805
Bust of NELSON, l.	Inscr. (<i>Died in defence of</i>) . .	1805
Bust of NELSON, l.	Inscr. (<i>The memorable</i>) . . .	1805
Bust of Ld. NELSON, l. . . .	Inscr. (Trafalgar)	1805
Britannia—Fleet (NELSON)	Plain	1805
Bust of NELSON, l.	Female and infant	[1805]
Bust of NELSON, l.	Bust of D. of Wellington, r. .	[1805]

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of NELSON, r.	Plain	[1805]
Bust of NELSON, l.	Plain	[1805]
Bust of NELSON, l.	Masonic symbols	1808
Statue of NELSON	Inscr. (<i>He finished</i>), &c.	1809
Bust of NELSON, l.	Ship	1812
Bust of NELSON, l.	Column, buildings	1843
Bust of NELSON, l.	Nelson's Column	1843
Bust of NELSON, l.	Shipwreck Soc. (Inscr.)	1846
Bible	To Patrick NEVILLE, &c.	1833
Victory crowns Britannia.	Presd. to Capt. Henry NICHOLS	1794
Busts, l. (J. G. NICHOLS & L. Lewis)	<i>Felices</i> , &c.	1868
Ships	Inscr. (John NICHOLSON)	1825
Shakespeare—Muses	{ Inscr. (Presd. by G. & W. NICOL, &c.) }	1803
Col. NOEL of the Rutland Fencibles	<i>Whose example</i> , &c.	[1820?]
Bible, Cross (NORRISIAN Prize)	The Resurrection	1781
Lord NORTH	Arms, &c.	1775
Bust of E. of NORTHUMBERLAND	Alnwick Castle	1766
Bust of D. of NORTHUMBERLAND, r.	Column	1816
Bust of D. of NORTHUMBERLAND, l.	Column	1816
Bust of D. of NORTHUMBERLAND, r.	View of Senate House	1848
Bust of O'CONNELL, l.	Clare election	1828
Bust of O'CONNELL, l.	Hercules and faggots	1828
Bust of O'CONNELL, l.	Bills, &c.	1832
Bust of O'CONNELL, l.	Father, sons, bundle of faggots	1832
Bust of O'CONNELL, r.	Hibernia, cippus, &c.	1841
O'CONNELL, Hibernia, Workmen	<i>I avow myself</i> , &c.	1841
Victory crowns O'CONNELL	Tomb	1847
Bust of O'CONNELL, r.	<i>Erin ma vorneen</i>	[1816]
Bust of O'CONNELL, l.	Cross, &c.	[1831]
Bust of O'CONNELL, l.	Wreath	[1831]
Bust of O'CONNELL, l.	<i>Erin go bragh</i> , &c.	[1831]
Bust of O'CONNELL, l.	Harp, shamrock, oak	[1837]
Bust of O'CONNELL, l.	<i>The able</i> , &c.	[1837]
Bust of O'CONNELL, l.	<i>Repeal</i> , &c., below harp	[1843]
Bust of O'CONNELL, l.	<i>Repeal</i> , &c. Harp in centre	[1843]
Bust of O'CONNELL, l.	Crown, harp, &c.	[1847]
Bust of O'CONNELL	Hibernia, column, &c.	[1847]

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
<i>The OASTLER. Testimonial</i>	Cottage	1838
Bust of Sir Richard ONSLOW.	Fleet	1779
St. George's Chapel, Kidder- minster	Inscr. (Archd. ONSLOW) . . .	1821
Bust of Robt. ORCHARD, r.	Inscr.	1803
Bust of Edm. OUTRAM. . . .	St. Philip's, Birmingham . . .	[1821]
Bust of Rbt. OWEN, r.	<i>The knowledge that, &c.</i> . . .	1832
Bust of Miss PAGET, l.	Plain	1883
<i>End of Pain</i> (PAINE)	Book	1793
Bust of PAINE, r.	Mountain in labour	1793
<i>End of Pain</i> (PAINE)	<i>Fraternity, &c.</i> Cross	1797
<i>End of Pain</i> (PAINE)	Cap, sword, palm	[1793]
<i>End of Pain</i> (PAINE)	<i>May the knave, &c.</i>	[1793]
PAINE hanging	<i>May the tree, &c.</i>	[1793]
<i>End of Pain</i> (PAINE)	<i>Pandora's breeches</i>	[1793]
Pig trampling on crown, mitre, &c.	<i>Advocates for, &c.</i> Spence, More, PAINE	[1795]
Hibernia	<i>Presented to Constantine PAN-</i> <i>ORMO, &c.</i>	1823
Inscription	Inscr. (John PARISH at Ham- burgh)	1806
Arms of Preston	Arms of Rbt. PARKER	1762
Justice, Nelson and PARKER.	British Fleet, the Sound, &c. .	[1801]
Bust of Dr. S. PARR, l.	<i>Depascimur, &c.</i>	1821
Bust of Dr. S. PARR, l.	<i>Studium, &c.</i>	[1821]
St. George's, Leicester.	Inscr. (Wm. PARSONS, Architect)	1823
Star, wreath	<i>Inscr. (Presd. by Adjutant)</i> <i>PEAKE</i>	1804
Cupid	Inscr. (Presd. to Lieut. PEARSE)	[1806]
Medallions of PEARSE and others	House at Kettering	1842
Bust of Sir Rbt. PEEL	Insignia of Glasgow	1837
Bust of Victoria, l.	PEEL & Co.	[1842]
PELLEW, Edward. See EXMOUTH, Ld.		
Fire, soldiers	Inscr. (Pres. to Wm. PENTENEY)	1804
Bust of Geo. IV., l.	Inscr. (Pres. by T. R. PEPPER)	[1821]
Bust of Spencer PERCEVAL, l.	Tomb, &c.	1812
Bust of Geo. III., r.	<i>Centenary of Accession. (PER-</i> <i>RIFR).</i>	1814
Bust of Isaac PERRINS, r. . . .	Inscriptions	1789
Arch	PERRY & Co., &c.	1830
Bust of Viscount PERY, r. . . .	Plain	[1785]
Monogram, &c.	Wm. PICKERING, Steward . . .	1812
<i>Salisbury Volunteer Infantry.</i>	<i>Joseph PICKETT, &c.</i>	1832
Bust of Sir T. PICTON	Standard, General, &c.	1812

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
PITT. See also CHATHAM.		
Bust of PITT. <i>No stamps.</i>	Ship.	1766
Bust of PITT, r.	Britannia at urn	1778
Bust of PITT, r.	Bust of Ld. Thurlow	1789
Bust of PITT, r.	<i>The Supporter, &c.</i>	1789
Monogram (London Corresp. Soc.)	PITT hanging, obelisk, &c.	1796
PITT hanging, house, &c.	<i>Such is, &c.</i>	1796
Bust of PITT, l.	<i>With fortitude, &c.</i>	1799
Bust of PITT, l.	Britannia mourning at tomb	1806
Bust of PITT, l.	Rock amid waves	1806
Bust of PITT, l.	Stars, wreath, &c.	1806
Bust of PITT, l.	Inscr. (<i>Born May 28, &c.</i>)	1806
Bust of PITT, r.	Wreath (<i>Natus 8°, &c.</i>)	1806
Bust of PITT, l.	Wreath (<i>Natus 8°, &c.</i>)	1806
Bust of PITT, l.	<i>Sheffield Pitt-Club</i>	1810
Bust of PITT, l. (Wolverhampton Pitt-Club)	Pitt on rock—sea, &c.	1813
Bust of PITT, l.	Monument (Manchester Pitt-Club)	1813
Bust of PITT, l.	<i>He saved, &c.</i> (Dudley Pitt-Club)	1813
Bust of PITT, l. (Liverpool Pitt-Club)	Britannia crowned, &c.	1814
Bust of PITT, l.	<i>Birmingham Pitt-Club, &c.</i>	1814
Bust of PITT, l.	<i>Nottingham Pitt-Club</i>	1814
Bust of PITT, l.	<i>Stirling Pitt-Club, &c.</i>	1814
Bust of PITT, l.	<i>Warrington Pitt-Club</i>	1814
Bust of PITT, l.	<i>Suffolk Pitt-Club</i>	1821
Bust of PITT	Lion and globe	[1766]
Bust of PITT	<i>The man who</i>	[1766]
Bust of PITT	United hands, sword, cap	[1766]
<i>Odd fellows</i> (PITT and Fox)	Heart in hand.	[1795]
Bust of PITT, r.	<i>In memory of, &c.</i>	[1813]
Bust of PITT, l.	Leicester Pitt-Club, &c.	[1814]
Prince PLATOFF, l.	Cossack	1814
Bust of Geo. III., l. Three varieties	Christ's College (Bp. PORTEUS).	1808
<i>To celebrate, &c.</i>	Hands, torch (W. D. POWELL)	1825
Royal Arms (Chas. III.)	<i>Le favori C. POWNALL, &c.</i>	1762
PRATT, Chas. See CAMDEN, Lord.		
Bust of PRIESTLEY, r.	Chemical apparatus	1783
Bust of PRIESTLEY, r.	<i>I decus, &c.</i>	1794
Bust of PRIESTLEY, r.	<i>Magnus Christianus</i>	1794
Bust of PRIESTLEY, l.	Inscr. (<i>This tablet, &c.</i>)	1804

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of PRIESTLEY, r. . . .	Bust of Stanhope, l. . . .	[1793]
Bust of James PRINSEP, l. . .	Building	1840
Bust of James PRINSEP, l. . .	Plain	1840
Soldier, Britannia, lion . . .	{ Inscr. (Presd. by Sir Wm. PULTENEY) }	1804
Bust of Henry QUIN, M.D. . .	Plain	[1783]
Busts of Wm. IV. and Adelaide, r.	Bust of Rbt. RAIKES, l. . . .	1831
Bust of Rbt. RAIKES, l. . . .	Christ blessing children. . . .	1831
Bust of Rbt. RAIKES, l. . . .	Sunday School Jubilee, &c. . . .	1831
Bust of Rbt. RAIKES	Wreath—Sunday School Jubilee	1831
Bust of Rbt. RAIKES, l. . . .	Trowbridge, &c.	1834
Evesham Election (Alex. RAPHAEL)	Independance, &c.	[1830]
Bust of J. Hodgson, l. . . .	Nominated by Archibald REED	1830
Bust of John RENNIE, l. . . .	Inscr.	1821
draped		
Bust of John RENNIE, l. . . .	Sheerness Docks	1823
Voted . . . to John RENNIE, &c. . .	Highlander, &c.	1825
Bust of John RENNIE, l. . . .	Wreath. Inscr.	[1821]
Bust of John RENNIE, l. . . .	Plain	[1821]
Bust of Sir J. REYNOLDS, l. . .	Female artist	1773
Bust of Sir J. REYNOLDS, l. . .	Hercules strangling serpents	?
St. Michael's, Bath	{ In memory of . . . John RICHARDE, &c. }	1835
Bust of Earl Spencer, l. . . .	Bust of Duke of RICHMOND, r. . . .	1845
Bust of Wm. IV. (Royal Academy Medal).	Torso. (Edward RIDLEY)	1830
Bust of Lazarus RIVERIUS . . .	{ Inscr. (Spaw, St. George's Fields) }	1760
Duke of Sutherland and Margaret ROBERTSON	To celebrate, &c.	1831
Bust of ROBINSON, Primate of Ireland	Observatory, Armagh	1789
Bust of Admiral RODNEY, r. . .	In memory of, &c.	1781
Bust of Admiral RODNEY . . .	St. Eustatia &c. taken	1781
Bust of Adml. RODNEY, r. . .	The glorious memorial	1781
Bust of RODNEY, r.	The glorious memory, &c. . . .	1781
Bust of Sir Geo. B. RODNEY, &c.	Naval action; inser.	1782
Bust of G. B. RODNEY, r. . .	Naval action, within star	[1781]
Bust of Adml. RODNEY . . .	Ships.	[1781]
Bust of Lord RODNEY, r. . .	Formidable. Ship	[1781]
Bust of G. B. RODNEY, r. . .	Rodney for ever. Naval action	[1781]
Bust of RODNEY, r.	Sandwich. Ship	[1781]

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of Chas. ROE, of Macclesfield	Plain	[1758]
Bust of Geo. III., r.	Colours (adjudged to R. ROGERS).	[1805]
ROKEBY, BARON. See ROBINSON, Primate of Ireland.		
Bust of Rev. Wm. ROMAINE, l. Bible		1782
Bust of Rev. W. ROMAINE. . Arms		1795
Bust of Rev. W. ROMAINE . Faith		1795
Bust of Rev. Wm. ROMAINE . <i>But I trusted, &c.</i>		1795
Bust of Sir Samuel ROMILLY. Inscript.		1818
Bust of Wm. ROSCOE, l.	Laurel	1831
Bust of Wm. ROSCOE, l.	Inscr. <i>Self-taught, &c.</i>	1831
ROSCOE <i>for ever</i>	<i>The friend, &c.</i>	[1806]
Bust of Wm. ROSCOE, l.	Parnassus, lyre, &c.	[1806?]
Bust of Wm. ROSCOE, l.	<i>Roscoe Prize Medal, &c.</i>	[1837 ⁴]
Bust of Wm. ROSCOE, l.	<i>Centenary, &c.</i> 1853	1853 ⁴
Bust of N. M. ROTHSCHILD, r. <i>Nummis, &c.</i>		1836
Bust of Rev. Danl. ROWLAND Translation of Elijah		1806
Tripod	Inscr. (RUMFORD Medal)	[1796]
RUMFORD Medal. See also FARADAY.		
Bust of Wm. IV., r.	{ Busts of Brougham, RUSSELL, Grey, l. }	[1832]
Medallions of Ld. J. RUSSELL, &c.	Britannia expels Corruption	1832
Busts of Ld. John RUSSELL and others, l.	Crown, columns, &c.	1832
Medallions of Ld. J. RUSSELL and others, l.	Crown, columns, lion	1832
Medallion of Ld. RUSSELL, l., &c.	Hands, heart, &c.	1832
Medallions of Ld. J. RUSSELL, &c., l.	Hands in wreath	1832
Busts of Brougham, RUSSELL, & Grey.	Lion & Hydra	1832
Busts of Ld. J. RUSSELL and others, r.	Scotch Reform Bill, &c.	1832
Busts of Ld. J. RUSSELL and others, l.	Scotch Reform Bill, &c.	1832
Medallions of Ld. RUSSELL, &c., l.	Scotch Reform Bill, &c.	1832
Busts of Ld. J. RUSSELL and others, l.	Star, &c.	1832

⁴ In Brit. Mus. under "1831."

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Busts of Brougham, RUSSELL, Grey, l.	Thistle	1832
Busts of Brougham, RUSSELL, Grey, l.	<i>Corruption destroyed, &c.</i>	1832
Busts of Brougham, RUSSELL, Grey, l.	<i>Earl Grey . . . the invincible champions</i>	1832
Busts of Ld. John RUSSELL and others, r.	<i>Royal assent, &c.</i>	1832
Bust of Thos. Attwood, l.	Busts (Ld. J. RUSSELL, &c.)	[1831]
Medallions of Ld. J. RUSSELL & others	<i>The desire of, &c.</i>	[1831]
Busts of Grey & RUSSELL, l.	Victory	[1832]
Busts of Grey & RUSSELL, l.	<i>The Bill, the whole bill, &c.</i>	[1832]
Busts of Grey, RUSSELL, Brougham, l.	<i>The desire of, &c.</i>	[1832]
Busts of Brougham, RUSSELL, Grey, l.	<i>The desire of, &c.</i> In wreath, <i>The Reform, &c.</i>	[1832]
Bust of Ld. John RUSSELL, l.	<i>Per mare, &c.</i>	1841
Bust of Ld. John RUSSELL, r.	<i>Per mare, &c.</i>	[1846]
Bust of Thos. RYDER	Inscription	[1781]
Medallions of RYLANDS and others	House at Kettering	1842
Bust of James SADLER, l.	Balloon	1811
Bust of Richard SAINTHILL, r.	Numismata, Past, Present	1855
Bust of Count de SALIS	Plain [large medallion]	1871
Soldier, Britannia, lion	{Inscr. (Presd. to Wm. SALIS-BURY)}	1804
Royal Arms (Chas. III, Spain)	<i>L'actif C. SAWYER, &c.</i>	1762
Busts of SCHOLEFIELD & Attwood, r.	<i>Attwood & Liberty, &c.</i>	1832
Busts of SCHOLEFIELD & Attwood, r.	Ballot urn, &c.	1832
Bust of SCHOLEFIELD, l.	Mercury, Inscr.	1832
Busts of SCHOLEFIELD & Attwood, r.	National Reform Jubilee, &c. . . .	1832
<i>Lichfield election, &c.</i>	<i>Sir E. Dolman SCOTT, Bart., &c.</i>	1830
Presd. to Jno. SCOTT	Wreath	1819
Bust of G. F. Handell, l.	Centenary (<i>Serjeant Scott</i>)	1859
Bust of Sir W. SCOTT, r.	Tree, harp, arms, &c.	1821
Bust of Sir W. SCOTT, r.	Genius and History	1824
Bust of Sir W. SCOTT, r.	Muse	1826
Bust of Sir W. SCOTT, r.	Muse	1827
Bust of Sir W. SCOTT, l.	Lady of the Lake	[1826]
Bust of Sir W. SCOTT, l.	Plain	[1826]

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Lion, urn, &c.	Neptune (Alex. SHEDDEN, &c.)	1812
Indian ploughing	Presented to J. SHEPHERD, &c.	1824
Bust of SHERIDAN	Inscr.	[1789]
<i>Governor-General Sir John</i>		
<i>SHORE (Arabic inser.)</i>	<i>Auspicio Geo. III.</i>	[1797]
Sunderland Bridge	Inscr. (J. SIVEWRIGHT)	1816
Cannon, ships, &c.	{ Soldier, cannon (Presd. to J. SKINNER) }	1809
Bust of Vulcan, l.	Presd. to Mr. J. SKINNER	1820
<i>A mark of respect to Hon. T. SKINNER, &c.</i>	Horses	1795
Bust of Henry SMEDLEY, l.	No rev.	1833
Bust of Adam SMITH, r.	Minerva	1787
Bust of Adam SMITH, r.	Ships—emblems (1d. token)	1797
Lion on Castle	{ Newcastle Volunteer Medal (E. SMITH) }	1801
Bust of Isis, l.	{ Wreath, &c. (To Edward SMITH) }	1811
Bust of Sir Wm. Sidney SMITH, r.	Acre	1799
Bust of Sir Wm. Sidney SMITH, l.	Camel, lion, tiger	1799
Bust of Sir Wm. Sidney SMITH, l.	Palm-tree, genius, &c.	1799
Bust of Sir Wm. Sidney SMITH, r.	<i>Cœur de Lion</i> , &c.	1805
Bust of Sir Wm. Sidney SMITH	Inscr. (<i>President of</i> , &c.)	1816
Bust of Sir Wm. Sidney SMITH, l., in military dress	Plain	?
Cupid holding shield	<i>Ann SNELLING. Palm-branch</i>	1763
Bust of Thos. SNELLING, r.	Inscr.	1773
Bust of Thos. SNELLING, l.	Inscr.	1773
Bust of Thos. SNELLING	<i>Meruisti</i> , wreath, &c.	1773
Bust of Thos. SNELLING, r.	Plain	[1773]
Bust of Lorenzo SNOW, l.	<i>List ye</i> , &c.	1850
Bust of Sir John SOANE, r.	Façade of building, &c.	1834
Bust of Daniel SOLANDER	Inscr. (to Banks & Alstrømer)	[1785]
Balloon (SPARROW)	Plain	1826
SPENCE's <i>glorious plan</i> . SUN	Cornucopiæ	1775
Bust of T. SPENCE	Britannia	1793
Bust of T. SPENCE, l.	Britannia	1794
Bust of T. SPENCE, l.	Padlock	1796
Pig trampling on crown, nitre, &c.	{ Advocates for the people's rights—SPENCE }	[1795]

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of Earl SPENCER, l. . . .	Fame	1799
Bust of Earl SPENCER, l. . . .	Bust of Duke of Richmond, r. . . .	1845
SPRING & Langan boxing	Gloves	[1824]
Bust of John STAGPOOL	Plain	1771
Bust of Ld. STAFFORD, r. . . .	<i>George Granville, &c.</i>	1830
Bust of Ld. STAFFORD, r. . . .	Plain	[1830]
St. Peter's Church, Ashton-under-Lyne	Inscr. (Earl of STAMFORD). . . .	1821
Bust of STANHOPE, l.	{ Inscr. (<i>Stanhope the friend of,</i> <i>&c.</i>) }	1795
Bust of Ld. STANHOPE, l. . . .	Altar to Liberty	[1793]
Bust of STANHOPE, l.	Bust of Priestley, r.	[1793]
Genius of Patriotism	Inscr. (STAVELEY elected)	1832
Bust of John Capel, l.	<i>Samuel STEELE, &c.</i>	1826
Bust of Joseph STEEVENS, r. . . .	Scientia presenting wreath	1801
Sankey Viaduct (G. STEPHENSON	Inscript.	1830
Bust of G. STEPHENSON, l. . . .	Newton Bridge	1830
Bust of Wellington, l.	Viaduct (G. STEPHENSON)	[1830]
Bust of R. STEPHENSON, r. . . .	Menai Bridge, &c.	1850
Britannia (in ex., T. STOCK)	Plain	1781
Bust of A. M. STORER, l.	Waggoner	1799
Bust of John STRACHAN, l. . . .	Cupid, swans	1837
Bust of Dudley C. STUART, r. . . .	Map	1854
Bust of Joseph STURGE, r. . . .	Negro, wife.	1839
Interior of St. Mary's, Liverpool	Presd. to Jeremiah SULLIVAN	1845
Bust of Duke of SUSSEX, l. . . .	Hands in triangle	1813
Bust of Duke of SUSSEX	Freemasons' Hall	1819
Charity, &c.	Inscr. (Duke of SUSSEX)	1830
Bust of Duke of SUSSEX, r. . . .	Shield, &c.	1843
Medallions of SUTCLIFF and others	House at Kettering	1842
Duke of SUTHERLAND & M. Robertson	<i>To celebrate, &c.</i>	1831
Bust of Duchess of SUTHERLAND, r.	<i>Harriet . . . Duchess, &c.</i>	1837
Bust of Duke of SUTHERLAND, l. . . .	Inscr.	1840
Bust of Count SUWARROW	Fame, trophies	1799
Bust of R. W. TALBOT, r.	Inscr.	1820
Race (Newmarket 1d. token)	Inscr. (<i>Sir H. V. TEMPEST's horse</i>)	1799
Bust of Alfred, Lord TENNYSON, l.	Plain. [By Prof. Legros].	?
Bust of Alfred, Lord TENNYSON	Wreath	[1885]

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Busts of Hardy, Tooke, & THELWALL	Busts of Erskine & Gibbs—jury	[1793]
Bust of John THELWALL, r.	Liberty	[1794]
Bust of Francis I. of Austria	Inscr. (visit to THOMASON & Co.)	1816
Bust of Wm. THOMPSON, l.	Christ's Hospital	1839
Christ Church, Newark	Inscr. (JAMES THORPE)	1886
Bust of Ld. THURLOW, l.	<i>When we forget, &c.</i>	1789
Bust of Pitt, r.	Bust of Ld THURLOW, l.	1789
Bust of Lord THURLOW, l. (oval)	Plain	[1806]
Shield (W. TILL, wine merchant)	Inn	1794
Time unearthing coins	Wm. TILL, Medallist, &c.	1834
M. L. V.	W. H. TONKIN, &c.	1834
Bust of Horne TOOKE, r.	<i>Acquitted by</i>	1794
Bust of Horne TOOKE, r.	<i>Not guilty, &c.</i>	1794
Bust of Horne TOOKE	Names of jury, &c.	1794
Busts of Hardy, Tooke & Thelwall	Busts of Erskine & Gibbs—jury	[1793]
Bust of Horne TOOKE, r.	Old Bailey	[1794]
Fire, soldiers.	Inscr. (Presd. to E. TOUZEL, &c.)	1804
Bust of George TOWNSEND, l.	Plain	1850
Bust of Lazarus Riverius	Inscr. (T. TOWNSHEND)	1760
Bust of Sir Henry TROLLOPE, l.	Ships at sea	1796
Roy. Soc. Med. given to Rbt. Trot	Britannia, pillar, oar, globe	1784
Military trophies	Inscr. (Presd. by Capt. TULLOCH)	1804
Dicky TURNER	Inscr.	1833
Bust of Nelson, l.	{ Trafalgar (dedicated by Wm. TURTON) }	1805
Arms of John TWEMLOW	Friendly Society	1833
Bust of Samuel TYSEN, l.	Inscr.	1800
Horses, cattle, &c.	Wreath, inscr. (Rev. J. VANE).	[1834]
Four medallions of Hon. C. P. VILLIERS, &c.	Britannia, sheaf, &c.	1846
Bust of Geo. III. r.	{ Howe, St. VINCENT, Duncan, } on altar	1797
Bust of Ld. St. VINCENT, r.	<i>Under providence, &c.</i> Ship	1797
Neptune crowns Ld. St. VINCENT.	Inscr.	1797
Bust of Ld. St. VINCENT, r.	Britannia, l. (halfpenny token)	1797
Bust of Ld. St. VINCENT, l.	Hispaniamourning; navalaction	1797
Bust of Ld. St. VINCENT, l.	Ship	1797
Bust of Ld. St. VINCENT, l.	Spanish fleet defeated	1797

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of Ld. St. VINCENT, r.	{ Two infants with trumpets, coronet, &c. }	1797
Bust of Ld. St. VINCENT, l.	Sailor and marine.	1800
Bust of Ld. St. VINCENT, r.	{ Naval crown (promissory far- thing) }	[1797]
Fasces.	Presented to Saml. WADDINGTON	1822
St. Peter's Ch. Brighton (WAGNER.)	Interior of Church	[1830]
WAITHMAN for ever	Inscr.	[1824]
Arms.	Presd. to Corp. WALL	1806
City of Hamburg, l.	Inscr. (to John WARD)	1870
Busts of Mendoza & W. WARD	Pugilists	1791
Inscr. (Borough of Okeham- ton).	Inscr. (No. 113 & WARDLE)	1807
Bust of G. L. WARDLE, r. (oval)	Plain	[1809]
Bust of G. L. WARDLE, r.	Inscr. (<i>May our glorious, &c.</i>)	1809
Bust of G. L. WARDLE, r.	Inscr. (<i>The duty, &c.</i>)	1809
Bust of Sir J. B. WARREN	Naval action	1798
Bust of Sir J. B. WARREN, r.	Hibernia, ships	1798
Bust of Sir Rbt. WARREN, l.	<i>Sir Robert Warren, &c.</i>	[1784]
Agriculture, lion, &c.	Presd. to Edmond T. WATERS.	1798
Bust of Mrs. WATERS, l.	Inscr. (<i>This medal, &c.</i>)	1816
Garter crowned	Inscr. (Presd. to Wm. WATLING)	1809
Warrior, River-god, &c.	Inscr. (<i>to Jno. WATSON, jun.</i>)	1829
Statue of James WATT	Shield	1819
Bust of James WATT, r. (J. Wyon F.)	Steam engine	1819
Bust of James WATT, r. (Mills F.)	Steam engine	1819
Bust of James WATT, l.	Muse	1826
Bust of James WATT, l.	Wreath (Polytechnic Soc.)	1833
Bust of James WATT, l.	Plain	1843
Bust of James WATT, l.	<i>In testimony of, &c.</i>	[1819]
Bust of James WATT, l.	Plain	[1819]
Bust of James WATT, l.	Plain	[1829]
Bust of Chantry, r.	Statue of James WATT	[1843]
Colonel WEBB, &c.	<i>May the spirit of Freedom, &c.</i>	1816
Wm. WEBSTER, &c.	{ Dealer in ancient and modern coins, &c. }	[before 1885]
Warwickshire Yeomanry	Inscr. (token issued by T. WELCH)	1799
Bust l. (<i>the work of J. G. Han- cock</i>)	Inscr. (<i>struck for T. WELCH</i>)	1800
Bust of Marq. WELLESLEY, l.	Death of Tippoo	1799
Bust of D. of WELLINGTON, r.	Eagle, ship, two female figures	1808
Bust of D. of WELLINGTON, r.	River-God (Douro), ships	1809

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of D. of WELLINGTON, r.	Victory, lion, eagle	1809
Bust of D. of WELLINGTON, r.	Fame on mountain	1810
WELLINGTON in tent	River-God Tagus	1811
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	<i>Portugal delivered</i> , &c. . . .	1812
WELLINGTON on horse, &c. . . .	Battle of Salamanca	1812
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	Military trophies	1812
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	Names and dates of battles	1812
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	<i>Fête of Vittoria</i>	1813
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	Inscr. (Kingston upon Hull)	1813
Bust of WELLINGTON, r. . . .	Lion, eagle	1813
Bust of WELLINGTON, r. . . .	Pampeluna surrenders keys	1813
Bust of WELLINGTON, r. . . .	Victory in car	1813
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	Victory on column, &c. . . .	1813
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	<i>The deliverer of Portugal</i> , &c. . . .	1814
Busts of WELLINGTON, } Blucher, &c.	Britannia on rock	1814
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	Lion, lamb, church, &c. . . .	1814
Bust of WELLINGTON, r. } (small A)	Sword, shield	1814
Head of Britannia, l. . . .	WELLINGTON — trophy	1814
Bust of WELLINGTON, r. . . .	<i>Colonnade of the Louvre</i>	1815
Busts of Blucher and WEL- } LINGTON, facing	<i>Der entscheidenden</i> , &c. . . .	1815
Busts of Blucher and WEL- } LINGTON, facing	<i>Der sieggewohnten</i> , &c. . . .	1815
Bust of WELLINGTON, r. } (small A)	<i>Waterloo</i> , &c.	1815
Blucher and WELLINGTON, } crowned (jeton)	Allies enter Paris	1815
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	Bust of Blucher, l.	1815
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	Victory writing	1815
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	Victory (Waterloo)	1815
Bust of WELLINGTON, r. . . .	Wreath, clasped hands	1815
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	Biographical inscr.	1819
Bust of WELLINGTON, r. . . .	Minerva and Mars	1821
Bust of WELLINGTON, r. . . .	<i>Congress of Verona</i>	1822
Bust of WELLINGTON, r. . . .	Wellington on horse, r.; battle	1827
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	Inscr. (<i>Catholic Disabilities</i>)	1829
Bust of WELLINGTON, r. . . .	Inscr. (Chancellor Univ. Oxf.)	1834
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	Dover Castle	1839
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	Equestrian statue	1844
Bust of WELLINGTON, r. . . .	Mourner seated before altar	1852
Bust of WELLINGTON, l., laur. . . .	<i>Born</i> , &c.	1852
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	Calendar	1852
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. . . .	In laurel-wreath, <i>Born</i> , &c. . . .	1852

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of Nelson, l.	Bust of WELLINGTON, r.	[1805]
Bust of WELLINGTON, l.	<i>The liberator of Spain, &c.</i>	[1812]
Bust of WELLINGTON, r.	Eagle, helmet, shield, &c.	[1812]
Bust of WELLINGTON, r.	Victory within wreath	[1812]
Bust of WELLINGTON, l.	Within wreath, <i>Vota Publica</i>	[1812]
Bust of WELLINGTON, l. (box)	<i>By his consummate skill, &c.</i>	[1814]
Bust of WELLINGTON, l.	<i>By his consummate skill, &c.</i>	[1814]
Bust of WELLINGTON, r.	} <i>Vittoria</i>	[1814]
(small <i>N</i>)		
Bust of WELLINGTON	Blucher trampling on Davoust	[1814]
Bust of WELLINGTON, l.	Bust of Pr. Regent, l.	[1814]
Bust of WELLINGTON, l, in } laurel wreath	} Royal Arms (<i>Virtutis, &c.</i>)	[1815]
Bust of WELLINGTON, l.		
Bust of WELLINGTON, r.	<i>Vota Publica</i> in laurel-wreath	[1815]
Bust of WELLINGTON, l.	<i>Waterloo</i>	[1815]
(small <i>N</i>)	} Plain	[1815]
Bust of WELLINGTON, l.		
Bust of WELLINGTON, r.	Sankey Viaduct	[1830]
(<i>Grande decus, &c.</i>)	} Plain	[1832]
Bust of WELLINGTON, r.		
Bust of WELLINGTON, l.	<i>In arms the deliverer, &c.</i>	[1852]
Bust of WELLINGTON, l.	<i>In arms, &c.</i>	[1852]
Bust of WELLINGTON, l.	Wreath of oak and olive. Inscr.	[1852]
Bust of WELLINGTON, l.	No rev. (Lead)	[1852]
Bust of CHARLES WESLEY, l.	<i>Centenary, &c.</i>	1839
Bust of John Wesley, l.	Bust of CHARLES WESLEY	1839
Bust of JOHN WESLEY, r.	<i>The Righteous, &c.</i>	1789
John WESLEY, r.	Wesley preaching beneath tree	1789
Bust of John WESLEY, l.	<i>Well done, good and, &c.</i>	1791
Bust of John WESLEY, r.	Faith at tomb	1791
Bust of John WESLEY, r.	Tomb	1791
WESLEY in pulpit	<i>The ninety-third, &c.</i>	1836
WESLEY in pulpit	<i>The ninety-fourth, &c.</i>	1837
Bust of John WESLEY, l.	Centenary Hall	1839
Bust of JOHN WESLEY, l.	Bust of Charles Wesley	1839
Bust of John WESLEY, l.	Bible, Dove, Rays	[1839]
Bust of Benjamin WEST, l.	<i>Benjamin West, &c.</i>	1815
Bust of Benjamin WEST, l.	Subscribers' names	1815
Bust of Benjamin WEST, l.	<i>Inscribed by G. Mills, &c.</i>	1820
Wolf and Twins, &c.	{ <i>Fine ancient Roman brass coins,</i> &c. (P. WHELAN, coin-dealer) }	1848
Geo. WHITEFIELD		
Geo. WHITEFIELD	<i>An Israelite, &c.</i>	1770
Geo. WHITEFIELD	<i>The funeral sermon, &c.</i>	1770
Geo. WHITEFIELD	Faith at tomb	1770
Geo. WHITEFIELD	Tomb with inscr.	1770

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Geo. WHITEFIELD	Urn	1770
Warrior, River-god, &c.	Inscr. (<i>To Jno. WHITEHEAD</i>)	1829
Bust of Geo. Pr. Regent, l. (Waterloo medal)	Victory (Presd. to P. WHITEHEAD).	1815
Ironmongery Hall	G. and W. WHITESTONE, &c.	[1838]
Cornerstone	(Meeting-House; S. T. WHITEWELL.)	1819
Bust of Sir Joseph WHITEWORTH, l.	Plain	1883
Bust of Geo. III., r.	Colours (From Sir Rbt. WIGRAM)	[1805]
Inscr. (WILBERFORCE for York)	Inscr. (<i>Africa, Rejoice, &c.</i>)	1807
Bust of Wm. WILBERFORCE, r.	Britannia, Minerva, Justice	1807
WILBERFORCE <i>for ever</i>	Humanity, &c.	[1807]
Arms (R. WILBRAHAM).	<i>To celebrate, &c.</i>	1848
Bust of Thomas WILDE, l.	<i>Newark emancipated, &c.</i>	1831
Bust of WILKES, l.	<i>May true, &c.</i> No. 45	1768
Bust of WILKES, r.	Genius of Liberty	1768
Bust of WILKES, l.	Infant Liberty	1768
Bust of WILKES	Time, Obelisk, 45	1768
Bust of WILKES, r.	<i>John Wilkes, Esquire, &c.</i>	1773
Bust of WILKES	Boot and axe	1774
Bust of WILKES, l.	<i>A friend to, &c.</i>	[1768]
Bust of WILKES, l.	<i>A lover, &c.</i>	[1768]
Bust of WILKES, r.	<i>Freedom is, &c.</i>	[1768]
Bust of WILKES, l.	<i>May true, &c.</i>	[1768]
Bust of WILKES, l.	<i>Three pence, 45</i>	[1768]
Bust of WILKES, r.	Crown, 45	[1768]
Bust of WILKES, l. (<i>John Wilkes, Esq., &c.</i>)	Liberty, 45	[1768]
Bust of WILKES, l.	Liberty, shield, 45	[1768]
Bust of Rev. Jas. WILKINSON, l.	Faith and Justice united	1805
Bust of Geo. III., r.	(Inscr. (Presd. to Capt. T. WILKINSON).)	1802
Bust of Doctor WILLIS.	Inscr.	1789
Neptune and Mercury	Inscr. (Presd. to Capt. WILSON)	1760
Four medallions, G. WILSON, &c.	Britannia, sheaf, &c.	1846
Bust of Sir Rbt. WILSON, l.	Civic wreath	1821
Bust of Cardinal WISEMAN, r.	Cross, mitre, chalice, &c.	1836
Ship wrecked (1846)	(Lifeboats (Presd. to LIEUT. Wood))	[1876]
Bust of M. Wood, r.	London, Youth, Deceit.	1817

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Ships burning	{ Inscr. (<i>Captain James Wool-</i> DRIDGE) }	[1809]
Liverpool Infirmary	Inscr. (Pubd. by WOOLFELD)	1831
Sankey Viaduct	{ Station — (pubd. by WOOL- FIELD) }	1830
Bust of William WORDSWORTH, r.	{ <i>William Wordsworth, &c.</i> }	1848
Bust of Cromwell, l.	Bust of W. WYON, l.	1843
Bust of Miss M. H. YEAMES, r.	None [by W. F. Yeames, R.A.]	1884

ADDENDA.

Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
Bust of Barber BEAUMONT, r.	Wreath. Inscr.	1886
Bust of Thoma's COOPER, r. .	Plain	1794
Bust of Marquis of GRANBY, l.	{ Plain (with engraved mon. of J. Manners) }	?
Bust of Sir Wm. HAMILTON, l.	Greek Vase	?
Bust of John HUNTER, l. . .	Plain	1791
Bust of Rev. W. STUKELEY, r.	Stonehenge	1765

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END OF VOL. VI.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1885—1886.

OCTOBER 15, 1885.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President,
in the Chair.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the
table :—

1. Porträtköpfe auf antiken Münzen hellenischer und hellen-
izierter Völker, von F. Imhoof-Blumer. From the Author.

2. Philologische Wochenschrift, 1885. Nos. 21—24. From
the Publishers.

3. Report of the Proceedings of the Numismatic and Anti-
quarian Society of Philadelphia, 1884. From the Society.

4. Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord. From
the Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.

5. Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, 1885.
Parts I and II, with Tillaeg to the same, 1884. From the
Society of Northern Antiquaries.

6. The Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. vi, No. 1, with
Atlas. From the Society.

7. Revue Belge de Numismatique, 1885, 3^e and 4^e livraisons.
From the Society.

8. Zeitschrift für Numismatik. Vol. xiii, Part I. From the
Editor.

9. *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, seventeenth year, 1885. From the Society.

10. *Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*, 1885, 1^{re} trimestre. From the Society.

11. *The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*. No. 61, 1885. From the Association.

12. *Annuaire de la Société française de Numismatique*, 1885. 2^e and 3^e livraisons. From the Society.

13. *Sitzungsberichte der K. Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*. Berlin, 1885. Parts I—XXXIX. From the Academy.

14. *Bulletin mensuel de Numismatique et d'Archéologie*, 1884—5, Parts III—IX. From M. Serrure, the Editor.

15. *Archæologia Aeliana*. Vol. ix, No. I. New Series.

16. *Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society*. N.S., vol. i, Part I.

17. *Bulletins de l'Académie royale des Sciences, &c., de Belgique*. Third Series, vols. vi, vii, viii, with *Annuaire*, 1884, 1885. From the Academy.

18. *Etalons pondéraux primitifs et lingots monétaires*, par Michel Soutzo. From the Author.

19. *The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*. Vol. xii, Part II. From the Society.

20. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*. Series II, vol. ix, Index, with List of Members, 1885.

21. *Notes on the Mint Towns and Coins of the Mohammedans*. By E. Leggett. From the Author.

22. *Square silver coins of the Sultans of Kashmir*. By C. J. Rodgers. From the Author.

23. *British Museum Catalogue of Greek coins*:—(i) Italy, (ii) Sicily, (iii) Thrace, (iv) Seleucidae; *Catalogue of Roman Medallions*; *Nummi veteres in Museo*, R. P. Knight, 1830; *Catalogue of Oriental Coins*, vols. vii and viii; *Catalogue of Indian Coins*, vols. i and ii. *Medallic Illustrations of British History*, two vols. *Guide to the Coins of the Ancients*. *Guide*

to English Medals. Guide to Italian Medals. From the Trustees of the British Museum.

Dr. Evans proposed, and it was unanimously agreed, that the Numismatic Society should record their sense of the great loss which they have sustained by the death of one of their vice-presidents, Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, who was connected with the Society for more than forty years, and who on so many occasions rendered it valuable services.

Mr. J. Gibbs exhibited a set of gold forgeries of Bactrian coins lately made in the Panjâb.

Mr. Webster exhibited a very fine tetradrachm of Rhodes of the early part of the fourth century B.C. ; also a gold solidus of Constantius and a light groat of Edward IV.

Mr. J. G. Hall exhibited a silver coin of William V, Duke of Jülich, Cleves, and Berg, 1539—1592, lately discovered in pulling down a house in the parish of St. Giles.

Mr. A. E. Copp exhibited an American five-cent piece in nickel struck in 1888 and recalled after being in circulation for one week only, because it was found that specimens were frequently gilded and passed as five dollars.

Mr. Krumholz exhibited a crown of James I, in very fine condition, a crown and a half-crown of the Commonwealth, struck in 1652, and an undated shilling of Philip and Mary.

The Rev. G. F. Crowther exhibited two pennies of Edward the Confessor, of the Shrewsbury and York Mints, bearing some resemblance in type to the specimen engraved in Part II of the *Numismatic Chronicle* for the present year ; also (on behalf of Mr. W. Naish, of Bristol) a penny of Offa, with the moneyer's name ALHVMN, similar to Ruding, Pl. IV 18, found at Tunbridge Wells.

Mr. J. W. Trist sent for exhibition and presented to the Society a specimen in bronze of the Tunbridge School Medal founded by Sir A. Judd.

Mr. C. F. Keary read a paper "On the Morphology of Coins." It is printed in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. vi, p. 41. The

primary object of this paper, as of a former one on the same subject, was to establish a law of heredity running through and connecting all the different species of coins.

A discussion followed, in the course of which Dr. Evans suggested that the much discussed word *sterling* may have arisen from the application of the word *easterling* to the Arab coins brought from the East. He further pointed out how exactly some of the type-changes in the Anglo-Saxon sceattas instanced by Mr. Keary had their parallels in the morphology of the coins of the ancient Britons.

NOVEMBER 19, 1885.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President,
in the Chair.

The Baron F. Von Hügel, John Stephens Blackett, Esq., and Alfred Trice Martin, Esq., were elected Members of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift, 1885, Nos. 42—46. From the Publishers.

2. Zeitschrift für Numismatik. Band xiii, Heft 2. From the Editor.

3. Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, 1885, Part III. From the Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.

4. Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, N.S., 135^e livraison. From the Society.

5. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, January—June, 1884. From the Society.

6. The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland. Vol. vii, 4th Series, No. 62. From the Association.

7. Historical Fallacies regarding Colonial New York. By Douglas Campbell, Esq. From the Author.

8. Was Ecclesiastical money coined at Clonmacnoise, A.D. 1170? By Aquilla Smith, Esq., M.D. From the Author.

9. A small bronze medal commemorating the opening of the Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock. From J. W. Trist, Esq.

Mr. A. J. Evans exhibited two archaic silver coins of Caulonia of the usual type—a naked divinity, probably Apollo Katharsios, holding a lustral branch, and a small running figure with winged sandals (B. V. Head, *Coins of the Ancients*, Pl. VIII, 15)—and one of Metapontum with a standing Apollo on the reverse (Head, *l.c.* Pl. XV, 6).

Mr. Webster exhibited a small copper coin of Valerian II, the twin brother of Gallienus, *rev.* PAX AVGG.

Mr. Montagu exhibited and made some remarks upon three pennies of Henry VII's first coinage, struck at London, Canterbury, and York. See *Num. Chron.* vol. v, p. 339.

Mr. A. E. Copp exhibited a line-engraved portrait of Sir E. Coke as Attorney-General, into which was let a silver medalet bearing his arms on one side and his crest on the other, dated 1602.

Mr. Krumbholz exhibited a shilling of Queen Elizabeth, a forgery of the time.

Mr. Evans read a paper on a portion of the great hoard of Anglo-Saxon pennies found in the City of London in 1872, and gave a list of 580 specimens, among which were many new varieties, including one of Harthacnut not hitherto described. The paper is printed in vol. v, p. 254.

Dr. A. Smith made some remarks on the earliest coins struck in Ireland, which he attributed to the time of the Hiberno-Danish King of Dublin, Siltric III, who was contemporary with Aethelred II, sole monarch of Saxon England.

DECEMBER 17, 1885.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President, in the Chair.

Arthur Henry Lyell, Esq., Laurie A. Lawrence, Esq., and John Gloog Murdoch, Esq., were elected Members of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. Repertorium zur Antiken Numismatik von J. Friedlaender, ed. R. Weil. From the Editor.

2. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Ser. II, vol. iv, Nos. 3, 4, and 6, 1885, and Transactions, vol. xxvii, Parts 17—20; also a lecture by R. Atkinson, M.A., on Irish Lexicography. From the Academy.

3. Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift, vth year 1885, Nos. 47—50. From the Publishers.

4. Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der classischen Alterthums-wissenschaft. Vol. xlii, Part II. From the Publishers.

The President announced to the Meeting that Mr. R. S. Poole, Keeper of Coins in the British Museum, had been elected by the Council as Vice-President of the Society to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Vaux. The meeting confirmed the election.

Mr. Copp exhibited proofs in silver and copper of the half-penny of 1717, and a silver proof of the farthing of 1718; also a pattern in copper of Wood's halfpenny of 1724, and a gold piece of eight struck for Peru.

Mr. H. Montagu exhibited an unpublished pattern in silver and copper of a half-crown made by W. Binfield, an artist who worked in Paris at the beginning of this century, and was engaged on the Durand series of medals.

Mr. Roach Smith communicated a notice on a hoard of Roman large brass coins found on Hamdon Hill, in Somersetshire. See *Nun. Chron.* vol. vi, p. 96.

Professor P. Gardner gave a sketch of the arrangement of the

coins of the Greek kings of India adopted in the British Museum Catalogue now in the press, especially in connection with the accounts given by the Chinese writers of the history of Bactria in the first century B.C. and the first A.D.

JANUARY 21, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President, in the Chair.

Herr C. F. Herbst, of Copenhagen, Dr. HANS Hildebrand, of Stockholm, and Dr. Rudolf Weil, of Berlin, were elected Honorary Members of the Society.

John Walter Ford, Esq., was elected an ordinary member of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. *Annuaire de la Société de Numismatique et d'Archéologie*, 1885, Part 4. From the Society.

2. *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*, 1885, Parts 1—3. From the Publishers.

3. *Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie*. N.S. 136^e livraison. From the Society.

4. *Henfrey's English Coins*. New Edition. By C. F. Keary, M.A., F.S.A. From the Editor.

5. *The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, vol. xii, No. 3. From the Numismatic Society of Montreal.

6. A bronze medal of the New Council Chamber of the City of London. From the Corporation of the City.

Mr. H. Montagu exhibited a copy in pewter of the five-pound piece of Victoria ; Mr. Cochran Patrick an impression of an unpublished variety of a farthing of Alexander III of Scotland, having on the reverse a star in one division instead of the four mullets ; Mr. Durlacher an angel of Charles I having on the

obverse a double mint mark of a castle and a negro's head, and on the reverse a castle only; and Mr. J. G. Hall a "quattri scudi d'oro" of Pope Urban VIII, and a medal in gold of Innocent X.

Mr. Evans read the first portion of a paper on the coinages of Henry VIII (after 1542) and Edward VI. issued at the London and Southwark mints.

FEBRUARY 18, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President, in the Chair.

William Brice, Esq., and the Rev. E. S. Dewick were elected Members of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*. Nos. 4—7. 1886. From the Publishers.

2. *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, 1886, 1^{re} livraison. From the Society.

3. *Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande*, 1884—5. Parts LXXVIII—LXXX. From the Society.

4. *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*. Vol. vi, 4th series, No. 60. From the Association.

5. *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*. Vol. vii, 1884. From the Society.

6. *Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmerkers Bevaring*, *Memoirs*, 1884. With Plates 24—31. From the Society.

7. *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*. Vol. vi, No. 2, with plates. From the Hellenic Society.

Mr. Durlacher exhibited a sixpence of Charles I, mint mark a castle, and with the date 1627, not hitherto recorded.

The Venerable Archdeacon Pownall exhibited a bronze medal of Pope Pius II, 1458—1464, *obv.* ENAEAS PIUS SENENSIS PAPA SECVNDVS, *rev.* ALES VT HEC CORDIS PAVI DE SANGVINE NATOS. Pelican feeding her young. (cf *Num. Chron.* 3rd ser., vol. iii, p. 862.) Also a silver medal of Archbishop Sancroft and the seven bishops: from the Shepherd sale.

Mr. Montagu read a paper on a recent find of ancient British gold coins near Freckenham, in Suffolk, consisting of about ninety specimens of four well-defined types, of which one had not been previously described. The writer attributed these coins to about the period of Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni. (See *Num. Chron.* vol. vi, p. 23.)

Mr. Evans read the second portion of a paper on the coins of Edward VI, bearing the effigy and name of his father, Henry VIII, in which he proved that a considerable proportion of the coins hitherto generally attributed to the last years of Henry's reign were, as a matter of fact, struck during the reign of Edward VI, in England during the first three years, and in Ireland during the whole of his reign. The paper is printed in *Num. Chron.*, vol. vi, p. 114.

MARCH 18, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, ESQ., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President,
in the Chair.

John Barton Caldecott, Esq., was elected a Member of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. Recherches sur la Numismatique de la Novempopulanie. By M. Emil Tallebois. From C. Roach Smith, Esq.

2. De Vondsten van Onna en Feins, 1886. By J. Dirks. From C. Roach Smith, Esq.

3. *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*, 1886. Parts VIII—XI. From the Publishers.

4. *Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*. Parts XL—LII. From the Academy.

5. *Annuaire de Numismatique*, 1886. Part I. From the Society.

6. *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*. Vol. xiii, Parts III, IV. From the Editor.

7. *Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, 1885. Part IV, with List of Members. From the Society of Northern Antiquaries.

8. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*. Vol. x, No. 3. From the Society.

9. *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*. Vol. vii, 4th Series, No. 63. From the Association.

10. *Report of the Proceedings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia*, 1885. From the Society.

11. Note on some Glasgow and other Provincial coins and tokens. By David Murray, Esq., F.S.A.Scot. From the Author.

Mr. H. Montagu exhibited an Anglo-Saxon penny of Athelstan, reading *ATHELSTAN REX SAXORVM*. *Rev.* *ELE. MONTA* [*sic*] *LVND. CIVIT.*, showing that pennies with the king's title so expressed were coined at London as well as at the hitherto recorded Mercian towns of Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, and Tamworth.

Mr. A. J. Evans exhibited a specimen of the extremely rare tetradrachm of Gela, in Sicily, of the fifth century B.C., having on the reverse the legend *ΘΕΣΠΙΟΑΙΣ* accompanying the type of a goddess, perhaps Persephone, placing a wreath upon the head of the river-god Gelas, represented as a bull with human head. A more perfect specimen of this coin was engraved in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1883, Pl. IX, 4.

Mr. T. Jones communicated a paper on the rare didrachm

with the owl on the obverse and incuse square diagonally divided on the reverse, which was attributed by Beulé to Athens, but which the writer preferred to assign to Chalcis, in Eubœa (See *Num. Chron.*, vol. vi, p. 19).

Mr. B. V. Head, while accepting Mr. Jones's attribution of the coin to the island of Eubœa, gave some reasons for doubting whether the town of Chalcis was its place of mintage.

Mr. Head then read a paper on the coins discovered on the site of Naucratis during the recent excavations conducted there by Mr. F. Petrie under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund. He also exhibited to the meeting specimens of the coins found, ranging in date from the time of Amasis, B.C. 580, down to that of the Emperor Commodus, A.D. 190. (See *Num. Chron.*, vol. vi, p. 1.)

Mr. R. W. Cochran Patrick communicated a paper on some unpublished varieties of Scottish coins of David I, Malcolm IV, Alexander III, and David II. It is printed in *Num. Chron.*, vol. vi, p. 38.

APRIL 15, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President,
in the Chair.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, 1886, 2^{me} livraison. From the Society.

2. *Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, 1886, 2nd Series, Vol. i, Part I. From the Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.

3. *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*. Nos. 12—15. From the Publishers.

4. A specimen in gold from Becker's dies of a Fiorino d'Oro of the fourteenth century, from Mr. J. W. Trist. Described below.

Mr. Montagu exhibited a copy of a decadrachm of Syracuse, executed by Benjamin Wyon at the age of nineteen, formerly the property of Mr. R. Sainthill; also an Aberystwith shilling of Charles I, with a crown for mint-mark instead of the usual "open book." Mr. Montagu also showed a set of the English copper coinage of 1860, consisting of the penny, halfpenny, and farthing.

Mr. Evans exhibited a pewter medal struck in commemoration of the coronation of Napoleon I by the Pope at Paris, on the 2nd of December, 1804. The inscription on the reverse is NAPOLEON SACRE A PARIS LE II. F. AN. XIII.

Mr. J. W. Trist exhibited and presented to the Society a modern impression in gold, from Becker's dies, of a ducat of the Florentine type of Charles Robert, King of Hungary, 1308—1342.

The Rev. G. F. Crowther exhibited a penny of William the Conqueror, similar to "Hawkins," 234, with the moneyer's name, LEIGTINO ON EO (York), and one of William II, with an uncertain legend.

Mr. W. A. Cotton exhibited a groat of Henry VIII's second coinage, with a rose for the mint-mark on the obverse and a lys on the reverse, and the blundered legend, POSVI DEV ADIV-TOE MEV.

Mr. Evans read a paper on a hoard of English coins found at Park Street, near St. Albans, on the 9th of February last. The hoard consisted of 221 pieces, and included rials and angels of Edward IV, angels of Richard III, and angels and half-angels of Henry VI to Henry VIII. There were no coins of Edward V. The coins were concealed inside an oak beam, into which two circular holes had been bored by means of an auger. (See *Num. Chron.*, vol. vi, p. 173.) After making some interesting remarks on the numismatic importance of the hoard, Mr. Evans discussed the date of the deposit, which he fixed approximately to the year 1522 or 1523.

Mr. H. A. Grueber gave an account of three other recent

hoards found at Isleworth, Brand End Farm (Lincolnshire), and Flamstead (Herts). (See *Num. Chron.*, vol. vi, p. 101.)

MAY 20, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President,
in the Chair.

C. M. Crompton-Roberts and Edmund Shorthouse, Esqs., were elected Members of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. *Bulletino dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica*. Nos. 2—12, 1885, with list of members. From the Imperial German Archæological Institute of Rome.

2. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1884—5. From the Society.

3. *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*. Nos. 16—20, 1886. From the Publishers.

4. *Les Monnaies des Etats-Belgiques-Unis*. Par G. Cumont, Brussels, 1885. From the Author.

5. *Annuaire de la Société Française de Numismatique et d'Archéologie*. March—April, 1886. From the Society.

6. *The Journal of the Institute of Bankers*. Part V, Vol. vii. From the Institute.

7. *Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York*. 27th Annual Meeting, 1885. From the Society.

8. *Ancient Roman Coins from Shansi*. By S. W. Bushell, Esq., M.D. From the Author.

9. *The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*. Vol. xii, No. 4. From the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.

10. *Some Copper Coins of Akbar, found in the Kangra district*. By E. E. Oliver, M.I.C.E., &c. From the Author.

11. Bulletin Historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie. N.S., 134^{me} livraison. From the Society.

Mr. Montagu exhibited a pattern in gold of the QVATVOR MARIA VINDICO farthing of Charles II.

Mr. Trist exhibited a gold coin of the Emperor Frederick II as King of Sicily, A.D. 1228—1250, with the inscription FREDERICVS . CESAR . AVG . IMP . ROM., and with an eagle on the reverse.

Mr. Durlacher exhibited a two-guinea piece of Queen Anne in a remarkably fine state of preservation.

Mr. Webster exhibited a gold stater of Antiochus the Great with the figure of a seated Apollo on the reverse.

Mr. Head read a paper, by M. J. P. Six, of Amsterdam, "On the Era of Tyre," B.C. 275—4, in which he showed that Tyre dated her autonomous silver coins of Attic weight at first according to the Seleucid era (B.C. 312), and then for a few years according to her own era (B.C. 275—4). The subsequent coins of Tyre bore the inscriptions Πτολεμαίου Βασιλέως (B.C. 266—261) and Πτολεμαίου Σωτήρος (B.C. 261—228), dated according to the regnal years of Ptolemies II and III. In B.C. 228—7 the era of Tyre was again reverted to, and the coins of Ptolemies IV, V, and VI furnish an almost complete series of dates ending in B.C. 159, the very year in which the series of the dated coins of the Seleucidæ struck at Tyre began.

A discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. R. S. Poole stated that he considered that M. Six had succeeded in clearing up one of the most obscure points in Egyptian numismatics by his discovery that the Ptolemaic coins dated according to an era hitherto unknown were in reality dated by the Tyrian era.

Dr. Evans and Mr. Head fully concurred in the new classification proposed by M. Six. The paper is printed in *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. vi, p. 97.

JUNE 17, 1886.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President,
in the Chair.

The Minutes of the Anniversary Meeting were read and confirmed.

W. S. Churchill, Esq., and Dr. Oliver Codrington were elected Members of the Society.

The Report of the Council was then read to the Society as follows :—

Gentlemen,—The Council again have the honour to lay before you their Annual Report as to the state of the Numismatic Society.

With great regret they have to announce their loss by death of eight ordinary members :—

Edward Burns, Esq., F.S.A., Scot.	Edw. Thomas, Esq., F.R.S., H.E.I.C.S.
Montagu Chambers, Esq., Q.C.	William Sandys Wright Vaux, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., <i>Vice-</i> <i>President.</i>
James Forrester, Esq.	Robert Watts, Esq.
J. W. Fowkes, Esq.	W. Webster, Esq.

And of three honorary members :—

Dr. Bernhard Dorn, of St. Petersburg.

Professor Holmboe, of Christiania.

M. le Baron de Koehne, of St. Petersburg.

Also by resignation of one ordinary member :—

Thos. B. Kirby, Esq.

On the other hand the Council have much pleasure in recording the election of fourteen ordinary and three honorary members :—

Ordinary Members.

John Stephens Blackett, Esq.	Laurie A. Lawrence, Esq.
William Brice, Esq.	Arthur Henry Lyell, Esq.
John Barton Caldecott, Esq.	Alfred Trice Martin, Esq.
W. S. Churchill, Esq.	John Gloog Murdoch, Esq.
Oliver Codrington, Esq., M.D.	Charles Montagu Crompton-
The Rev. E. S. Dewick.	Roberts, Esq.
John Walter Ford, Esq.	Edmund Shorthouse, Esq.
The Baron F. von Hügel.	

Honorary Members.

Herr C. F. Herbst, Director of the Museum of Northern Antiquities and Inspector of the Coin Cabinet, Copenhagen.

Dr. Hans Hildebrand, Riksanquarien, Stockholm.

Dr. Rudolf Weil, Königliche Museen, Berlin.

According to our Secretary's Report our numbers are, therefore, as follows :—

	Ordinary.	Honorary.	Total.
June, 1885	225	36	261
Since elected	14	3	17
	239	39	278
Deceased	8	3	11
Resigned	1	—	1
Erased	—	—	—
June, 1886	230	36	266

The Council have also the honour to announce that they have awarded the medal of the Numismatic Society to Major-General Alexander Cunningham, C.S.I., C.I.E., for his distinguished services to the science of Numismatics, in connection with the coinages of Bactria and India.

The Treasurer's Report was then read to the Meeting, by which it appeared that the balance in hand on June 17 was £261 18s. 7d. The Report is appended.

The President then handed to Prof. Gardner, on behalf of General Cunningham, the Numismatic medal of the Society, and addressed him as follows :—

It is with much pleasure that I hand to you, in the unavoidable absence of Gen. Cunningham, the medal of the Numismatic Society, which has been awarded to him by the Council in recognition of his valuable services to numismatic science, especially in connection with the coinages of India and Bactria. So long ago as 1848 he communicated to this Society a valuable and exhaustive essay on the ancient coinage of Kashmir, while subsequently on numerous occasions we have been indebted to him for historical papers on the coinage of Alexander's successors in the East, and on other subjects. To the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal he has also contributed important numismatic essays. These, however, form but a part of what he has done to render service to our science. What the Council has more particularly been anxious to recognise is the manner in which, in his works relating to the archæology and ancient geography of India, he has ever been ready to avail himself of numismatic evidence, and to treat coins in their proper character as real historical monuments, and not merely as pieces of metal presenting certain analogies and differences one with the other, and only valuable in accordance with their rarity or artistic merit. We are glad to welcome him on his return to this country after his long sojourn in India, which has produced such valuable archæological fruits, and we trust that some portion of the leisure now in store for him may enable him still further to add to the long list of his services to numismatic knowledge.

Prof. Gardner having replied in suitable terms, the President delivered the following address :—

Gentlemen,—You will have heard from the Report of the Council that our Society still continues to be in a satisfactory position, both as regards numbers and finances; indeed, I believe that at the present moment we constitute a more numerous body than at any previous stage of our existence.

Our meetings during the past year have been well attended, and the communications and exhibitions we have had laid before us have been of fully the average interest.

Before, however, proceeding to consider the work of the past year, I must, in a few words, express the deep regret that the Society feels, as fully as I do, at the irreparable loss that we have all sustained by the death of Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, one of our Vice-Presidents. There existed no one who had taken more interest in the welfare of the Society, and that for an extended period of years, than Mr. Vaux, and the shock produced upon us by his almost sudden death, immediately after our last Anniversary Meeting, will not soon be forgotten. From the year 1846 Mr. Vaux was a member of the Council of the Society, of which, in 1852, he became one of the Secretaries, and in that capacity he for some years assisted the late Mr. Akerman in editing the first series of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. In 1855 Mr. Vaux was elected to the Presidential Chair, and remained in office until 1874. His great interest in the Society was manifested in various ways. For many years the Society had the privilege of meeting in his private rooms in Gate Street at a merely nominal rent. Subsequently, on his becoming Secretary of the Royal Society of Literature, he was able to arrange for the occupation by the Numismatic Society of apartments in St. Martin's Place on very liberal terms; and more lately, on the house of the Royal Society of Literature being required for Government purposes, he was able, as Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, to obtain for us the excellent accommodation we now enjoy. Mr. Vaux was born in 1818, and shortly after taking his degree at Oxford was attached to the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum, where, in 1861, he became Keeper of the Department of Coins

and Medals, resigning the post on account of ill-health in 1870.

Mr. Vaux's knowledge was large and varied; but it was principally among Oriental coins and antiquities that he was most at home. His work on Nineveh and Persepolis did much to popularise the discoveries of Layard and others; but he also ranged over other fields of research, and his papers in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, not less than twenty-five in number, relate to the coins of various countries and of all ages. Mr. Vaux was a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Society of Antiquaries, and of various other learned bodies, and was always to be seen when any subject relating to classic or Oriental archaeology was likely to be discussed. Personally he was among the most kind-hearted of men, thoroughly unselfish, and always ready to oblige, and many in this room besides myself will be able to recall acts of kindness received at his hands, and will agree with me that a tribute to his memory should on the present occasion take precedence of all business.

To revert to the Report of the Council. As you are now all aware, the Society's medal has been awarded to General Cunningham, whose papers on the coins of the successors of Alexander in the East would alone almost entitle him to the honour even were his archæological labours in India less important and comprehensive.

So far as any changes of importance, or any modifications in the prospects of the Society are concerned, I am glad to think that there is nothing to which to direct your attention. We still pursue, and I hope are likely to pursue, the even tenor of our way. I shall therefore at once turn to the principal papers that have been brought before us during the past year, which are as usual very various in their scope.

In ancient Numismatics the paper communicated to us at our last meeting by our distinguished foreign member, M. Six, of Amsterdam, appears to me to be of very high importance. The subject of which he treated, the exact position of the Era

of Tyre, is one which has been a puzzle to numismatists, from the days of Scaliger downwards. The acumen of M. Six seems, however, to have cleared away all the obscurity surrounding the question, and from several concurrent clues to have fixed the era in B.C. 275—4. When the paper shall have been printed and brought before us in all its details, we shall be still better able to judge of its merits. In hearing it read, it seemed to me that the only argument against the validity of the author's views was the paradoxical one, that all his facts seemed to fit together in a manner that was almost too good to be true. My hope and belief is that his facts are in reality so true that his conclusions must eventually be held good.

Mr. Thomas Jones has again raised the question, whether an extremely rare didrachm bearing a bird on the obverse, and an incuse square, or possibly a wheel, on the reverse, should be attributed, as is commonly the case, to Athens or to Chalcis in Eubœa. The attribution to Athens has by several authors been held to be doubtful; and there seems much to be said in favour of Mr. Jones's suggestion that the bird is a *type parlant* of Chalcis. Mr. Jones has cited the passage from Homer relating to the bird that the gods call Chalcis, and men Cymindis; and regards Chalcis as almost a synonym of Glaux. It is, however, doubtful whether the bird is not a kind of hawk rather than an owl. Aristotle¹ describes the Chalcis as being rarely seen, it being an inhabitant of the mountains. "It is of a black colour, and about the size of the hawk which is known as the 'dove-hawk,' and of long and slender form. The Ionians call it Cymindis. Some regard it as being the same bird as the Ptynx. It is rarely seen by day, as it cannot see clearly, but at night it hunts after the manner of an eagle, and fights so savagely with that bird that they often get entangled the one with the other, so that both fall to the ground and are taken alive by the shepherds. The bird lays two eggs, and nests in rocks and caves."

¹ Hist. Anim., lib. ix, c. 12.

Pliny, who borrows from Aristotle, places the Cymindis among the hawks. Its note has the same epithet *λίγυρη* applied to it by Homer as is applied by Anacreon to the chirrup of the tree-cricket or tettix. This again seems hardly applicable to the note of the owl, though in some kinds the cry is shrill. Whatever the Chalcis may have been in nature, the bird on these archaic coins has a much smaller head in proportion than the ordinary owl on the early coins of Athens, and may well be intended for a Chalcis. The discovery of specimens of the coins either in Eubœa or in Attica would probably be the most conclusive means of settling the question.

The work that has been carried on by the Egypt Exploration Fund has enabled Mr. Flinders Petrie to identify the site of the great Hellenic settlement of Naucratis, and Mr. Head has been good enough to bring the results of Mr. Petrie's numismatic discoveries before us. What has been termed the Silversmith's hoard comprised coins of the fifth century B.C., struck by various cities on the Mediterranean, including Cyrene and Syracuse. Some of these are of considerable rarity, but the interest in these foreign coins discovered at Naucratis consists in a great degree in the light they throw on the extent of the ancient commerce of that emporium. Of the coins of Naucratis itself, some dating from the time of Alexander the Great are new to science.

The total number of coins identified is about nine hundred, extending over a period of nearly as many years. The larger proportions consist of the bronze coins of the Ptolemaic period, and of the Imperial bronze of Alexandria, which seem to fix the decline of Naucratis as a commercial centre at about A.D. 190. Curiously enough, among the non-Alexandrian coins are four of the small brass pieces struck during the first revolt of the Jews, which seem to prove that these small coins entered into foreign circulation.

In Roman numismatics not much has come before us during the past year. Mr. Roach Smith has, however, favoured us

with notes on a rare legionary coin of Allectus found at South Shields, as well as on one of Carausius from the same spot. A small brass coin of Delmatius, of the London mint, mentioned in the same paper, seems to be the first of the kind placed on record. Mr. Roach Smith has also given us some notes on an extensive hoard of large brass coins from the time of Domitian to that of Philip found in Somersetshire.

An interesting paper on the Ancient British Coinage has been communicated to us by Mr. Montagu. It is a description of a hoard of about ninety gold coins reported to have been found on the borders of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. The whole are classified under four types, of which, however, there are several varieties; some among them being almost worthy of ranking as new types. They are all of the character of the coins engraved in my Plate XIV, 12, 13, and 14, and the obverse type, though a derivative from that of the Philippus, retains but few traces of its origin. The average weight is a little over eighty-four grains. None of the coins are inscribed, and their chronological position with regard to the inscribed series of the Eastern district cannot readily be determined. The coins, however, bearing the name of Addedomaros, which were doubtless struck in our Eastern counties, are, as a rule, slightly heavier than these, and their types seem a little more like the prototype. I am inclined, therefore, to regard the uninscribed coins in this particular instance as somewhat later than the inscribed. I have, on a former occasion, in describing a hoard of Iceniian coins,² suggested the possibility of the Antedrigus, whose name we find in an abbreviated form on the small silver coins of the Eastern district, being the same prince who subsequently coined in the Western district, and it appears to me possible that the causes which led to his migration to the West—always assuming that he did so—might have led to an uninscribed and debased coinage being struck in the East after his departure. These suggestions are, however, but the

² *Nom. Chron.*, N.S. ix, 324.

merest speculation and must not be taken for more than they are worth.

In relation to the coins of the Saxon Period we have had a paper from Dr. Aquilla Smith on coins of Sihtric III, struck in Dublin; and I have myself communicated a list of a portion of the City hoard, being an appendix to a paper by Mr. Ernest Willett on the same subject. In it I said a few words as to some of the less well known Saxon mints, such as Langport, Aylesbury, and Newport, and backed by the authority of Mr. Montagu, I made some suggestions as to the appropriation of the coins struck at the mints of Leicester and Chester. It seems to me that so far as these two mints are concerned the arrangement of Hildebrand must almost entirely be transposed.

The status of the Norman moneyer has been discussed by Mr. Drummond Robertson, who, from the municipal records of the City of Gloucester, has been able to throw some light upon the social position of the moneyers there in the thirteenth century, and also on their official relations to the borough as distinct from their occupation at the mint.

The longest of all the papers relating to English numismatics that have been brought before the Society during the past year, is one by myself on the debased coinage bearing the name of Henry VIII. In it I have attempted to show that most of the coins which have hitherto been attributed to the last days of Henry, and which bear his image and superscription, must, notwithstanding all appearance to the contrary, be assigned to the first few years of Edward VI. The youthful portrait on some of the gold coins bearing the name of Henry seems to me undoubtedly that of Edward VI, while the mint-marks on dated shillings of Edward VI occur on the smaller silver coins bearing Henry's portrait and titles. Moreover, no such small coins with the name of Edward exist, and we know from the mint-indentures that other coins than shillings were struck during the early part of his reign. The evidence afforded by the Bristol mint seems to me to be also conclusive, if the mint-mark T.C. be

that of Thomas Chamberlain, who succeeded Sharrington on his removal from office in 1549, two years after Henry's death. The Dublin Mint tells the same story in even stronger terms, for while there is evidence of its having been at work during nearly the whole of the reign of Edward, not a single Irish coin bearing his name is known. Coins struck in the name and with the portrait of Henry are, on the contrary, abundant, and these bear the mint-marks of Agard and Pirri, both of whom were mint masters in succession at Dublin during the reign of Edward VI.

Another paper on the English coinage was also communicated by myself. It gives an account of a large hoard of gold coins from the time of Edward IV to that of Henry VIII, found in an old beam in a builder's yard, at Park Street, near St. Albans.

This hoard was claimed by the Treasury as treasure-trove, and portions of it have gone to enrich the Museum and Mint collections, as well as those of our two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; but up to the present time the finders have received no remuneration, nor have they been promised any beyond the mere melting value of the coins. There are considerable doubts in my mind whether, looking at the circumstances under which this hoard was found, it was legally treasure-trove, but no such doubts exist as to the mischievous manner in which the so-called law of treasure-trove, as at present administered, acts so far as the preservation of coins and antiquities are concerned. I am not without hopes that the whole question of treasure-trove may shortly be reconsidered by the Government, and pending such possible reconsideration, I abstain from enlarging further on the subject. Several other hoards have, during the past year, been submitted by the Treasury to the officers of the British Museum, and particulars regarding them have been kindly communicated to us by Mr. Grueber.

Mr. Montagu has also given us some notes on coins of Henry VII and VIII.

Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin has given us a long list of over two hundred London tokens not included in Boyne, nor in the supplementary lists of Mr. Franks and Mr. Smallfield. I may take this opportunity of remarking that the comprehensive work on seventeenth-century tokens undertaken by Mr. Williamson is now making rapid progress, and that he has found able coadjutors in most of the English counties. In some, however, aid is still required, and I hope that among our members there may be found those ready and able to render it. In many collections no doubt there are accumulations of seventeenth-century tokens, extensive or otherwise, that their owners have not had the time or perhaps the inclination thoroughly to examine. If, now, they can be induced to take the task in hand and communicate their unpublished varieties to Mr. Williamson, his work will be rendered more complete, and therefore more valuable to numismatists.

In Scottish numismatics we are glad again to welcome Mr. Cochran Patrick as the contributor of a paper. His pennies of David I and Malcolm IV are both remarkable of their kind, the former being almost identical in appearance with some of the coins of Stephen of England.

The papers relating to Oriental numismatics have comprised one by Mr. James Gibbs on coins of the Pathán and Mogul Dynasties of Dehli, and some further instalments of the *Fasti Arabici* by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole. Professor Gardner has also given us the benefit of his observations on the coinage of Bactria, which in a more extended form are prefixed to his catalogue of the coins of that series in the British Museum. Mr. Keary has completed his paper on the Morphology of Coins, which I mentioned in my address of last year. His extension of the principles of evolution to several other series of coins besides those of ancient Gaul and Britain will prove of great value to students, and where other evidence fails will assist in chronological arrangement. It is somewhat remarkable to find the same principles of development at work and producing identical results at totally

different periods. A good instance of this is afforded by the transition from the head in profile to the bird-like figure or quadruped with a mane on the Anglo-Saxon sceattas, which so exactly corresponds with the transition from the human head to the pig-like animal that we find on the silver coins of the Iceni.

I must now say a few words with regard to some of those whom the busy hand of death has removed from among our ranks. I have already paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Vaux, but there is another Orientalist whom we have lost whose name, Edward Thomas, is also familiar to us all. At this time last year we presented to him the medal of this Society in recognition of his long-continued services to numismatic science, especially in the field of Oriental research, and already we have to mourn over his decease.

In presenting the medal to him I took the occasion of commemorating the most important of Mr. Thomas's services to numismatic and archæological research, and on that point I need add but little. It may, however, be of interest to give some slight sketch of his life.³ He was born on December 31, 1813, being the son of Mr. H. Leigh Thomas, an eminent surgeon and a Fellow of the Royal Society. Having been nominated at an early age for the service of the East India Company, he studied at Haileybury, and proceeded to India in 1832, where he was placed in Kumaon, in the Himalayas, under Mr. G. W. Traill. His health, however, prevented him from accepting the promotion to which his administrative services entitled him, and he had to decline the post of secretary in the Foreign Department, which was offered to him in succession to Sir Henry Elliot. After returning to England on sick leave he was appointed Judge of Delhi, and of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. It was on his retirement from this post that he found leisure to prosecute his studies of the antiquities and

³ For most of these particulars I am indebted to the *Herts Mercury*, February 20, 1886.

history of India, from which he soon gained a high reputation. In 1873 he was elected a Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and subsequently of the St. Petersburg Academy, having already been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1871. His services in connection with Indian history were, later on, recognised by our own Government, which conferred upon him the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. His principal works were the edition of James Prinsep's *Indian Antiquities*, published in 1858, and *The Chronicles of the Pathán Kings of Delhi*, but his other works were numerous and valuable. No less than sixteen papers from his pen appeared in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, and for forty years he was a constant contributor to the *Numismatic Chronicle*. As the Editor of the *Numismata Orientalia* he must also not be forgotten. His death, which took place on February 13th last, in the seventy-third year of his age, causes a void which is not likely soon to be filled.

Another ardent numismatist has been removed from among us in the person of Mr. Edward Burns, whose sudden death from heart disease occurred at Edinburgh on March 30th last. Mr. Burns was originally intended for the ministry, but the loss of hearing prevented this intention being carried out, and he entered into business as a clothier. He retired, however, from commercial occupations some years ago, and devoted himself entirely to numismatic pursuits. By patient investigation he acquired a profound acquaintance with the Scottish series of coins, with the minutest details of which he was familiar. Knowing his zeal and industry the late Mr. Coats, of Paisley, whose collection of Scottish coins was almost unrivalled, employed Mr. Burns to make a catalogue of them, though leaving him at liberty to supplement the catalogue from other sources. As a consequence Mr. Burns was for some years engaged on an exhaustive work on the coinage of Scotland which was intended to comprise all the known varieties of the

coinage, and which attempted the task of assigning the issues of the respective monarchs on more satisfactory grounds than those adopted in some of the earlier works upon the subject. The liberality of the late Mr. Coats, which enabled Mr. Burns to undertake this task, will, it is hoped, be continued by his representatives, so that the work, a considerable portion of which is already printed, may be brought to completion. It will, however, be hard to find any single person whose knowledge of details equals that possessed by Mr. Burns, or whose affection for his subject is equally passionate.

Turning now to our list of foreign members, I find more than one numismatist of distinction whose loss we have to deplore. Among our oldest foreign members Professor Holmboe's name must first be mentioned. Already (in 1841) he had published a work, *De Priscâ re Monetariâ Norvegiæ*, and again in 1846, *Die ältesten Münzen Norwegens*. Later still, in conjunction with Professor Schive, he brought out in folio a work on the coinage of Norway, *Norges Mynter*, of which a short notice will be found in the *Numismatic Chronicle*. He died at a very advanced age in the neighbourhood of Christiania, where, many years ago, I had the pleasure of forming his acquaintance.

Another of our deceased foreign members, the Baron von Köhne, was for many years connected with the Hermitage Museum at St. Petersburg. He died on the 17th of February last, at the age of sixty-eight years, while staying at Würzburg, in Bavaria. One of his principal numismatic works is the *Catalogue du Musée Prince Kotschoubey*, but for many years he was a contributor to different periodicals.

He was a great linguist, and his writings have appeared in most European languages. Besides those relating to more purely historical subjects, his treatises upon the European coinages from the tenth to the twelfth century may be cited—the period being one with which he was intimately acquainted. He was also a herald and genealogist, and took great interest in the modern history of Prussia and Russia.

In conclusion, it will not be out of place to say a few words on the more important numismatic works which have appeared during the last year. Among these I may mention Professor Gardner's Catalogue of the Bactrian coins in the British Museum, which forms a fitting pendant to the catalogues of the various classes of Greek coins which have already been issued. Nor must I pass over in silence the *Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, which has appeared under the auspices of the Society for Promoting Hellenic Studies, and has proceeded from the pens of Dr. Imhoof Blumer and Professor Gardner. It is to be hoped that the coins of other towns may prove as illustrative of the comments of the early traveller, Pausanias, as those of Megara and Corinth.

The *Numismata Orientalia* is still making progress, and the important treatise of Sir Walter Elliot on the Coins of Southern India adds materially to what was formerly known of the coinage of that district. I may add that the national collection of the coins of India has been most liberally enlarged by the munificence of Sir Walter Elliot.

The *Repertorium zur Antiken Numismatik*, consisting of an index of references to papers on Greek coins, has been compiled from the notes of the late Dr. Friedländer by Dr. Rudolf Weil, and has been published during the past year. Although, so far as it goes, the work is of great utility, it has, unfortunately, not been brought down to any date approaching the present day, so that references to many modern standard works are wanting. Possibly at some future issue the editor may supply this defect.

I have now, I think, passed in review most of the events of the last year which are of special interest to this Society. It only remains for me to thank my audience for their patient attention to this short summary of our work and acquisitions that I have been able to give them.

The Meeting then proceeded to ballot for the Council and Officers of the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected :—

President.

JOHN EVANS, ESQ., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A.,
V.P.G.S.

Vice-Presidents.

H. MONTAGU, ESQ., F.S.A.

R. STUART POOLE, ESQ., LL.D

Treasurer.

ALFRED E. COPP, ESQ., M.R.A.S.

Secretaries.

HERBERT A. GRUEBER, ESQ., F.S.A.

BARCLAY VINCENT HEAD, ESQ., M.R.A.S.

Foreign Secretary.

PROFESSOR PERCY GARDNER, LITT.D., F.S.A.

Librarian.

RICHARD A. HOBLYN, ESQ.

Members of the Council.

MAJOR-GEN. A. CUNNINGHAM, C.S.I., C.I.E.

ARTHUR J. EVANS, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.

THE REV. CANON GREENWELL, F.R.S., F.S.A.

J. G. HALL, ESQ.

C. F. KEARY, ESQ. M.A., F.S.A.

F. W. PIXLEY, ESQ.

HERMANN WEBER, ESQ., M.D.

WARWICK W. WROTH, ESQ.

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
OF LONDON.

DECEMBER, 1886.



LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
OF LONDON,
DECEMBER, 1886.

*An Asterisk prefixed to a name indicates that the Member has compounded
for his annual contribution.*

- *ALEXÉIEFF, M. GEORGE DE, Chambellan de S.M. l'Empereur de
Russie, Ekaterinoslaw (par Moscou), Russie Méridionale.
ANDREW, W. J., Esq., Moss Side, Ashton-under-Lyne.
ANDREWS, R. THORNTON, Esq., Castle Street, Hertford.
ARNOLD, W. T., Esq., Guardian Office, Manchester.
- *BABINGTON, REV. CHURCHILL, B.D., M.R.S.L., Cockfield Rectory,
Sudbury, Suffolk.
BACKHOUSE, J. E., Esq., The Rookery, Middleton Tyas, Rich-
mond, Yorks.
BAGNALL-OAKELEY, MRS., Newland, Coleford, Gloucestershire.
BAKER, W. R., Esq., Bayfordbury, Hertford.
BARRETT, T. B., Esq., 20, Victoria Terrace, Welchpool, Mont-
gomery.
- *BIEBER, G. W. EGMONT, Esq., The Platanes, Champion Hill, S.E.
BIGGE, FRANCIS E., Esq., Carlton Curlieu Hall, Leicester.
BIRD, W. S., Esq., 74, New Oxford Street, W.C.
BLACKETT, JOHN STEPHENS, Esq., C.E., Southerton, Kirkcaldy.
BLACKMORE, H. P., Esq., M.D., Blackmore Museum, Salisbury.
BLAIR, ROBERT, Esq., F.S.A., South Shields.
*BLISS, THOMAS, Esq., Coningsburgh, Bethune Road, Amherst
Park, N.

- BLUNDELL, J. H., Esq., 157, Cheapside, E.C.
 BRICE, W., Esq., 15, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
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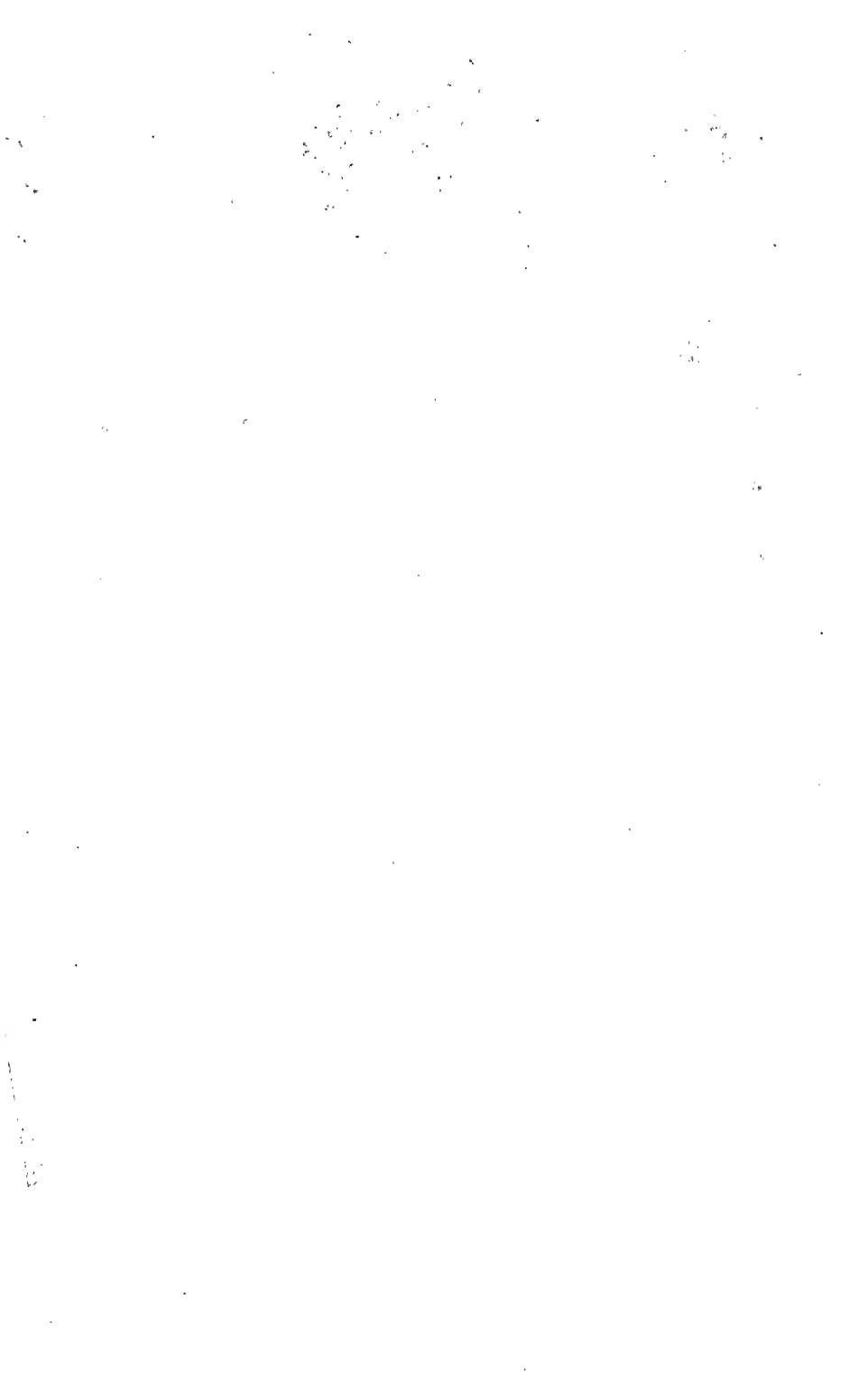
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